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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES FOR THE YEAR 1898

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EMIGRATION

Darjeeling, the 6th July 1899

RESOLUTION—No 505T G

READ—

The Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for the year 1898

The appointment of Protector of Emigrants was held by Dr C. Banks throughout the year.

Administrative measures

2. During the year emigration to the Seychelles Islands was declared to be lawful, and Mr. A. C. Stewart was appointed by this Government as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for that Colony. A new edition was issued of the Rules relating to colonial emigration.

Requisition and despatch of labourers.

3. As in the two previous years, 1896 and 1897, there were six agencies at work, namely, five British and one Dutch, but the coolies which were requisitioned for Jamaica could not be despatched till February 1899, owing to

the difficulty experienced in recruitment The following table shows the demand and supply of adult labour in the year under review as compared with the year 1897 —

Name of Colony	1897		1898	
	Indent	Supply	Indent	Supply
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	1,200	1,149	2,100	2,301
Trinidad	1,700	1,800	1,200	1,225
Jamaica	.		. 690	Nil (623 were supplied in February 1899) .
Mauritius	240	992		
Natal	1,994	2,850	908	1,358
Fiji	1,300	1,287	560	560
Surinam	590		600	590
Total	7,024	7,378	6,358	6,034

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants

4 The terms on which emigrants were engaged during 1898 for Demerara and Jamaica were altered as to return passages, for Trinidad the alterations concerned the duration of work, period of indenture, classification of emigrants, wages, rations, and return passages None of these changes were in favour of the emigrants For the other colonies the terms on which emigrants were engaged remained the same as in 1897

Recruiting operations

5 Of the 701 licenses granted to recruiters, 27 were subsequently cancelled for various causes During the period under review 9,334 emigrants were registered as against 12,315 in 1897 The decrease is, no doubt rightly, ascribed to the greater prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food supplies Of the number recruited during the year, 6 per cent were obtained in Bengal, 7 per cent in Bihar, 55 per cent in the North-Western Provinces, and 32 per cent in Oudh, as against 9, 10, 56, and 24 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration

6 Of the 9,487 emigrants including 153 remaining from the previous year, (accommodated in the sub depôts), 1,192 or 16 per cent did not start for Calcutta, while 7,439 or 79 per cent of those recruited actually reached Calcutta, 258 remained in the sub-depôts at the close of the year

Altogether 8,116 emigrants were accommodated in Calcutta, including 667 remaining from the previous year Of these, 663 were rejected as unfit, 152 deserted, 13 died, 470 were discharged for various reasons, and 6,223 or about 77 per cent were despatched to the colonies, leaving 595 in two of the depôts at the close of the year for subsequent disposal

Of the number despatched, 5,350 were Hindus and 873 Muhammadans.

The percentage under the head of "Rejected as unfit" has risen from 7 56 in the previous year to 8·16 in 1898, and the Protector's attention is drawn to the request made in paragraph 6 of the Resolution of this Government on his Report for the year 1897 that special attention should be paid to the matter of awarding compensation to persons who are brought down to Calcutta at great inconvenience to themselves and then rejected as unfit. A report of what has been done to meet the orders of Government should be submitted at a very early date

Sanitation and management of depots

7 The total number admitted into hospitals was 337, of whom 13 died, as compared with 489 admissions and 26 deaths in 1897.

Embarkation of emigrants

8. Of the emigrants who were embarked, 38 per cent were for Demerara, 20 per cent for Trinidad, 22 per cent for Natal, 9 per cent for Fiji, and 10 per cent. for Surinam There were 8 sailing ships and 4 steamers engaged to convey the emigrants, as against 7 and 9, respectively, in the previous year, the average number carried on each being 518 as compared with 474 in 1897. The four steamers conveyed emigrants to Natal only The duration of the voyage varied from 22 days to Natal, to 120 days to Demerara, the average duration being 73 days as against 52 in 1897

The aggregate mortality on the various voyages was 27 as against 58 in 1897 The largest number of deaths (5) occurred on the *S S Umvoto*, bound to Natal, and was due to an epidemic of influenza associated with pneumonia Though there was a considerable diminution in the number of steamers engaged in the emigration trade it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in the death-rate This cannot, however, be looked on as anything but a remarkable exception to the general rule that the speedier the voyage the less the sickness *en route*

Returned emigrants

9 During the year under report 7 colonies returned emigrants to India as against 6 in 1897, the number being 3,502 as against 3,750 in the previous year There were 8 births on the return voyage, and 66 or 1 88 per cent of deaths as against 95 or 2 53 per cent in 1897—again a satisfactory feature of the emigration returns of the year

The following table shows the total number of emigrants who returned from each of the colonies during the year under review, the aggregate savings, and the average saving per head —

Colonies	Number of coolies embarked at colony	Savings	
		Aggregate	Average amount (on the number embarked columns 2 and 3)
1	2	3	4
		Rs A P	Rs A P
Demerara	1,558	2,14,403 4 2	137 9 9
Trinidad	747	1,06,061 11 10	141 15 8
Mauritius	433	6,451 0 0	14 14 4
Natal	116	18,051 2 3	155 9 9
Fiji	393	90,337 14 0	229 13 10
Surinam	213	36,390 13 0	170 13 6
Guadeloupe	42	3,391 7 3	80 11 11
Total	3,502	4,75,087 4 6	135 10 7

These figures are of some value and interest, but the Lieutenant-Governor was surprised to find in the course of some enquiries last spring how greatly the savings of emigrants in the same ship varied, and how large was the number of those who came home with practically no savings at all As long as some men are thrifty and some are not, there must be variations of the sort, but he had hoped to find a more uniform standard of prosperity among returning emigrants than these enquiries disclosed Dr Banks has the comfort of the emigrants constantly at heart, but it is necessary that he and the Government should know more than they do about the prospects the several colonies hold out To this end the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Protector would continue these enquiries in all returning ships to ascertain what proportion has not saved, and so far as he can, the reasons that have led to failure.

10 In consequence of remarks to the same purport last year, the Protector of Emigrants has prepared the following curious table —

Particulars of emigrants resident in the colonies

Name of Colony	Total number of the resident Indian population in colony at end of 1897	Number of immigrants who arrived in or were on their way to the colony during 1898	Immigrants returned to India during 1898 — Number	Immigrants returned to India during 1898 — Average savings per head	Savings of the total number of immigrants resident in the colony at end of 1897	Average savings per head of immigrants resident in the colony at end of 1897	Remarks
1	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	8
				Rs A P	£ S D	£ S D	
Demerara	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 8	1 7 [illegible]	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	1 8 [illegible]	The entries in column 6 represent only the ascertained savings of the immigrants. Loans to shopkeepers and others and investments in cattle and farms probably account for a large portion of their actual savings
Trinidad	[illegible]	[illegible]	717	[illegible]	[illegible] 8 [illegible] 5	1 1 3	
Mauritius	200 [illegible]		435	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 9	
Natal	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	0 7 [illegible]	
Fiji	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 10	[illegible] 4	1 12	
Jamaica	[illegible]				2 231 [illegible]	1 11 6	
St Lucia	[illegible]				28 11 [illegible]	0 [illegible] 8	
Surinam	[illegible]	618	[illegible]13	170 [illegible]	[illegible] 17 [illegible]	2 1 11	
Reunion	[illegible]				7 [illegible] 10	0 [illegible] 1	
Guadeloupe	[illegible]		4[illegible]	0 11 11	3 130 5 [illegible]	0 [illegible] 1	

It cannot be said that this compilation adds much to the information on the matter The returns of their savings made by the emigrants in the several colonies are probably most fragmentary If they are to be believed, Mauritius pays the emigrant very well, and it is only those who completely fail, who ever leave it But it is through inconsistencies of the kind that the Protector will be guided in his enquiries, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that information will thus be gradually accumulated of some real value as to the relative advantages of the different colonies He notes for the meantime, that though the Protector does not consider that any reliable conclusions can be drawn from the figures in this and the preceding statement, he regards the position and prospects of the resident immigrants in Fiji and in the West Indian colonies as being the most favourable

11 The aggregate number of estates belonging to emigrants under administration was 614, valued at Rs 60,535-2-6 Of these, 457 estates, valued at Rs 35,254-5 9, were finally administered, the sum of Rs 21,505 9 4 having been paid to the heirs in respect of 233 estates, while the sum of Rs 13,718-12-5, standing at the credit of the remaining 224 estates, lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing, in some cases, to absence of heirs and in others to the impossibility of tracing them under the false descriptive particulars furnished by the emigrants at the time of registration Besides the final disposal of the above 457 estates, heirs were traced in respect of 36 estates, valued at Rs 11,287-9, and the sums due will be paid Enquiries for heirs were therefore completed in respect of 493 estates, or 80 per cent of the total number of estates under administration as against 381 estates or 58 per cent in 1897 Enquiries regarding the remaining 121 estates, valued at Rs 13,993-3-9, had not been completed by the close of the year The Protector acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered by District Officers in connection with the tracing of relatives of deceased emigrants

Administration of estates

12 The receipts amounted to Rs 18,692, showing a reduction of Rs 5,811-11-10, as compared with those of the previous year, while the charges amounted to Rs. 29,059-10-6, being an increase of Rs 672-13-11 The year closed with a deficit of Rs 10,367-10-6, due chiefly to the smaller number of emigrants having been despatched to the colonies than in the previous year

Financial

13 The thanks of Government are due to Dr. Banks for the manner in which he performed his duties as Protector of Emigrants during the year under report.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SYSTEM OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION

RESOLUTION—No 2003

Calcutta, the 11th July 1899

The following careful and interesting report on the system of Vernacular Education in the Central Provinces submitted by Mr Alexander Pedler, F R S, now Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is published for general information, with reference to Government Resolution No 1921, dated the 1st July 1899, concerning the question of remodelling the existing system of Vernacular Education, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th July 1899

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

SHORT REPORT

ON THE

SYSTEM OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

BY

ALEXANDER PEDLER, F R S., &c

Preliminary description and general consideration of the system

After a few preliminary enquiries at Nagpur I decided to investigate the conditions of vernacular (primary and middle school) education in the Central Provinces for the past 18 years only In this I was guided by the fact that up to about the year 1880, no attempt was apparently made to introduce any of what may be called the modern ideas and methods in educational matters into the system employed Hence, it did not appear necessary to go back beyond this date in my enquiry From 1880, however, the ruling authorities in the Central Provinces appear to have appreciated the fact that modern methods had begun to differ largely from the older style of education, and they hence began to introduce changes

They first took up the necessity of physical training in schools in addition to the ordinary subjects of mental training, and from about this date (1880) drill began to be taught in schools, and it has been since steadily encouraged, while more lately it has been reduced to a complete system At first apparently the methods of drill were partly on European models, but it has been found that the native systems of drill and exercise are more popular, and hence a book has been prepared and issued (in 1897-98) called the *Deshi Kasarat*, which is the manual for drill in all primary and vernacular schools in the Central Provinces

I had personal opportunities of witnessing the system of drill in six schools (five boys' and one girls'), and I confess to have been very much surprised by the systematic way in which the drill was done and by the excellence of the exercises In the girls' school* I may mention the system was more or less European, but in the case of the boys' it was purely native drill and gymnastics

* Under the charge of an English Missionary Lady

It appeared to me that this very complete and definite system of drill has had a most excellent effect on the tone of the schools, and also on the physique of the children. I am also of opinion that this drill has given to the schools a discipline which is very much superior to that found in the schools of Bengal. The pupils were smartly obedient to orders, both at drill and also in the school classes, and the attitudes and motions of the body and limbs in the

drill were quickly and accurately gone through in a most systematic manner in obedience to brief commands. In passing I may point out that the system introduced in the Central Provinces has no connection or resemblance to military drill, but that it is only intended to exercise thoroughly the various muscles and parts of the body No apparatus is required for this drill, and hence there has been and would be absolutely no expense in its introduction into schools

I need hardly point out the very great influence which such a system of drill has upon discipline. Drill is indeed one of the best, if not quite the best, means of teaching and enforcing discipline and obedience in schools, but in the schools in Bengal this valuable aid to sound education has been to a great extent disregarded and neglected, or at all events it has never been really encouraged to the extent it should have been

As this is a portion of education which costs nothing, and can be introduced with practically no preliminary arrangements or training, there does not seem to be any reason why a system of drill should not at once be made compulsory in Bengal in all schools from the primary stage upwards All that would be necessary would be to prepare a work or description of the drill to be used, like the *Deshi Kasarat* employed in the Central Provinces, and to circulate it to all schools The cost of the *Deshi Kasarat* is 1 anna 6 pies only

Arrangements having been made to improve the discipline and physical condition of the pupils, a few years later the authorities of the Central Provinces introduced changes with the object of improving the educational methods used in schools, and in this they kept in view that it is necessary in education not only to train the memory and reasoning powers but also to train habits of observation, thought and inference, and also to train the hand and eye Hence about 1887, in addition to the ordinary subjects of school teaching, the subject of drawing (hand and eye training) was introduced in all schools, and this was followed in 1888-89 by the introduction of the methods of kindergarten teaching, object lesson teaching, science teaching (physical science in middle town schools and agriculture in rural primary schools) and also by the introduction of manual training

The subjects which were taught under the head of manual training were (1) clay modelling, (2) paper-cutting and pattern-forming, (3) cardboard work, and (4) wood work or slojd As before stated, manual training in schools was introduced as a compulsory subject by Sir A Mackenzie in 1888-89, but in the year 1891 92 it was specially relegated to the class of optional subjects, and to a great extent neglected and almost abolished under the orders of Sir A P. McDonnell. Hence this subject was scarcely given a fair trial, as it was only taught for two years, but the evidence showed that clay modelling and paper-cutting, &c , were distinctly popular and useful, though cardboard work and wood work were less congenial The opinion of the Inspector of Schools, who was deputed to show me the educational system of the Central Provinces, was to the effect that though it might have been a little premature to introduce manual training broadcast and compulsorily into the schools in 1888-89, yet its almost practical abolition in 1891-92, when it had really begun to gain a hold on the schools, was a great mistake, and decidedly retrograde in character.

Though manual training of the forms mentioned has almost disappeared from the ordinary schools, yet it is still taught in the normal schools for teachers, and I saw good paper-cutting, pattern-forming, &c., in progress in the Nagpur Normal School. I also saw the remains of manual training work in the village, &c , schools, and in some of them the clay objects modelled, &c., are still kept for inspection and are fairly good.

The remaining four subjects, which may be taken as being modern subjects or methods of education, namely, drawing, kindergarten teaching, object-lesson teaching, and science teaching (physical science and agriculture), are still in use in many, if not almost all, the vernacular schools, and on the whole the results obtained appear to be decidedly satisfactory The details of such teaching will be included under the description of the work done in the various classes of schools in a later section of this report.

About 1894 complaints appear to have been received to the effect that the number of subjects to be learned, and the length of the instruction in vernacular schools had become too great, and the plan was then adopted of dividing the subjects into compulsory and optional, and into subjects to be taken by

town schools and those in rural districts. In the case of the schools away from towns, &c, they are practically almost all of the upper primary class, and for the primary rural schools the compulsory subjects now in use are reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and the optional subjects grammar, object lessons or elementary science, kindergarten occupations, manual training, and drawing. In addition, in the readers which are employed under the head of reading in classes III and IV, agriculture and the elements of science necessary for the explanation of the agricultural facts, as well as elementary sanitation, are included, and these do not, therefore, appear as separate subjects in the curriculum, for they are part of the compulsory course In the case of the optional subjects mentioned, practically all except manual training are now taught in almost all schools.

In connection with the study of agriculture, it should be mentioned that in all the schools I saw where agriculture was taught, there were school gardens attached These gardens are divided into plots, which have to be kept in order usually by two boys working jointly Most of these school gardens were really very good, and were well kept up

The schools situated within municipalities and towns are usually of the class of middle schools, and the curriculum for the middle schools is slightly different from that detailed above In the classes up to and including class IV, corresponding to the upper primary standard, drawing is compulsory In addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, object lessons are also compulsory in the first three classes, while for class IV to VI completing the middle course, a certain amount of science is taught, the text book in classes V and VI being a translation of Balfour Stewart's Primer of Physics In class IV or the upper primary class an elementary knowledge of animals and plants and of metals and of other substances used in the arts and manufactures is required

The optional subjects for the vernacular middle town schools are kindergarten occupations, manual training, drawing, surveying, and mensuration in classes V and VI, history in classes III to VI, and geometry and algebra in class VI Sanitation and agriculture are again included in the ordinary reading lessons in the text-books prescribed for middle schools, but in the case of agriculture it is only intended to be taken in urban schools Of the optional subjects, kindergarten and drawing are practically always taken up, while the other subjects which are read in the schools vary under different local circumstances.

In the case of vernacular girls' schools needle work is compulsory in addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography while the optional subjects are grammar, object-lessons or elementary science, kindergarten occupations, manual training and drawing Sanitation is again included in the readers used, and is thus a compulsory subject In the girls' schools the needle work is said to be good, and among optional subjects kindergarten is well taught.

The method of the introduction of the new subjects into the schools appears to have been simplicity itself, inasmuch as a simple departmental order was issued that such subjects should be taught in the future in all schools under the authority of Government and in those receiving public aid At the same time, the subjects were introduced into the normal schools, so as to gradually provide trained teachers, and from year to year a considerable number of mufassal teachers were called in from their schools to receive special courses of instruction at the normal and other training schools

As this method had the disadvantage that for a time a good deal of the teaching would have been given by persons not actually trained or instructed in such subjects, it was arranged to have conferences of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors and of masters, district by district, each conference lasting about three weeks, at which such subjects as kindergarten work, object-lessons, drawing, manual training, slojd, &c, were thoroughly explained to the masters to enable them to pass on the instruction to the schools At a later date also agricultural conferences for enforcing the teaching of simple agricultural facts were held among the masters, &c

The methods of supplying trained teachers in the schools in the Central Provinces are, however, much more satisfactory than in Bengal No person is now allowed to commence a career as a paid public teacher or would be

allowed as a new teacher to present pupils for a reward from public money, unless he has passed the departmental examination or tests as a teacher The school teachers are naturally when compared with those in Bengal few in number,* but the training schools in the Central Provinces have been steadily turning out a good supply of trained teachers, so that at the present time about 75 per cent of the masters in the primary schools have actually passed the departmental test as qualified teachers The details as to the methods of training teachers and the courses followed in normal schools will also be referred to later on

* There are only about 2,200 schools, I believe, in the Central Provinces

It is probable that at first the teaching of the new subjects was decidedly poor, but owing to the steps which have been taken, it appeared to me that the teaching was now carried on fairly satisfactorily, and at all events that the teaching was far better than in the great majority of schools in Bengal

A very important point to be considered with regard to the modernising of the education in the Central Provinces is its cost In certain previous discussions which have been laid before the Bengal Government when the Central Provinces' system was compared with that in Bengal, a very strong opinion was put forward that the modern system of education was very costly I therefore made very particular enquiries on the subject of the expenditure to try to ascertain whether the introduction of the modern subjects and system had been attended by an increase in the cost of education per head of pupils. It appears to be true, and I was assured that such was absolutely the case, that practically no increased cost has been thus incurred, and that it is practically as cheap to educate by modern methods as by those which are more or less antiquated It is desirable that this point should be made perfectly clear, and I therefore asked for several sets of statistics from the Central Provinces bearing on this fact

I much regret to state that though this report has been somewhat delayed, the statistics have by a misunderstanding not been supplied The report is therefore submitted without them, and a supplementary note can be added later on if found necessary

The following figures however which are extracted from the annual reports on education in the Central Provinces may be considered to prove this point sufficiently clearly The figures relate to the average cost of education of each primary pupil year by year in all the schools in the Central Provinces, and show in the first column the total cost of education, and in the second the cost to Government of each such primary pupil

Cost of educating a pupil in the Primary Schools in the Central Provinces

YEAR	Total cost of educating each pupil			Cost to Government.		
1	2			3		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
1886	3	1	8	0	12	5
1887	3	6	7	0	13	2
1888	3	6	9	0	15	8
1888-89	3	5	7	0	15	3
1889-90	3	4	11	0	15	10
1890-91	3	6	5	0	14	2
1891-92	3	5	8	0	13	4
1892-93	2	13	1	0	8	8
1893-94	2	11	10	0	11	9
1894-95	2	12	7	0	10	4
1895-96	2	12	10	0	10	2
1896-97	2	14	5	......*		

* Not given in quinquennial report for 1896-97.

Indeed it might be almost possible from these figures to argue that education by modern methods is, if anything, less costly than by the older methods

DETAILS OF WORK IN SCHOOLS

The following are the classes of schools which were inspected and considered on my visit to the Central Provinces —

Primary schools,	Girls' (primary) schools,
Middle ,,	Normal or training schools,
Agricultural training schools,	

all of which form part of the scheme for vernacular education in that province

Having given previously a brief outline of the changes which have been made in the system, it is now proposed to state briefly a few facts with reference to the courses of instruction followed in each of the classes of schools, and to point out more in detail those portions of the work in which the methods followed differ considerably from those in use in Bengal, and which appear to be improvements on the Bengal system

In the bare outlines of the scheme of education, the system followed in the Central Provinces shows great similarity to that existing in Bengal Thus the primary education is divided into two stages—

(1) The Lower Primary	(2) The Upper Primary

But there is this difference that while in Bengal the great majority of schools are of the lower primary class, and having started as lower primary schools remain as such, in the Central Provinces if a school is started as one of the lower primary standard, every effort is made to raise it quickly to the upper primary standard

Here undoubtedly the advantage rests with the Central Provinces' method

There is, however, in Bengal a rather greater difference between the lower primary and upper primary standards than is the case in the Central Provinces

In lower primary schools in Bengal we have the classes "B Standard" and "A Standard" and the lower primary class These exactly correspond to the three classes belonging to the lower primary school in the Central Provinces In Bengal there is above the lower primary class a higher class (class II) and then the upper primary class, but in the Central Provinces the pupils of class III, the lower primary class, pass at once into class IV or to the upper primary standard That is in Bengal it takes five years to reach the upper primary standard while in the Central Provinces it takes only four years

Above the upper primary standard in Bengal we have the second class of a middle school and then the first class in the middle school standard, which is exactly parallel to the system in the Central Provinces, where the V and VI classes rise to the middle standard Usually, as in Bengal, promotions are made once a year, and thus while six years are given in the Central Provinces to reach the middle stage of education, seven years are usually occupied in the Bengal schools

The standards of work in middle and primary standards of boys' vernacular schools and also in girls' vernacular schools (which usually only rise up to the upper primary standard), are shown in the following tabular statement This is the school curriculum as defined in the Central Provinces Education Manual, slightly abridged by the omission of the reading courses in the various vernacular languages met with in the schools

SUMMARY OF THE CURRICULUM FOR VERNACULAR MIDDLE (TOWN) SCHOOLS

CENTRAL PROVINCES

	Class I One year's course	Class II One year's course	Class III One year's course	Class IV One year's course	Class V One year's course	Class VI One year's course
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			COMPULSORY SUBJECTS			
1 Drawing (optional after class IV)	Free hand on slates straight lines and their combinations squares triangles, oblongs	Free hand on slates straight lines and their combinations, a more advanced course	Free hand on paper, curved lines and their combinations, easy familiar objects from copies	Free hand on paper, leaves, flowers, familiar objects from copies		
2 Reading and Grammar	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telugu, supplied to Departmental schools Departmental 1st book in various vernaculars	Departmental Book II in various vernaculars	Departmental Book III in various vernaculars	Departmental Book IV (revised) in various vernaculars	The prose part and easy poetry of 4th Departmental Book (old edition) in various vernaculars	Fourth Departmental Book (old edition) the whole, and Ramayan Aranya or Ayodhya kand in various vernaculars
	Recitation of 10 lines of easy verse	Recitation of 30 lines of easy verse	Recitation of 50 lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning	Recitation of 80 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions	Recitation of 100 lines of poetry, with explanation of the subject matter and allusions	Recitation of 140 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions
		Subject and predicate To be taught in connection with the reading lesson	Subject, predicate, object, nouns, pronoun, adjective and verbs To be taught in connection with the reading lesson	Analysis of simple sentences, and parts of speech To be taught in connection with the reading lesson	The elements of grammar as in any grammar used in the Upper Primary Class of a Government school Prosody to be omitted Analysis To be taught in connection with the reading lesson	Syntax and prosody Rules of Sandhi and Samas Easy derivation to be taught in connection with the reading lesson
3 Writing and spelling	Large hand on slates Letters and words from the reading sheets Copying words and sentences from the reader, and dictation	Large hand on paper To write to dictation from the reader in use	Text or medium size on paper To write to dictation from the reader in use	Small hand To write to dictation from the reader in use	Small hand Dictation from the reading book in use To write from memory the subject matter of any short story from the reader in use, or to write a short letter Books of school exercises to be exhibited, each page to be dated and signed by the pupil	Small hand Dictation from the reading book in use To write a short letter descriptive of some place known to the pupil, or of some event within his experience Books of school exercises to be exhibited, each page to be dated and signed by the pupil.
4 Arithmetic	(1) Instruction in the subject to be by means of the ball frame or with cowries, the scholars thus being taught by sight and touch Notation and numeration to 1,000 The multiplication tables to 10×10 Simple addition and subtraction	(1) Notation and numeration to 10 000 The four simple rules Multipliers and divisors not to exceed two figures Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional tables to 2½ Tables of weights and measures in common use to be learnt and applied	(1) Simple and compound rules Reduction.	(1) Simple proportion, L C M and G C M, vulgar fractions, simple interest, the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of easy decimals the conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals and vice versâ Easy problems	Simple and compound proportion Vulgar and decimal fractions Practice, simple interest square root Problems	The whole (excluding stocks, exchange and cube root)
	(2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs 5.	(2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs 10	(2) Mental application of the simple and compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems	(2) Mental Arithmetic Exercises in the ordinary rules for mental Arithmetic as known in the bazar	Mental arithmetic, a more advanced course	

	CLASS I One year's course	CLASS II One year's course	CLASS III One year's course	CLASS IV One year's course	CLASS V One year's course	CLASS VI. One year's course
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Object lessons or elementary science	Common objects such as familiar animals, plants, metals and substances employed in ordinary life (2nd half year)	As in Class I, a more advanced course	As in Class II, a more advanced course	An elementary knowledge of animals and plants with special reference to agriculture, and of metals and other substances employed in the arts and manufactures carried on in the district in which the school is situated	The elements of physical science as in Balfour Stewart's Primer or other suitable text book, viz, definitions, the chief forces of nature, gravity, the three states of matter, properties of solids, liquids and gases, moving bodies	Revision of the Primer vibrating bodies, heated bodies, electrified bodies
Geography		To explain a plan of the school room which has been drawn to scale from measurements taken by the children, children to mark on the plan the position of the benches, &c The 4 cardinal points, a knowledge of the town or village in which the school is situated studied from a map of the locality	Special knowledge of the geography of the district in which the school is situated, together with ability to point out on the map, the districts, towns and rivers of the Central Provinces	Geography of the Central Provinces and of India Outlines of India and the world, the latter with special reference to the British Empire Map of village and neighbourhood Size and shape of the Earth The causes of day and night Diurnal motion of the Earth	The geography of the world with special reference to Asia and India Latitude and longitude, annual motion of the Earth the seasons, the tides the monsoons and eclipses to be understood	(1) The world, with special reference to the British Empire (2) Map of Europe and the British Isles to be drawn. (3) Elementary Physical Geography, wind rain, climate storms phases of the moon, the solar system
			OPTIONAL SUBJECTS			
1 Kindergarten occupations and manual training	The first 4 occupations	The first 6 occupations	1 Modelling in clay, Rick's Book I, Chapter X pages 59—65 2 Paper folding cutting and mounting	1 Exercises in wood work with the knife, Rick's Book II, Chapter V, pp 34, 35, or 2 Modelling in clay, Rick's Book I Chapter X, p 68 and models of natural objects proposed by the teacher, or 3 Drawing, cutting and mounting Rick's Book I, Chapter X	1 Wood work, Rick's Book II, Chapter V, paragraphs 35—37 and Chapter VI paragraphs 41—43, or 2 Folding, cutting mounting, designing in form and colour, Rick's Book I, paragraphs 41—45 and similar exercises Drawing and cutting geometrical forms, Book I, Chapter VIII, or 3 Drawing, colouring &c, Rick's Book I, Chapter VI or 4 Modelling in clay as in Class IV, with greater proficiency	1 Wood work, Rick's Book II Chapter VII paragraphs 46—53, or 2 Folding cutting, mounting and designing in form and colour Rick's Book I, Chapter VII, paragraph 46 and similar exercises, or 3 Modelling in card board Rick's Book I, Chapter IX, pages 54—56, or 4 Modelling in clay as in Class V with greater proficiency
Drawing					Free hand, as in Class IV, a more advanced course Model drawing Geometrical drawing, Burchett problems 1 to 30 and problems 33 and 37	Free hand and model drawing as in Class V, a more advanced course Perspective (linear) Geometrical drawing, The construction of the ellipse by means of the trammel Burchett Revision, and problems 1 to 105, omitting numbers 6 13, 16, 31 35, 36 39, 41, 43 44 45 48, 50, 51 52, 55, 57, 58 59 and 60
Mensuration					Surfaces	Surfaces and solids

	Class I One year's course	Class II One year's course	Class III One year's course	Class IV One year's course	Class V One year's course	Class VI One year's course
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Geometry						26 Propositions of the 1st book of Euclid, with easy exercises
5 Algebra						First four rules Factors, H. C. M., and L. C. M. Easy fractions, and simple equations
6 History				India, the English period	The main facts of the History of India	Hunter's History of India, or other similar Text book, the whole
7 Surveying (where practicable)					With plain table and cross staff	With plain table and cross staff
8 Sanitation				Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers		
9 Agriculture (in urban schools)				Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers	Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers	Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers

NOTE.—(1) Not more than three optional subjects can be taken.
(2) *Sanitation* and *Agriculture*, though optional subjects in the curriculum of Middle (Town) Schools, they are taught as part of the ordinary reading lessons from the 3rd and 4th revised Readers, in which are incorporated Fuller's "Agricultural Primer" and "The Way to Health."

SUMMARY OF THE CURRICULUM FOR PRIMARY (RURAL) SCHOOLS

CENTRAL PROVINCES

	Class I One year's course	Class II One year's course	Class III One year's course	Class IV One year's course
1	2	3	4	5
	COMPULSORY SUBJECTS			
Reading	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telugu, supplied to Departmental schools Departmental 1st book in various vernaculars Recitation of 20 lines of easy verse	Departmental Book II in various vernaculars Recitation of 40 lines of easy verse	Departmental Book III in various vernaculars Recitation of 60 lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning	Departmental Book IV in various vernaculars Recitation of 80 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions
2 Writing and spelling	Large hand on slates, letters and words from the reading sheets. Copying words and sentences from the Reader, and dictation	Large hand on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use	Text or medium size on paper To write to dictation from the Reader in use	Small hand To write to dictation from the Reader in use
3 Arithmetic	(1) Instruction in the subject to be by means of the ball frame or with cowries, the scholars thus being taught by sight and touch. Notation and numeration to 1,000. The multiplication tables to 10 × 10. Simple addition and subtraction (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs 5	(1) Notation and numeration to 10,000. The 4 simple rules. Multipliers and divisors not to exceed 2 figures. Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional tables to 2½. Tables of weights and measures in common use to be learnt and applied. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs 10	(1) Simple and compound rules. Reduction (2) Mental application of the simple and compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems.	(1) Simple proportion, L. C. M. & G. C. M., vulgar fractions. Simple interest. Easy problems (2) Mental Arithmetic Exercises in the ordinary rules for Mental Arithmetic as known in the bazar

	CLASS I One year's course	CLASS II One year's course	CLASS III One year's course	CLASS IV One year's course
1	2	3	4	5
4 Geography			Definitions—Outlines of the Central Provinces Map of school room	Revision—Geography of the Central Provinces Outlines of India and the world, the latter with special reference to the British Empire Map of village and neighbourhood Size and shape of the earth The causes of day and night
		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS		
1 Grammar			Parts of speech	Analysis of simple sentences Inflection of noun, pronouns and adjective
2 Object lessons or Elementary Science	Common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, metals, and substances employed in ordinary life (2nd half year	As in Class I a more advanced course	As in Class II a more advanced course	An elementary [illegible] animals and plants, with special reference to agriculture, and of metals and other substances employed in the arts and manufactures [illegible] on in the district in which the school is situated
3 Kindergarten occupations and manual training	The first 4 occupations	The first 6 occupations	(1) Modelling in clay, Ricks Book I Chapter X, pages [illegible]–65 (2) Paper folding, cutting and mounting	(1) Exercise [illegible] with the [illegible] Ricks Book II Chapter [illegible], page 31 [illegible] (2) Modelling in clay Ricks Book I Chapter X, p 66 and model of natural objects, prepared by the teacher or (3) Drawing, cutting, and mounting Ricks Book I, Chapter X
4 Drawing	Free hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, squares, triangles, oblongs	Free hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, a more advanced course	Free hand on paper, curved lines and their combinations, easy familiar objects from copies	Free hand [illegible] leaves flowers, [illegible] objects from [illegible]

NOTE —(1) Not more than two optional subjects can be taken
(2) Fuller's "Agricultural Primer" and "The Way to Health" having been incorporated in the 3rd and 4th [illegible] Readers Agriculture and Sanitation are taught as part of the ordinary reading lesson, and do not appear as separate subjects in the curriculum

SUMMARY OF THE CURRICULUM FOR VERNACULAR SCHOOLS (FOR GIRLS)

CENTRAL PROVINCES

	CLASS I One year's course	CLASS II One year's course	CLASS III One year's course	CLASS IV One year's course	CLASS V One year's course
1	2	3	4	5	6
		COMPULSORY SUBJECTS			
1 Reading and Grammar	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telugu, supplied to Departmental schools				
	Departmental 1st book in various vernaculars	Departmental book II, in various vernaculars	Departmental book III, in various vernaculars	Departmental book IV (Revised), in various vernaculars	The prose part and easy poetry of 4th Departmental book (old edition) in various vernaculars
	Recitation of 20 lines of easy verse	Recitation of 40 lines of easy verse	Recitation of 60 lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning	Recitation of 80 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions	Recitation of 100 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions

	CLASS I One year's course	CLASS II One year's course	CLASS III One year's course	CLASS IV One year's course	CLASS V One year's course
1	2	3	4	5	6
Writing and spelling	Large hand on slates. Letters and words from the reading sheets. Copying words and sentences from the Reader and dictation	Large hand on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use	Text or medium size on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use	Small hand. To write to dictation from the Reader in use	Small hand. Dictation from the reading book in use. To write from memory the subject matter of any short story from the Reader in use, or to write a short letter. Books of school exercises to be exhibited, each page to be dated and signed by the pupil
2. Arithmetic	(1) Instruction in the subject to be by means of the ball frame or with cowries, the scholar thus being taught by sight and touch. Notation and numeration to 1,000. The multiplication tables to 10 x 10. Simple addition and subtraction. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs 5	(1) Notation and numeration to 10,000. The 4 simple rules. Multipliers and divisors not to exceed 2 figures. Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional table to 2½. Tables of weight and measures in common use to be learnt and applied. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs 10	(1) Simple and compound rules. Reduction. (2) Mental application of the simple and compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems	(1) Simple proportion, L. C. M. and G. C. M., easy vulgar fractions. Easy problems. (2) Mental arithmetic. Exercises in the ordinary rules for mental arithmetic as known in the bazar	Simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions. Simple interest. Problems. Mental arithmetic in a more advanced course
3. Geography			Definitions. Outlines of the Central Provinces. Map of school room	Division geography of the Central Provinces and of India. Outline of India and the World. The latter with special reference to the British Empire. Map of village and neighbourhood. Size and shape of the Earth. The causes of day and night	The geography of the world with special reference to Asia and India. Latitude and longitude, annual motion of the earth, the seasons, the monsoons and eclipses to be understood
4. Needlework	Threading needles and hemming (to be fixed by the teacher)	Running, stitching and top sewing (to be fixed by the teacher). Knitting on two needles	Felling, gathering, to sew a child's jacket (fixed by the teacher), to knit a scarf, plain and purl	Mending, herring-bone, to set and sew a child's jacket, knitting on 4 needles, cross stitch	To cut out, fix and sew a petticoat, jacket, bodice, knit socks, copy cross stitch from a pattern, button holing
		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS			
1. Grammar			Parts of speech	Analysis of simple sentences. Inflection of nouns, pronouns and adjectives	The elements of grammar as in any grammar used in the Upper Primary Class. Analysis
2. Object lessons or Elementary Science	Common objects such as familiar animals, plants, metals and substances employed in ordinary life (to be fixed by the teacher)	As in Class I, a more advanced course	As in Class II, a more advanced course	An elementary knowledge of animals and plants with special reference to agriculture, and of metals and other substances employed in the arts and manufactures carried on in the district in which the school is situated	The elements of physical science as in the Balfour Stewart's Primer or other suitable text book, e.g., definitions, the chief forces of nature, gravity, the three states of matter, properties of solids, liquids and gases, moving bodies
3. Kindergarten occupations and manual training	The first 4 occupations	The first 6 occupations	1. Paper folding, cutting and mounting	1. Drawing, cutting and mounting, Rick's Book 1, Chapter V	1. Folding, cutting, mounting, designing in form and colour, Rick's Book 1, paragraphs 41—45, and similar exercises, or— 2. Drawing, colouring, &c., Rick's Book I, Chapter VI.

	Class I One year's course	Class II One year's course	Class III One year's course	Class IV One year's course	Class V One year's course
1	2	3	4	5	6
4 Drawing	Free hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, squares, triangles, oblongs	Free hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, a more advanced course	Free hand on paper, curved lines and their combinations, easy familiar objects from copies	Free hand on paper, leaves, flowers Familiar objects from copies	Free hand as in Class IV a more advanced course Model drawing, Geometrical drawing Burchett Problems 1 to 0 and Problems 33 and 37

NOTE 1 —Not more than two optional subjects can be taken
2 —Sanitation is taught from the reading lessons in the 3rd and 4th revised Readers the lessons on agriculture should be omitted

Taking the course up to the Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular standards, the subjects in which the main differences occur between the courses of work in the schools in Bengal and the Central Provinces are the following —

(1) Drill, not shown in the printed curriculum.
(2) Drawing (hand and eye training)
(3A) Agriculture
(3B) Physical Science
(4) Kindergarten teaching
(5) Object lessons
(6) Manual training

A few remarks may be written on each of these subjects

1 *Drill*, which is carried on systematically in every class of schools, and which has been attended with most satisfactory results The text book of drill and gymnastics, "Deshi Kasarat," in Hindi and other vernaculars was issued in 1897-98

A brief statement of the nature of the work done in boys' schools will be submitted later on The actual book is being translated into English, and a few copies of the translation will be printed so that it may be considered by the Committee on Vernacular Text Books, which is sitting, and the Committee will discuss its suitability for introduction into Bengal schools.

In the case of girls' schools the system of drill followed is different from that in the boys' schools, and instead, perhaps, of using the term drill, it would be more correct to say the girls are practised in action songs and calisthenics Some of the exercises gone through by the girls were, however, very satisfactory Practically a very simple modification of the exercises used in an English girls' school would be sufficient for Indian girls' schools No special book for this appears necessary at present in the case of Bengal schools

2 *Drawing (hand and eye training)*—This is a second point in which the Bengal schools might take a wholesome lesson from those in the Central Provinces In my inspection I found that in some Central Provinces' schools the drawing of boys in the primary classes was fully equal to, and indeed sometimes superior to, the drawings done by boys in Bengal in the first class of zillah schools, and who are presenting themselves in the drawing standard of the Calcutta Entrance Examination

In the schools in the Central Provinces, ordinary kindergarten drawing is taught in the lowest classes, and from about class III ordinary freehand drawing from copies is practised In the teaching of drawing in class I or classes I and II, a kindergarten blackboard (ruled in one inch squares) is used in the schools, the cost of which is about Rs 4, while in the case of drawing from copies, at first the "South Kensington" copies were supplied to the Central Provinces' schools, but these have been replaced by cards with locally prepared lithographic copies of figures, &c , and on the back of these cards the directions or instructions to be given by the teacher, and which are required for the work of copying, are given in the various vernaculars The cost of these copies (about 30 or 40 in number) is only Re 1-14 Beyond this there is no extra cost to the school, for in the kindergarten drawing the copies are made on the children's slates, and in the higher drawing the pupils provide their own pencils and drawing books, the latter costing only one anna each

There therefore again appears to be every reason why drawing should be introduced into Bengal schools.

3A *Agriculture* is another subject which is highly important in a country like India, and while fairly well taught in an elementary manner in the vernacular schools in the Central Provinces, it is scarcely considered or studied in Bengal schools

The portions of the readers for the third and fourth classes in the schools in the Central Provinces curriculum, which deal with agriculture, are based on "Fuller's Agricultural Primer adopted for use in elementary schools or classes in the Central Provinces" The following are briefly the subjects which are discussed in this Primer —

Lesson or Chapter I —The similarity between the growth of animals and plants

Lesson II—V —The different parts of a plant

Lesson VI —Plants, like animals, grow by feeding

Lesson VII—XV —The three chief requisites for successful cultivation—(1) good seed, (2) plant food, (3) careful protection

Lesson XVI —On agricultural machinery and implements

Lesson XVII —The management of farm cattle

Lesson XVIII —The law of landlord and tenant.

There are also certain appendices on common cattle diseases

In order to ensure that this portion of the teaching is not considered to be simply an oral lesson, only to be committed to memory and not understood, special circulars have been issued to the normal schools for teachers, etc, which detail the nature of the practical teaching which should be attempted by the village school masters A free translation into English (with explanatory remarks) of one of the special vernacular agricultural circulars (illustrated by diagrams) is appended, so that it may be clearly seen how far the experimental or practical portion of agricultural work is pushed Hence it will be seen the teaching of agriculture in the primary schools in the Central Provinces has its practical as well as theoretical side

KRISHI PRAYAG DARPAN

OR

A GUIDE TO THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

IN THE

VILLAGE SCHOOLS, CENTRAL PROVINCES

EXPERIMENTS NOS 1 AND 2

Bottle culture

Pictures A and B

Apparatus required —Two bottles, two corks with a hole in the middle and split on one side up to the middle hole, a few seeds of any grain you want to germinate, a small basin, thin blotting paper, water, manure or soil, wrapping paper

Experiment A —In the basin supplied place a piece of thin blotting-paper and moisten it with water and then place the seeds on it Cover the seeds with another piece of blotting paper, also moistened with water Keep the blotting-paper always moistened with water, and in about four or five days the seeds will germinate and will be soon fit for removal

Take the bottle and the cork Introduce the young plant through the slit of the cork into the middle hole of it, and put a little piece of cotton-wool in the hole so that the plant may not fall down or through the hole. Put the cork into the bottle so that the roots of the plant may reach the water in the bottle Wrap a piece of paper round the bottle, and then keep it in an airy and well lighted place

Change the water once in two or four days The plant will grow for a time and then will begin to fade away, and finally will die altogether.

Experiment B.—Arrange everything just like in the experiment A, but while changing the water put plant food* into it

* Plant food may thus be prepared —

Take some fertile soil or good manure (cow dung manure is best) and place it in a bucket full of water The soil or the manure will mix itself in water, and after a few hours all the soluble portions of plant food in the soil or the manure will be dissolved in water Then filter the muddy water through blotting paper until it is clear, or simply pour off the clear water free from the sediment at the bottom of the bucket. Keep this water in a bottle and use it for this experiment.

In this case the plant will grow in just the same manner as if it were planted in the ground. But its roots being always in water, which is not the case with the plant in the ground, it will not be equally vigorous and productive.

What we learn from this experiment is that roots of plants take in plant food dissolved in water, while the plant in the experiment A lived for a short time only and died away as there was no food in the water.

MAGNIFYING GLASS

PICTURE No 3

The magnifying glass is intended for showing the small parts of a flower, etc., as detailed in the reading book Experiments with the magnifying glass are made frequently throughout the course

EXPERIMENT IV—*Osmose*

Every plant is formed of cells (use of magnifying glass) At the end of the root of a plant there is a cell which takes the nourishment of the plant in It is in fact a closed bag, and sucks in the plant food little by little when the food is presented to it dissolved in water.

This experiment is to show that a thinner or less dense liquid passes through a membrane into the thicker or denser liquid in larger quantity than the dense liquid passes outwards, in other words, plant food dissolved in the water in soil may pass into the roots of a plant.

PICTURE No 4

Apparatus required —A wide-mouthed bottle , a tube open at both ends, the one end enlarged to the shape of a funnel, bladder, sulphate of copper, or milk, or solution of honey or treacle.

First fill the bottle with common drinking water, and then prepare a strong solution of sulphate of copper Tie over the enlarged end of the tube with the bladder by means of string tied tightly, so that air may not enter, and then fill this tube with the strong solution of sulphate of copper, or with milk, or with solution of honey or treacle, and then dip the widened end into the water in the bottle, and hold it in its place by means of a cork Mark the place where the liquid in the tube stands now (A). After half an hour or so the liquid will rise in the tube above the point (A), showing the liquid from the bottle has entered into the tube. On the other hand, it will be seen a small quantity of the liquid from the tube has passed into the bottle, as the water in the bottle is coloured with milk, etc , but that the quantity passing outwards is smaller than that passing inwards is shown by the rise of the liquid in the tube

This process is called osmose. By this process the plants take their food from the water in the soil by means of their roots.

TRANSPIRATION

EXPERIMENT No. 5

To show the process of transpiration (or perspiration) through the pores of the leaves, etc., of plants. Note—The hard stems of plants have not the power of transpiration.

Apparatus required —A good transparent glass jar or bottle, and an earthen pot containing a plant with healthy leaves

Place the glass over the plant, and expose the whole apparatus to bright sunlight or daylight. After half an hour you will see the inner surface of the vessel quite dim with the watery vapour exuded from the leaves of the plant The cold of the glass gradually condenses the vapour, which begins to flow down from the inner surface of the glass, showing that watery vapour is always exuded from the surface of plants. This action of the leaves of plants is called transpiration.

(Watery vapour is exuded not only from green leaves, but from other green portions of the stem through interstices called stomata.)

EVOLUTION OF OXYGEN FROM PLANTS

Experiment No 6

To show that living plants in the form of green leaves, etc., have the power of decomposing carbonic acid dissolved in water, etc, and of assimilating the carbon while setting free the oxygen, which is again added to the atmosphere

Apparatus required —A large bottle with a wide mouth, a few leaves of any plant, a small earthen basin which can hold the mouth of the bottle, a bucket full of water

Fill the bottle with water and leaves, and invert it in the basin full of water, so as not to leave any air bubbles at the bottom of the inverted bottle. Keep the bottle with the basin in the strong sunshine for about three hours You will observe afterwards that some gas bubbles are seen adhering to the back of the leaves. This gas will collect in the upper part of the bottle. This is the oxygen gas evolved by the leaves through the stomata in the action of respiration. That this gas is not common air, but oxygen, may be proved by testing its properties

The gas will probably relight a chip of wood the end of which is glowing, (*i e.*, a lighted piece of wood just blown out, but not fully extinguished)

FORMATION OF CHALK FROM LIME-WATER

Experiment No 7

Apparatus required —A glass tube of half an inch in diameter and a few inches long, lime-water, a glass vessel

Pour a little lime water* in the glass vessel, dip one end of the glass tube with your right hand into the solution. Hold the vessel in your left hand. Then blow in air with your mouth After a few minutes, the clear water will become turbid, and finally will assume a milky appearance, owing to the formation of chalk † If this milky water were allowed to stand still for a few hours, the chalk will settle down, and clear water will float on its surface

The following is a list of the apparatus required to be supplied to each primary school for the purpose of such experiments The list is divided into two parts, the first part containing the apparatus which is essential, and the second part apparatus which it is desirable should also be supplied to each school, if funds permit, to enable further experiments to be performed The cost of the first set is Re. 1-14, and of the second or non-essential set Rs 2-12, making altogether only Rs. 4-10.

List No I

	Name of experiment	Apparatus	Approximate price		
	1	2	3		
			Rs	A	P
1	Bottle culture	2 bottles	0	3	0
2.	Ditto	Magnifying glass	1	0	0
3	Osmose	A glass tube	0	2	0
4	Transpiration	A glass	0	4	0
5	Evolution of oxygen gas from plants	A big bottle	0	4	0
6	Lime-water and formation of chalk	A tube	0	1	0
		Total	1	14	0

* Preparation of lime water —Take a few pieces of burnt lime and pour water on them in a vessel Instantly it will begin to boil and *chunam*, commonly eaten with *pan bida*, is formed. Then pour in some more water and keep it for a few hours, after stirring it well Then pour off the clear solution without stirring the lime into a bottle, and use it for experiment.

† Chalk is insoluble in water, while lime is soluble

Additional apparatus desirable, but not absolutely essential.

LIST No II

Name of experiment	Apparatus	Approximate price
1	2	3
		Rs A P
1. Preparation of carbonic acid gas	A wide-mouthed bottle, with two tubes, funnel, &c	1 0 0
2 Preparation of hydrogen gas.	Two beakers	0 8 0
	A basin ...	0 8 0
	Acid sulphuric	0 4 0
	„ hydrochloric	0 4 0
	Zinc	0 4 0
	Total	2 12 0

A very important practical portion in the teaching of agriculture in the Central Provinces is to be found in the fact that in every school where there is the slightest facility for it, a school garden is started. Naturally, these school gardens can be better fostered in the schools in the country than in those in town. The usual plan is for the plot of ground available to be marked out by small low raised banks into a number of separate plots, usually perhaps two or three yards square, and for each plot to be handed over to two of the boys of the school, who have to do practically all the work in connection with the plot in the way of sowing the seeds (usually those of vegetables and flowers), weeding, watering and generally bringing the crops up to maturity, when the produce of such plot of ground belongs to the boys who cultivate it.

The only expense in such a school garden is (1) for laying out the garden in the first instance, (2) for procuring the seeds, and (3) in some cases where water may have to be drawn up from a deep well, &c, a slight cost for part of the time of a cooly to draw up water, &c. As the third is an expense which can usually be avoided, and the second is one, which if the school-master understands his work can be prevented by his collecting and saving the seeds, etc, from the plants that are grown in the garden, practically the cost of a school garden usually reduces itself to the cost of laying it out in the first instance, amounting possibly to Rs 3, Rs 5, or Rs 10 according to the size of the garden Even this cost may be avoided by the school-master (with the aid of the villagers, &c) doing the work himself In the same way any tools required by the boys in the cultivation of their plots can always be borrowed from their own homes.

Definite instructions are issued in the form of circulars to school-masters, etc., on the subject of school gardens, dealing with the soil of the garden, the area wanted, watering, manuring, cultivation, sowing and transplanting, and also indicating the various crops, vegetables, flowers, etc, which may be grown at different seasons of the year in such school gardens.

3(B). It has been pointed out that in town schools agriculture is partly replaced by the teaching of a general elementary course in science in the upper primary standard, while physical science commences after the upper primary standard, and continues through the middle standard. The latter course is to a considerable extent similar to the plan adopted in middle schools in Bengal, where physical science is usually taught. There is, however, one point of difference, inasmuch as in the schools in the Central Provinces apparatus is provided for demonstrating the simple physical facts, while in middle schools in Bengal apparatus for such purposes is usually entirely wanting On the other hand it is, in my opinion, doubtful whether the selection of the Physical Science Text-Book and of the apparatus to illustrate it in the Central

Provinces schools is quite judicious. In the case of the apparatus given, I am sure the selection is too ambitious, and several of the pieces supplied are not, and could not be, properly used. In Indian schools of this type the apparatus must be of exceedingly simple and inexpensive nature—apparatus which can be renewed or repaired locally in small villages by ordinary bazar artizans. This, however, is not the case in the Central Provinces, and in several cases I saw pieces of apparatus (such as Tate's air-pumps, Magdeburg hemispheres, &c.) out of order, which certainly could not be repaired by the master of the school or by any local artizan, and which were hence quite useless. The cost of the usual simple set of apparatus to teach physical science in middle schools in the Central Provinces is said to be about Rs. 26 or Rs. 27, but in larger towns under rich municipalities as much as Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 is spent for this purpose.

In the case of the science subjects taught in class IV (upper primary class) of the town schools in the Central Provinces, it is partly of the nature of that which is taught as agriculture in village schools and partly elementary natural history, etc. It is only intended in this course to give a slight and superficial knowledge of the materials met with in every-day life. There does not appear to be very much to comment on with reference to this section of the course. The subject and the teaching of it are probably not entirely satisfactory.

4. *Kindergarten.*—Kindergarten methods are used in the lower classes of the schools, and all the teachers who are now sent out from the training schools have to go through this system as a regular part of their instruction. As mentioned previously, kindergarten drawing is practised in the lower classes. Kindergarten or action songs are also encouraged, and in many schools the first six of the kindergarten gifts are employed in teaching. The cost of a set of the first six of Froebel's gifts, as made at Nagpur, is said to be about Rs. 7, but they are also made up in villages by carpenters, &c., for the use of village schools (where they are perhaps not quite so well finished as at Nagpur) for about Rs. 4 only. The following is a short description of the gifts alluded to:—

The first six kindergarten gifts of Froebel are usually—

The first gift of six soft balls, commonly of rubber covered with coloured worsted, but may be of wool only, representing the primary and secondary colours. With these the young pupils are taught to distinguish colours and to become acquainted with differences in material, shape, weight, and the properties of the balls. Games are usually designed in which the balls play a prominent part.

The second gift consists of a sphere, cylinder, and cube in wood. It offers opportunity for comparison first with the rubber balls, and then between the articles which constitute this gift as to shape, etc., etc.

The third gift is a cube (usually two inches) divided once in every way, thus forming eight cubes. With these various exercises in construction, etc., are carried out. The fourth, fifth, and sixth gifts consist of a cube variously divided, and these are used for similar exercises, but more advanced than those of the third gift.

Beyond these, as a rule, the schools do not go, though the seventh gift, a series of thin slabs or tablets, squares, half squares, equilateral pieces, etc., etc., for making patterns, and the eighth gift a number of small wooden rods used for making figures, letters of the alphabet, etc., would certainly be useful. From the tenth gift (consisting of arrangements for drawing) upwards, practically Froebel's gifts introduce the elements of hand-and-eye and manual training. They illustrate drawing, paper cutting, paper weaving and interlacing, modelling, etc., etc., and these are usually included under these particular headings in schemes of general education. If I might venture an opinion on the kindergarten teaching in the Central Provinces, I should remark that this part has been taken practically bodily from European books, and it is doubtful whether more satisfactory results could not have been obtained by working on Froebel's principle or system, but giving the system, etc., what might be called a local atmosphere. Some of the gifts, in the form of wooden cubes, divided into complicated geometrical sections, are undoubtedly quite unfamiliar to Indian children in their ordinary lives, and it would probably have been better to select materials and objects for kindergarten work which are to be found in

every village, or which are easily within the power of construction of every village school-master

5 *Object-lessons*—I found in every village school that I went to small collections of objects which were used for the purpose of object-lessons Generally also the village school-master had either himself prepared or had persuaded a village carpenter to prepare a small cupboard or box with compartments for storing these objects, most of them being duly named and kept in a particular compartment of the box or cupboard I heard also one or two object-lessons given by the masters of the schools, but owing to my ignorance of *Mahrathi*, I can give only the general impression that the teachers seemed to know how to set to work to give object lessons

Again, if I may make a criticism, it is to the effect that possibly the objects chosen might have been selected more judiciously In some cases, various metals including even such valuable bodies as silver and gold, and the ores of such metals were taken as objects for lessons, and to my surprise gold quartz and silver ore were actually in the collections of some schools It appeared to me that it would be better if the objects were such that they could all be procured in the school-house or in the immediate neighbourhood of each school, so that there would be no expense in making the collection, and all the objects worked with would be well known Further, it would be a great advantage if the boys of a school were made to collect objects themselves, which would form part of a small school collection, and which would be used subsequently for the object lessons in the class These collections could be wholly or partially renewed from year to year by fresh batches of pupils In this way the children would take much more interest—even a personal interest—in the subject of the object lessons, as they would deal with objects more or less belonging to them If the system of object-lesson teaching is extended to Bengal schools, some such plan as this could be tried, for it would be certainly more economical, and probably more interesting and effective as a means of education

6 *Manual training*—I regret very much that owing to the discouragement which has been shown to this subject in the Central Provinces since 1891-92, I was unable to see the system at work in any of the village schools It is, however, still taught in the training schools, and I was satisfied with the paper-cutting and pattern-making which I saw at the Nagpur School I saw, however, no clay-modelling except in the shape of former specimens of work So far as I could judge, these two forms of manual training must have been working fairly satisfactorily, and it was certainly a pity, when progress had been made, that they were more or less stopped All the four ordinary forms of manual training, paper work and clay modelling with the addition of card-board work and slojd work, seem to me to be very suitable for introduction into Bengal schools, but the work must be done in an exceedingly elementary way, and it must be a cheap system, and one that will not lead to the idea that any form of trade is being taught or fostered That is, it must be taken up from the purely educational point of view, and probably no tools other than knives, scissors, &c, could be made admissible in such courses in schools The introduction of trade or artizan implements—at all events at first—might probably lead to much opposition, and might prevent any progress being made in this highly important educational training

This really concludes the criticism of the modern subjects taught in the vernacular schools of the Central Provinces It does not appear necessary in any way to review the course of instruction adopted in such subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, &c, for the methods followed in the Central Provinces and Bengal appear to be fairly similar It may, however, be remarked that while history and Euclid find a place in the upper primary course in Bengal, they are not taught even as optional subjects in primary schools in the Central Provinces In other respects the subjects taught are more or less similar

The above remarks also exhaust probably all that it is necessary for me to say on the subject of the education of boys up to the middle standard

In the case of girls' education in the Central Provinces, I may remark it is exceedingly backward and limited in amount Very few girls' schools indeed exist, and the great majority of these only teach up to the upper primary

standard. There is little necessity, therefore, for noticing these schools in detail It may, however, be mentioned that in girls' primary schools needlework is compulsory, drawing, grammar, object-lessons or elementary science and kindergarten occupations and manual training being optional, of which any two may be taken Sanitation, though not specially mentioned, is really compulsory, as it is taught in the reading lessons in the 3rd and 4th Readers. In the matter of agriculture, the chapters on this subject in the third and fourth Readers are cancelled for the girls' course

There is also a difference in the method of teaching drill and gymnastics, and the physical exercises used in the girls schools are more correctly described as action songs and calisthenics rather than drill and gymnastics The system which I saw followed in a girls' school in Nagpur was more or less English or European in its character

CLASSIFICATION OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS AS REGARDS SOURCES OF INCOME, AND NOTES AS TO INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

Almost the whole of the schools in the Central Provinces are under public management, receive aid from public funds, and submit to regular inspection from the officers of the Educational Department It is stated that there are less than 100 "venture" primary schools in the whole of the province and no "venture" middle schools, while the total number of primary schools in 1896 97 was 2,109 and of middle schools 149 Hence practically the venture schools may be neglected in any discussion of the condition of education in the Central Provinces These vernacular schools appear to be divided into three classes —

(A) Those maintained by Government or by Boards such as District Councils, Boards, Municipalities, etc , the expenses being wholly met from public funds This may be called the "fixed grant" system

(B) Those maintained wholly by payment on the results of the examinations plus school fees This may be called the " result grant " system

(C) Those maintained partly by contribution from grants made by Government to public bodies, and partly by "payments by results" of the examination, etc , of the pupils This may be called the " combined" system

The schools of classes A and C constitute by far the larger number, those of class B are not so much encouraged In this respect the schools in the Central Provinces exhibit a marked contrast to the primary schools in Bengal, where all except a small proportion belong to the result grant system, *i e*, they are paid solely by results

The result grant system, in which a considerable number of schools in the Central Provinces are working, also differs decidedly from the system as worked in Bengal The Central Provinces system gives a school aid calculated *partly* on the number of passes in an examination conducted after prescribed standards and *partly* on the average attendance of pupils No school is examined for a result grant which has not on the date of examination met on 180 school days from the date of the last examination, or in the case of new schools from the date of registration These qualifications (and others which are noted below) of the method of sole or simple payment on examination results appear to be very wholesome, and might probably be extended with advantage in Bengal.

The subjects for examination in the vernacular schools, as pointed out previously, are divided into two classes, compulsory and optional In these examinations no pupil can earn a grant who has not attended the school for at least 90 days To pass in a subject he must obtain one third of the maximum marks, but he cannot earn a grant in more than four optional subjects There are also age restrictions In the compulsory subjects of any standard no pupil can earn a grant unless he passes in at least two of these subjects. In the optional subjects of the first standard no pupil can earn a grant unless he passes in the three compulsory subjects of the standard. In other standards he must pass in at least two subjects.

In the combined system of schools the fixed grant cannot exceed Rs. 6 per mensem, and the result grants are given at the rate of 50 per cent. of the maximum rate attained in result grant schools

In order to pass the upper primary examination a candidate must pass in the three compulsory subjects and at least two optional subjects.

I made enquiries into the working and results of the three classes of schools, A, B, and C, as indicated above, and I was assured by the Inspector of Schools that—

Class A —The fixed grant system (schools fully maintained from public funds) are by far the best, they give the best kind of teaching and education, but on the other hand they are the most expensive of the three classes

Class B —The result grant system (schools paid no fixed grant, but only paid on the results of examination, etc) These are the worst of all the classes of schools in the Central Provinces, giving the poorest education and least satisfactory discipline, but on the other hand they are decidedly the cheapest.

Class C —The combined system (schools paid partly by fixed grants and partly by results grants) These stand intermediate between A and B, and give a fair education, while they are decidedly cheaper than A, but more expensive than B

Speaking generally, the housing of schools of classes A and C is better than that of B, though attempts are made to gradually provide schools of class B with suitable school buildings by appealing to private subscriptions, District Boards, etc

It will be seen that class B practically corresponds in its method of working and general conditions to the ordinary lower primary schools in Bengal

Another point which is worthy of note in the case of those schools is that while there are only 2,109 primary and 149 middle schools in the Central Provinces, and a correspondingly small number of high schools, yet there are four Inspectors of Schools (in addition to the Inspector-General, who is an energetic inspecting officer), and 30 Deputy Inspectors of schools for supervising the work, giving roughly to each superior inspecting officer 450 primary and secondary schools and to each Deputy 75 only It will thus be seen that the superior inspecting officers can be, and are, much more in touch with and have far greater personal control over elementary education in the Central Provinces than is possible in Bengal with its enormous number of schools and relatively smaller staff of Inspectors Further, the Deputy Inspectors in the Central Provinces can give long personal visits to schools, to teach new forms of instruction, or to correct mistakes, etc , while in Bengal the Deputy Inspectors have practically no time and no such opportunity of working in detail with primary schools. It is probably certain that to this relatively very strong inspecting staff a considerable part of the success of the Central Provinces educational scheme has been due, for the numerous inspecting officers have been able to personally and individually work out in the schools the improvements which it had been decided by Government to introduce

The good results are also due partly, if not largely, to the system of training of teachers in normal schools, which has been practised in the Central Provinces to a larger extent than is the case in Bengal

Hence it appears necessary to review briefly the existing system of training schools as carried out in the Central Provinces

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

Training schools —There are three training schools for teachers in the Central Provinces One is for teachers in English and native schools in Nagpur, and the others for native school teachers only in Raipur and Jubbulpore Probably about 100 to 110 teachers are trained and turned out each year, and as there are roughly only about 2,200 schools in the Central Provinces, the supply would appear to be fairly ample.

The training institution at Nagpur, contains two departments, a secondary and a primary In the secondary department graduates, F A certificate-holders, and those that have passed the matriculation examination of any Indian university are trained for a year for employment in colleges and in high schools and in those middle schools which teach English In the primary department students are prepared for employment in primary and vernacular schools generally by one or two years' course, according to the standard worked for.

In the normal school arrangements are made for instruction in—

I —The Principles of Education

II — „ History „ „

III — „ Practice „ „ including organisation of a school, methods of teaching, discipline, &c, and

IV —Extra subjects (which may be taken up optionally), Physical Science, Drawing, and manual training

V —And in the lower parts of the school arrangements are made for continuing the general education of the teachers *

In the highest grade of teachership examination all the first four of the above subjects are taken up and have to be passed. For the secondary grade of certificates, section I is omitted, while even for the certificates of the primary grade of teachers the following subjects have to be passed* —

* Page 82 of Central Provinces Education Manual

A —Easy questions on the Kindergarten system

B —Questions on the best method of teaching reading, spelling, grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, and object lessons in a primary school

C —Questions on the art of oral teaching generally

D —Questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them

G —To write notes on a lesson on a given subject

F.—Questions on the organisation of a Primary school, and proof of ability to maintain order and inculcate principles of truthfulness, obedience, and general morality

Only teachers who have passed the usual teachership examination are now allowed to join schools which receive aid from public funds, and comparing the standard which has to be reached for even primary teachers in the Central Provinces with the standard of qualification, or rather the want of qualifications, of the ordinary gurus in primary schools in Bengal, it will be seen how backward Bengal is in this respect

It has not been thought necessary to add here any figures as to the cost of the ordinary work of normal or training schools Such schools already exist at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Bankipur, &c, and their cost in Bengal is well ascertained

The above subjects represented the ordinary course of instruction for a primary teacher up till recent years Since, however, agriculture has been made a more prominent subject of teaching in primary schools, the course of instruction for teachers has also been extended, and they are now called upon to go through a six months' course in agriculture, theoretical and practical, and on the methods of teaching it, in the agricultural school attached to the Agricultural Experimental Farm at Nagpur This course is partly theoretical, partly practical in the laboratory, and partly practical on the Farm. In addition also each teacher has a plot of ground given him, about two yards wide by five or six yards long, which he has to cultivate entirely himself (to dig, to plant, to weed, to water, etc, etc), and the produce of this during the six months' course belongs to the student

Batches of about 60 are taken each half-year, of whom about a quarter consist of students who have just passed through the training school, while the remaining 45 consist of actual teachers of schools who are drafted up from their schools, two or three being selected from each district for each course. At the end of six months there is the usual examination on which certificates are issued In this way about 110 to 120 teachers of primary schools are trained annually in agricultural methods, and as time goes on practically all the teachers

of the province will become thus trained. In the case of the training school students who have just passed as certificated masters, they receive a scholarship allowance of Rs 5 a month, while the actual masters drafted from the mufassal schools receive their own full pay, the pay of their substitutes being provided by the various District Councils, Boards, etc., under whom they are serving

As this represents an important development in the method of training primary teachers, which is not at all represented in Bengal at present, and as it is connected with certain proposals made on the establishment of the Lower Agricultural Class at Sibpur (which has been lately opened, but which has not yet filled). it will be perhaps well to give a few details of the kind of instruction followed, and as to the staff, etc, required in the institution.

The following is the curriculum of study in the class which is intended for the instruction of vernacular school teachers —

1	Agriculture	As in Fuller's Primer
2.	Chemistry	Selected lessons to illustrate Fuller's Primer
3	Kasra	Study of methods of land records, etc, and how to fill up certain forms used by village patwaris, and to learn cognate matters
4	Drawing	Primary course, model and freehand
5.	Veterinary science	Lessons as given in Fuller's Primer
6	Botany	Lectures as far as required to illustrate Fuller's Primer.

The actual work which these teachers have to get through in their six months' course of study is more clearly shown in the following detailed syllabus of study.

Syllabus of Demonstration work to illustrate the Agricultural Primer

Preliminary —Exhibit the magnifying glass, show magnifying powers of a drop of water on leaf-hairs, explain general structure of the microscope and show its effect with previously prepared slides, and also with objects (such as as a flea) prepared for the occasion —

Lesson I —(With the microscope) Vorticella, rotifera (fixed animals), desmids and diatoms (moving vegetables), volvox (the same in early stage)

(On the table) Sensitive plant, examples of plants which open and close at certain hours

(With the microscope) The cellular structure of the root and stem of a plant

Lesson II —(On the table) Structure of the mango, plantain, stem, tap roots and crown roots, root hairs as seen on a plant dug up, and on the rootlets of a plant grown in water, proof of root suction, exhibit endosmosis with a tube closed at one end by a piece of bladder, aerial roots of the maize, bargad and orchid, compare beet with carrot, onion and potato as specimens of root and of stem development

Lesson III —(With the microscope) Fibro-vascular bundles in the plantain, cross sections showing their position in the plantain and the arhar, also the thickness of cell walls

(On the table) Sections of trees showing the annual growth under the outside bark, flax fibre and hemp fibre extracted from the plants Experiments to show transpiration with a growing plant under a shade, then with leaves having their petioles in water and out of water

(With the microscope) Stomata of leaves, chlorophyll granules

Lesson IV —(On the table) Cotton flower and seed

(With the microscope) Anthers and pollen grains, pollen grains adhering to stigma

Lesson V —(On the table) Compare with cotton flower a flower of the pea-tribe, a til flower, a marigold, the flowering stock of the maize, male and female flowers of the gourd tribe, flowering stalks of the grass tribe, exhibit the Paris model of a pea flower and diagrams.

Lesson VI —(On the table) Repeat the experiment to show endosmosis, demonstrate the existence of invisible gases by showing the effect on light and on life of oxygen and carbonic acid gas confined in jars, prepare oxygen gas from chlorate of potash or red oxide of mercury; prepare carbonic acid gas from charcoal and prove its existence by lime water, show its existence in breath expelled from lungs, show the evolution of oxygen gas by leaves exposed to sunlight, in water, and the clearing of a jar of carbonic acid by plant action so as to render it possible to burn a light in it, illustrate the gaseous, liquid and solid conditions of matter by an experiment with sulphur

Lesson VII —(On the table) Compare good and bad wheat seed and cotton seed, prove by pot cultivation that a good seed of wheat or cotton will produce a finer plant than a bad seed, if indeed the latter does not fail to germinate altogether, explain the loss in sowing for wheat a large amount of seed which does not germinate

(In the field)—Show the effect on plants of not being crowded, but having plenty of room and air

Lesson VIII —(On the table) Compare different kinds of wheat seed, pissi, haura, kathea, and different kinds of cotton, bani, jari American.

Lesson IX—(On the table) Show by cultivation in distilled water that a plant can for some time live on what it obtains from air alone

Chemical combination, its difference from mechanical combination illustrated by an experiment with zinc and sulphur, heated and unheated, explode hydrogen and oxygen and produce water, decompose water by electricity, compare a piece of chalk with specimens of calcium, carbon and oxygen gas, contrast chalk (carbonate of lime) with pure lime (lacking carbonic acid), prepare lime water from the latter, drive off carbonic acid from the former, and show the formation of chalk by the combination of the carbonic acid with the lime water, repeat the experiment on lime water with carbonic acid formed from charcoal, illustrate chemical combination by the formation of copper nitrate, show the rusting of iron by combination of oxygen, then drive off the oxygen from red oxide of mercury and show its reduction to pure metal and loss of weight owing to loss of oxygen

Repeat the experiments described in the second clause under lesson VI, show loss of weight by dessication in case of cabbage or other fleshy leaved plant, weigh a piece of green bamboo, then dessicate to show weight of water, then reduce to charcoal to show the weight of substances other than carbon and mineral constituents, then reduce to ashes to show weight of mineral constituents

Lesson X—(On the table) Exhibit specimens of different kinds of soils and analyze them mechanically to show various degrees of fineness

(In the field) The box system of keeping cattle and the proper storage of manure under cover

Lesson XI—(On the table) Effect of watering with solution of saltpetre in pot cultivation Pot cultivation with various manurial substances

(In the field) The sewage farm, the Ville and manure series of experimental plots

Lesson XII—(On the table) Ball and ring experiment to show expansion by heat, contraction by cold, the thermometer, cracking of soils by alternate heating and cooling illustrated by heating a glass rod and cooling it suddenly Show by mechanical analysis the varying proportion of fine particles in different samples of soils

(In the field) The construction and working of the earth turning plough

Lesson XIII—(On the table) Capillary action in a fine tube, in a sun dry brick, contrast with a heap of loose earth

Lesson XIV—(In the field) Embanking for wheat, effect of irrigation on wheat and garden crops

(On the table) Illustrate the effect of irrigation in pot cultivation

Lesson XV—(On the table) Specimens of *kans* grass and of agia, if procurable

(In the field) Effect of allowing a field to become weedy or its plants overcrowded

(With the microscope) Rust, ergot, bunt and smut

Lesson XVI—(In the field) Construction and use of the following implements —

Swedish plough compared with the local Nagpur plough
Bakhar, Daura, Dundia, Titan, Argara
Chain pump, steel lift, moth
Winnower, thresher, sugarcane mills

Lesson XVII—(In the field) Ensilage, if possible illustrate cattle-disease by examination of patients in the veterinary dispensary

The following time table also shows the scheme of study of the students —

NORMAL AGRICULTURAL CLASS

TIME TABLE

	7—8	8—9	9—10	3—4	4—5	5—6
Monday	Agriculture			Kasra		(Leave)
Tuesday	Botany	Agriculture		Drawing	Gymnastics	Garden work
Wednesday	Do	Ditto		Model Farm	Model Farm	Ditto
Thursday	Chemistry	Ditto		Drawing	Gymnastics	(Leave)
Friday	Ditto	Ditto		Kasra	Ditto	Garden work
Saturday	Examination			Drawing	Veterinary science	Ditto

The staff which is required to teach these vernacular masters in two sections using two languages (Mahrathi and Hindi) and to superintend their practical training has also to take two higher grade Agricultural classes (first and second grade) working for revenue, etc, appointments which will be

referred to later on. The cost of the teaching staff is, however, moderate It consists of the following gentlemen —

	Pay
	Rs
Principal—R S Joshi, D Ag	50
(Who gets also Rs 175 as Superintendent of the Experimental Farm)	
Lecturer—I N Jakati, D Ag	80
" B V Joshi (Rs 40 to Rs 60 in five years)	50
Drawing-master—(Comes from training school)	Nil
Veterinary lecturer—Receives an allowance of	20
(Is also Veterinary Inspector to D V C and gets Rs 70)	
Total	200

That is for training 120 vernacular teachers per annum, and also the two agricultural classes, the total cost of lecturers, etc, is Rs 200 a month only

As stated previously, there is a higher (English) class in agriculture the course for which extends over two years and which is held in the same building with the vernacular master's agricultural class These students on passing out have a preferential claim on certain revenue settlement and Court of Wards appointments As this class is interesting at the present time, as it corresponds to the new agricultural class at Sibpur, I made a few enquiries as to its working The numbers attending it are not large, as there are only fourteen students in the first-year class and four students in the second-year The course of study which they have to go through comprises—

Agriculture (theory and practice)
Surveying (theory and practice).
Chemistry (theoretical and practical)
Botany
Geology
Elementary Veterinary Practice and Science
Drawing

In the case of practical agriculture each student is given a plot of about a quarter of an acre of land, which he is required to cultivate entirely with his own hands, and the produce of which he is allowed to keep They have also to do actual work in connection with the experimental agricultural farm in studying improved forms of agricultural implements, in studying the effects of manures on various crops, etc, etc.

It may probably be interesting to place on record the detailed course of studies which these agricultural students have to work through, for the purpose of comparison with the course which is being taught at Sibpur

AGRICULTURAL CLASS, NAGPUR

Syllabus of Studies

A—AGRICULTURE

SOILS.—(*First year*)—Origin of soils, soils *in situ* and alluvial soils, description of principal soils of the Central Provinces, with names and qualities, classification of soils by mechanical analysis, fertility of soils as dependent on composition, texture, depth and lie of surface, effect of climate in improving soils, improvement of soils by levelling and by embankment, cost of these processes

(*Second year*)—Physical properties of soils, their absorbent and evaporative powers, capillary action, chemical composition of soils considered with reference to supply of the more important plant food elements. the use and abuse of soil analysis, soil analysis by cropping (Ville's method) dormant and active condition of plant food elements, effect of climate and of tillage in converting plant food from the dormant to the active condition,

loss of plant food by surface scouring, the exhaustion of soils, its signs and its causes, uses and methods of fallowing, rotation of crops

TILLAGE.—(*First year*)—Objects to be attained, influence of climate in assisting and obstructing tillage, use of a fine tilth, the conditions in which different soils are suitable for sowing, different systems of tillage instanced by the systems followed for wheat, for *juari*, for sugar cane and for rice, implements used for tillage, the *nagar* in its different forms, *bakhar*, the clod crusher, English ploughs and harrows

(*Second year*)—The history of the plough, the theory and method of adjusting the English plough, the materials used for various implements and the method of their construction, special operations of tillage for breaking up waste land or eradicating grass, the advantages and dangers of deep ploughing, the effect of embanking land in lessening the need of tillage, the cost of the various operations of tillage

SOWING.—(*First year*)—The condition in which land is fit for sowing, methods of sowing practised with different crops, the *nari* plough, *tifans*, the *argara*, the broadcast sowing, the depths to which different seeds should be sown, thick and thin sowing, English drills, the growth of seedlings for transplanation, the advantages of transplanting

(*Second year*)—The vitality of seeds and means of ascertaining whether seed has retained its vitality or not, special preparation of seed for sowing, use of sulphuric acid for cotton, pickling seed, improvement of seed by special cultivation and selection, the principles to be followed in selecting seed, the use of changing seed, special treatments in preparing seed beds for the growth of seedlings for transplantation, cost of sowing and transplanting

MANURE.—(*First year*)—The need of applying manures, exhaustion of soils by continuous cropping, soils which give and do not give good returns for manuring, descriptions of manure used by the people and the method of their application, cattle dung, the best method of storing it, the condition in which it should be applied, the seasons for its application, green soiling, bones, the manufacture of bonemeal, saltpetre, town sewage

(*Second year*)—Manures considered in relation to plant food, the particular plant food supplied by different manures, suiting the manures to the requirements of the soil, the changes occurring in manure pits and the means of regulating them so as to prevent loss of value, the method of making bone superphosphate, the theory of green soiling and of growing crops in a mixture, use of slaked and unslaked lime and gypsum, the various methods of utilizing town sewage in agriculture, the cost of various manures and of applying them

IRRIGATION.—(*First year*)—The crops for which irrigation is needed, monsoon irrigation of rice, cold weather irrigation of wheat, vegetable, and sugar-cane, different methods of lifting water, the well bucket, the Persian wheel, the lever lift, the swing bucket, pumps, kutcha and pucka wells, the means of irrigating from streams and nalas, the irrigation of rice and sugar-cane from tanks

(*Second year*)—The extent to which water enters into the composition of plants, use of water as a carrier of plant food, sources from which plants derive their water-supply, the rainfall, the retention of moisture by different soils, the depths from which plants can draw sub-soil moisture, the circumstances which render irrigation necessary, its use in distributing the supply from rainfall rather than in adding to it, the method of constructing different water-lifts and their cost, the construction of pucka and kutcha wells, the method of lining kutcha wells, the places favourable for well construction, the construction of tanks and the places favourable for their construction, the methods of roughly testing discharges and ascertaining the efficiency of different means of lifting water, surface and underground drainage, natural and artificial

PROCESSES INTERMEDIATE BETWEEN SOWING AND REAPING.—(*First year*)—Weeding, the names and characters of the principal weeds, the injury which weeds cause to crops, the importance of not permitting weeds to seed. Weeding by hand and by bullock power, the *daura* and *dundia*, cost of weeding, saving of weeding by good tillage, importance of keeping the ground open round the roots of growing plants in order to check evaporation

(*Second year*)—Increasing the yield of crops by checking their growth, lopping cotton, the "beasi" of Chattisgarh, watching crops, methods of scaring animals, cost of watching, cheap methods of fencing, means of trapping noxious animals

GATHERING AND CLEANING. (*First year*)—The harvesting of *juari*, *til*, wheat and linseed, the means of threshing and cleaning them used by the people contrasted with threshing and winnowing machines, the importance of proper cleaning, the meaning of "refraction" in trade

(*Second year*)—The harvesting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco, rice cleaning cotton ginning, sugar boiling and tobacco curing, the manufacture of drained sugar

GENERAL. (*First year*)—The Indian seasons and the crops which grow in them, the effect of heat and cold, moisture, drought and cloudy weather on different crops, crop diseases, rust, ergot and caterpillars

(*Second year*)—The principal crops grown in the Central Provinces, the habits of growth of their roots and stems and their effects in cleaning land, enriching or impoverishing it, the amount of each principal plant food contained in a crop of wheat, and the sources from which it obtains these foods, the part played by the atmosphere in the nutrition of plants, carbonic acid, its presence in the air and its fixation by plants, the ammonia received by the soil in rain, Nessler's tests, nature of fungoid disease as shown by the microscope

CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS—Students will be practically taught to grow and prepare for market the following crops —

(*First year*)—*Juari*, *til*, wheat and linseed

(*Second year*)—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, tobacco and garden crops

FEEDING AND CARE OF STOCK —(*First year*) —The food to be given to cattle in work and out of work, importance of a mixed diet, advantage of giving salt, injury resulting from sudden change from dry to green food, the comparative advantages of grazing and stall feeding, the growth of fodder crops, *poput*, *lakhori*, guinea grass

(*Second year*)—The chief breeds of cattle found in the Central Provinces, the best methods of housing cattle and preserving their manure, the use of the chaff cutter, ensilage, the comparative merits of cotton seed, *karbi* wheat straw, rice straw and pulses as cattle food, the influence of these foods on the value of cattle dung as manure

FRUIT GROWING —(*First year*)—The methods of sowing and transplanting mangoes, oranges, plantains and guavas

(*Second year*)—Grafting and budding

B —ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY

First year—Changes occurring in air during the burning of a candle, chemical action, indestructibility of matter, elements and compounds, resolution and formation of compounds by analysis and synthesis, metals and non-metals, water, its decomposition by electricity into oxygen and hydrogen, other methods of preparing oxygen and hydrogen, properties of oxygen and hydrogen, ozone, its formation and properties, determination of the composition of water by volume and weight, three physical states of water, ice, steam, change of state produced by heat, expansion of bodies by heat, thermometers, maximum density of water, latent heat of water, evaporation, weight of water, specific gravity, compressibility of water, Florentine experiment, porosity of matter, purity of water, hard and soft water, filtration and distillation, water of crystallization, solvent property of water, liquid diffusion, dialysis, osmose, air, chemical composition of air, difference between simple mixture and chemical compound, eudiometer, preparation and properties of nitrogen, functions played by the several constituents of air in the economy of nature, action produced by animals and plants on air, weight of air, barometer, air-pump, combustion, carbon, its varieties and properties, structure of flame, blow-pipe, reducing and oxydising flame, preparation of coal gas, Davy's safety lamp, preparation and properties of nitric acid, ammonia and carbon dioxide, chlorine, its preparation and properties, preparation and properties of hydrochloric acid, aqua regia, bleaching powder and its uses, occurrence, modifications and properties of sulphur, silicon, its occurrence and properties, occurrence, preparation, modifications and properties of phosphorous, occurrence and properties of zinc, tin, lead, copper, mercury, silver, gold and platinum

Practical—Solution and filtration, preparation of hydrogen, oxygen, ammonia, carbon dioxide and nitric acid, mechanical analysis of soil, detection of lime in soil, and chemical analysis of simple salts containing the following basic and acid radicles —

Basic radicles—Lead, silver, mercury, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenic, antimony, iron, aluminium, chromium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, zinc

Acid radicles—Sulphuric, carbonic, nitric, hydrochloric

Second year—Atom and molecule, atomic weight, laws of combination, nomenclature, symbolic notation and formulæ, nature of acids, bases and salts, preparation and properties of sulphuric acid and hydrogen sulphide, silica, its occurrence and properties, tribasic phosphoric acid, its preparation and properties, preparation and properties of potassium, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, potassium nitrate, composition of gunpowder, composition of soap, sodium, caustic soda, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium nitrate, sodium sulphate, ammonium, ammonium chloride, carbonate, nitrate and sulphate, calcium, caustic and slaked lime, calcium carbonate, sulphate and chloride, aluminium, alumina; aluminium sulphate, formation of clay, composition of glass, porcelain and earthenware, magnesium, magensia, magnesium sulphate, manganese, black oxide of manganese, iron, manufacture of wrought-iron, cast-iron and steel, ferrous sulphate and sulphide; ferric sulphate, carbohydrates, cane sugar, grape sugar, starch and woody fibre, albuminous substances, fibrine, casein, glutin and gelatin, composition of bone, blood, saliva, gastric juice, bile, milk and urine

Practical—Chemical analysis of simple salts, containing the following basic and acid radicles and a few mixtures of the above salts —

Basic radicles—Barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, ammonium.

Acid radicles—Sulphuric, carbonic, silicic, phosphoric, hydrochloric, nitric

Manufacture of superphosphate; detection of organic acids in soils, detection and distinguishing of starch and sugar, detection of phosphates, potassium compounds and calcium compounds in soil and ashes of plants

C.—ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY.

First year—Object of geology, crust of the earth, materials of which the crust is made, definition of rock and mineral, three great classes of rocks—(1) sedimentary (including organically formed), (2) igneous and (3) metamorphic, description of typical specimens of the different classes of rocks, sandstone, chalk, granite, gneiss, origin and mode of formation of the different classes of rocks, change producing agencies, atmospheric agencies, action of carbon dioxide, oxygen, moisture, frost and winds, formation of soil *in situ*, aqueous agencies, action of streams, rivers, springs, seas and ice action, organic agencies, coral zoophytes shell-fish, foraminifera, peat mosses, &c, formation of coal, igneous agencies, interior of the earth, hot springs, volcanoes, earthquakes and slow movements of the crust, fossils and fossilization, uses of fossils in geology, general characters of minerals of common occurrence, quartz, chalcedony, jasper, agate, flint, felspar, hornblende, zeolite, mica, calcite, gypsum, apatite, fluorspar, rock-salt

Second year—Structure of rocks, stratified, oolitic, crystalline, glassy, porphyritic vesicular, amygdaloidal, schistose, arrangement of rocks stratification, ripple marks and rain-prints, conformable and unconformable strata, dip, strike, out-crop, anticline and syncline, faults, metamorphism, bosses, intrusive and interstratified sheets, veins and dykes, mineral veins, characteristics of different kinds of rocks, sandstone, grit, conglomerate, shale, limestone, dolomite, gypsum, rock-salt, iron stone, shell marl, coral rock, chalk, peat, lignite, coal, graphite, anthracite, bombs, volcanic ash, lava, obsidian, pumice, trachyte, granite, basalt, laterite, slate, mica-schist, gneiss, marble, succession of strata, relative age of rocks; tests for determining the relative age of rocks, geological divisions, azoic, palaeozoic, mesozoic, neozoic, nebular hypothesis, azoic rocks and their occurrence in India, composition, distribution, economic products and characteristic fossils of the formations of stratified rocks silurian, devonian, carboniferous, permian, triassic, oolitic, cretaceous, tertiary and recent, principal formations of Peninsular India, Gondwana, jurassic, cretaceous, Deccan trap, tertiary, post tertiary

Practical—Identification of the rocks and minerals of common occurrence, and a general knowledge of the geology of Nagpur based on Hislop's account of it

D—ELEMENTARY BOTANY

First year—General characters of flowering plants, structure of a typical plant, organs of nutrition and reproduction, characters of roots, stems, leaves, root fibres and root hairs, true and adventitious roots, aerial roots, forms of roots, parasites and epiphytes, buds, forms of stems, tendril, spine, prickle, parts of leaf, duration, arrangement, outlines, margin and surface of leaves, venation, simple and compound leaves, vernation, inflorescence, bracts, involucre, receptacle, floral whorls, insertion, adhesion, and cohesion of parts of floral whorls, suppression and multiplication of parts, aestivation, placentation, description of specimens of plants, functions of root, stem, leaves, flower, fertilization, crossing, classification, species, genera, orders and classes, primary division of plants, flowering and flowerless, distinguishing characters of dicotyledons and mono-cotyledons, structure of plants of the following natural orders, Leguminosae, Malvaceae, Cucurbitaceae

Second year—The fruit and its parts, dehiscence of fruits, classification of fruits, structure of different kinds of fruits, legume, drupe, capsule, berry, achene, nut, the formation and development of the following fruits—Orange, guava, mulberry, fig, cotton pod, cucumber, pea, mango, cocoanut, the seed and its parts, germination of seeds, conditions essential for germination, surface coverings and appendages, cells, their forms, structure, composition and contents, growth by division of cells, tissues of plants, parenchyma, epidermis, wood, bast and vascular tissues, latex vessels, fibrovascular bundles, internal structure of root, stem, leaves, arrangement of tissues of stem in dicotyledons and mono cotyledons, food of plants, conditions of plant growth, selection and absorption of food and storing of nutriment, ascent of the crude sap, respiration, transpiration, assimilation, descent of sap, influence of light and heat on plants, origin of species, structure of plants of the following natural orders—Compositae, Cruciferae, Myrtaceae, Urticaceae, Gramineae

E—LAND SURVEYING.

First year—Plotting to scale, map drawing and colouring and the use of conventional signs, chain surveying by triangles and by sight rule, survey by intersection, calculation of areas by mensuration and by acre comb

Second year—Use of the theodolite and chain in traversing, traversing with the sight rule and protractor, Gale's method of plotting a traverse, proving a traverse and calculation of areas by universal theorem, use of the planimeter, proportional compasses and pantagraph

F—DRAWING

First year—Free hand.

Second year—Model.

G.—Veterinary Science

First-year (junior class) students

Anatomy.—The main anatomical parts, and the practical names given to them by veterinarians, the age of bullocks, the names of important joints, contents of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis, with their names and positions, the different parts of the feet of a bullock, practical dissection

Physiology.—The function of important organs in the chest and abdomen, and of the urinary organs Respiration, circulation and the process of digestion

Practical demonstration—Handling and casting animals.—Methods of throwing bullocks, the names and uses of the veterinary appliances at the hospital, and the uses of simple surgical instruments, including the clinical thermometer and catheters Castrating instruments The feeding, management, and general keep of cattle.

The dressing of wounds and ulcers, and treatment of ordinary cases attending the hospital

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—The methods of making up and administering drenches, balls. Making infusions, decoctions, powders, ointments and liniments The names, uses and doses of the principal medicines, both English and country, with their actions, such as narcotics, diuretics, astringents, purgatives, diaphoretics, disinfectants, stimulants, sedatives and tonics Botanical names of plants forming some of the above with ocular demonstration if possible.

Second-year (senior class) students

(1) The four deadly forms of cattle disease, with their chief symptoms and medicinal treatment Sanitary measures for the suppression and prevention of these diseases
(2) Minor diseases of cattle, with chief symptoms and their treatment
(3) Treatment of ordinary forms of wounds, broken horn and ulcers
(4) *Post-mortem* examination
(5) The popular method of castration, with practical illustrations, and the principles of cattle-breeding
(6) Lameness sprains, shoulder slip, etc, with the names of the diseases of main joints and their treatment
(7) Surgical operations, viz, opening abscesses, removing tumours, tapping the abdomen for hoven, etc, blood-letting

The course of study and practice appear to be very practical and suitable, and likely to turn out men who will not be above their work, but who will take a practical interest in all matters connected with agriculture

Probably, however, it is not necessary to go into greater detail in connection with this point.

Teachers' Manuals

The last point it appears necessary for me to refer to in connection with my visit to the Central Provinces is on the subject of teachers' manuals

It has been found desirable there to prepare books for the use of teachers of various grades of schools, treating on the various phases of school life, and the best methods of obtaining good results

A manual was prepared many years ago by Mr. Carnduff, who was an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces This work, or at all events the English edition, is now out of print. A work called *Siksa Patra*, which is still used by teachers in many schools in the Central Provinces, is said to be a Hindi translation of Mr Carnduff's work It appears to be a work which has done, and is doing good It contains chapters on the qualities required in masters and pupils, and on the procedure as to registers, time-tables, management of schools and classes, etc., etc. Then follow instructions as to the best methods of teaching classes various subjects in various standards, and afterwards general subjects dealing with the management of school work, the connection of teachers with school committees, the nature of school buildings and school apparatus, etc There was, and is, undoubtedly, ample scope for such a work, and specially there is scope for such a work in Bengal.

As Mr. Carnduff's work is out of print, and as the introduction of modern subjects and methods of teaching had rendered the work out of date Mr. Spence, the Head Master of the Nagpur Training or Normal School, has written a Teachers' Manual, which is, I believe, really to be printed Translations of it are now being prepared in Hindi, Mahrathi, etc, and I am informed when the translations are ready, the work will be simultaneously published in English and the vernaculars.

The Committee which is now sitting for the purpose of revising or remodelling the system of vernacular education in Bengal had at one of its first meetings come to the conclusion that a Teachers' Manual is urgently wanted for the use of school-masters in Bengal, and the fact that the want has also been fonnd, and is being supplied in the Central Provinces will probably show that the conclusion of the Committee was sound

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In concluding my remarks on the subject of the vernacular education in the Central Provinces, and comparing it with that in Bengal, I am constrained to remark that in such matters as drill, drawing, agricultural teaching, physical science teaching, kindergarten teaching, and object-lesson teaching, the vernacular schools in the Central Provinces are very decidedly in advance of anything we can show in Bengal In the matter of manual work also a good beginning was apparently made in the Central Provinces, and so far as it went the attempt was successful, and proved that manual training can be introduced in Indian schools.

All these modern methods and subjects of education therefore have been shown to be practical in one province, and it remains to be seen whether equally successful, or possibly more successful, results could not be obtained in other provinces, such as Bengal Experience has there shown that such subjects are well suited to Indian children, and that they take much interest in them, and further that the introduction of modern methods of teaching does not enhance the cost of education, while European experience has proved that education conducted on these lines is far more satisfactory and gives far better results than when confined to the old methods and subjects of teaching

ALEX. PEDLER.

FIRST FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP IN BENGAL FOR SEASON 1899

THE following is published for general information.

F. A SLACK,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 5th July, 1899

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL

First forecast of the Jute crop in Bengal for season 1899

Explanatory — The present forecast furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the jute crop up to the middle of June, and is compiled from the returns received from the 26 important jute growing districts of these Provinces. The cultivation of jute outside these districts is insignificant and has been left out of consideration

2. *Character of the season* — The rainfall in January was generally in excess of the normal in all the jute-growing districts except Orissa In February, it was above the normal in East Bengal, Jessore, and Midnapore, and below the normal in all the other districts In March, again, it was below the normal everywhere except in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur In April, the rainfall was well distributed, and was generally above the normal Very heavy rain was received in this month in Khulna and Noakhali In May, with the exception of Burdwan, and a few districts in North Bengal and Bihar, the rainfall was everywhere above the normal, and was excessive in East Bengal and in the districts of Hughli, the 24-Parganas and Nadia This excess does not appear to have affected the crop much in East Bengal (Noakhali excepted) but is reported to have prevented the full area from being sown in Hughli and the 24-Parganas, and to have injured the seedlings in Hughli and Nadia. In the first fortnight of June, the weather was, on the whole, seasonable, and weeding operations were carried out successfully in most places, but the rain that has fallen up to date this month may have interfered somewhat with late sowings

3 *Area cultivated*—In the first forecast of the jute crop for the season 1898, it was explained that the figures of normal area as given in that report were obtained from a consideration of the actual areas sown during the past five years Those figures have been accepted in the present returns as more or less correct in the case of most districts, but they have been revised by the District Officers of Burdwan, Nadia, Rangpur, Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge, and with these revised estimates, the normal area under jute now amounts to 2,189,400 acres against 2,224,300 acres shown in the forecast of last year The total area in Bengal sown with jute during the current year appears from the returns appended to this note to amount to 1,914,300 acres against 1,624,400 acres sown in 1898 The great decrease in 1898 was due to a fall in the price of jute and a simultaneous rise in the price of rice Since then the price of jute has risen, while that of rice has fallen, and the increase in the area sown with jute this year, amounting to 289,900 acres or 17 8 per cent, is undoubtedly due to these fluctuations in prices It will be noted, however, that the area is still smaller than that which was sown in 1895, 1896

and 1897, the cultivators not having yet forgotten the fall in the price of jute which took place in 1897

4 *Character of the crop*—In spite of the excessive rainfall in May in many important districts, the prospects of the crop as reported up to the middle of June are good, and the latest reports received in this Department from the chief jute-growing districts confirm this favourable report

In the eleven important jute-growing districts marginally* noted, which each have an area over 50,000 acres and contain about 87 per cent of the total jute-growing area of Bengal, the average outturn estimated for the year amounts to 93 2 per cent In 10 districts, the present estimates of the crop are returned as 100 per cent or over 100 per cent, in 12 districts, they are now estimated at 75 per cent to below 100 per cent, and in 4 districts only, viz, Hughli, Nadia, Darjeeling, and Noakhali, are the returns below 75 per cent Although rain has been somewhat excessive lately, it does not appear to have injured the crop, but the final outturn is greatly dependent on the weather experienced in July and August and on the height of the rivers in those months

* Mymensingh Rangpur, Tippera Dacca, Pabna, Faridpur, Rajshahi Dinajpur, Bogra Purnea Jalpaiguri

It would appear probable, therefore, that if the present conditions continue, a crop slightly below the average will be reaped in the area sown this year It must be remembered, however, that this area is still a good deal below the average, and that the total outturn for the whole Province will be accordingly, in all probability, considerably below the normal

5 *Stocks of previous crops in hand*—It is reported by almost all District Officers that very little jute is now left in hand from the stocks of 1897 and 1898

6 *Gross outturn*—Taking into consideration the estimates of area and outturn detailed in the returns, and accepting 3 bales per acre as the outturn of a normal or 100 per cent crop, the gross outturn of jute may be roughly estimated for the present crop at 58 lakhs of bales The normal outturn for the Province may be taken as about 66 lakhs of bales, so that the present estimated outturn approximates to 87 per cent of the normal outturn Taking 16 annas to represent this normal outturn, the outturn of the present crop, is thus estimated to amount to 14 annas of the normal. As noted in the forecasts for the year 1898, the above is at best only a rough estimate. The District returns are published in full, and those who are interested in the jute trade are in a position to make such deductions from them as their experience may suggest.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Asst. Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

P C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th June 1899.

First Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bengal, 1899

Division	District	Approximate normal area under jute	Approximate area sown last year (1898)	Estimated area sown this year (1899)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ..	Burdwan	Acres 11 000	Acres 11,000	Acres 11 000	100	[illegible]6	Rainfall was deficient at the time of sowing in the Sadar and Katwa subdivisions and heavy in the Kalna subdivision In the Raniganj subdivision it was seasonable	
	Midnapore	12 100	11 800	12 300	[illegible]	[illegible]	The in[illegible] in area and outturn is due to [illegible]onable rain[illegible]	
	Hooghly	12 000	13 900	13 100	10[illegible]	61	The decrease in area this year as compared with that of last year is due to excessive rain during the latter part of May. The decrease in the outturn in column 7 is due to the fact that a large area was submerged after sowing. Prospects may be better later on	
Presidency ..	24 Parganas	3[illegible] 700	30 000	[illegible]	100	15	Decrease in the outturn this year is anticipated owing to the heavy rain in May which interfered with the successful sowing of the crop. The increase in area is due to the low price of rice and the higher price of jute	

Division	District	Approximate normal area under jute	Approximate area sown last year (1898)	Estimated area sown this year (1899)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much was obtained last year (1898)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much will be the outturn this year (1899)	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres				
Presidency—*concld*	Nadia	47 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]1	[illegible]	The increase in the area sown this year is due to seasonable rain at the time of sowing and to the high prices of jute now prevailing but the recent excessive rain has done much damage to the crop hence the decrease in the outturn	The outturn has possibly been underestimated The estimate of normal area seems high
	Murshidabad ..	21 [illegible]00	16 600	19 600	[illegible]3	85	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the low prices of food grain and the increase in the estimated outturn is due to favourable rainfall at the time of sowing	
	Jessore	33 200	18 100	27 200	[illegible]1	95	The prospects this year are better on account of seasonable rain	
	Khulna	20 800	14 500	15,100	70	[illegible]3	Owing to timely rainfall and to the low price of paddy the cultivation of jute this year is a little in excess of that of 1898	
	Rajshahi ...	108 100	100 200	108 700	[illegible]5	105		
	Dinajpur ..	90 500	75 000	75 000	100	100	The area sown with jute this year is about the same as that of last year Up to date the rainfall seems favourable to the cultivation of jute which is likely to yield an average crop	

Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	66 700	63 800	64 800	60	76	Seasonable rainfall has helped the growth of the crop The outturn of this year may be expected to be better than that of last year	
	Darjeeling (plains)	2 500	1 600	1 600	50	50	Owing to unseasonable rainfall this year no better outturn is expected than that of last year	
	Rangpur	277 000	182 000	212,200	82	91	Owing to the high price of jute last year the cultivators have sown more lands with this crop this year than in the last year The rainfall has been favourable on the whole till now and so a better outturn is expected.	The normal area in column 3 has been revised by the Collector
	Bogra	95 000	40,000	75 000	73	100	Better prices obtained for jute during last year as compared with the preceding year and the low price of rice induced cultivators to grow jute to a larger extent during the current year than in the last The stock of food-grains being full the cultivators appear to have turned to jute as a means of making money Want of rain in the beginning has interfered with the sowings, but sufficient rain has since fallen and a full average crop may be expected if the weather continues favourable.	
	Pabna	144 500	103 800	123 000	80	100	The more extensive cultivation of jute is due to the low price of paddy The favourable weather holds out hope of a good outturn	
Dacca	Dacca	171 000	132 400	150 000	90	100		The Collector has revised the normal area in column 3.
	Mymensingh	[illegible]	147 500	508 000	[illegible]	82	Owing to the fall in the price of rice the area sown with jute has increased during this year	
	Faridpur	100 000	70 000	90 000	60	100	The normal area has been revised as the figure reported last year by the Subdivisional Officer of Goalundo appeared on the face of it absurd The increase in area this year as compared with that of last year is due to timely rainfall during the sowing season The outturn will probably be better than that of last year owing to better rainfall during the year under report	
	Backergunge	10 000	7 500	10 000	100	100	The area under jute this year is about normal The relative prices of rice and jute have caused an increase in the area this year over that of last year	The area in column 3 has been revised by the Collector after enquiry

Division	District	Approximate normal area under jute	Approximate area sown last year (1898)	Estimated area sown this year (1899)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represents last year's outturn (1898)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres				
Chittagong	Tippera	231 100	115,800	234 600	85	82	The increase in the area sown this year is partly due to timely and abundant rainfall and partly to paddy lands being sown with jute owing to the fall in the market price of rice	
	Noakhali	4 600	3 [illegible]00	[illegible] 000	89	60	The smaller estimated outturn is due to excessive rainfall since the sowing of jute	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	21,000	22 400	23 [illegible]00	106	100	The sowing has just commenced and if the weather continues favourable the whole area sown last year will probably be sown this year	
	Purnea	71 300	95 000	89,000	94	95	The rainfall in the Sadar and Araria subdivisions has done good to the crop but the short rainfall in May in the Kissenganj subdivision has retarded the growth of the plants in that locality	
	Malda	32,[illegible]00	20 000	18 000	88	94	Owing to timely rainfall a better outturn than that of last year is expected	
Orissa	Cuttack	4,800	[illegible],000	5,[illegible]00	110	108	In certain localities sowing has not yet begun Owing to seasonable rainfall the outturn has been estimated above the normal	
	Balasore	2 600	2 800	2 800	97	100	The season seems to be favourable for the growth of the crop The decrease in the area sown this year as compared with that of last year is due to the fact that there has been no cultivation of jute in Chakla Singla this year whereas 200 acres were under cultivation last year	
	Total	2,189,400	1 624 400	1 914 300	85	95*		* Estimated by this Department

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

THE following correspondence is published for general information

E. W. COLLIN,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

The 11th July 1899

No 180T, dated Calcutta, the 4th May 1899

From—The Asst Secy to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department

I AM directed to submit, in pursuance of Rules 3 and 7 (4) of the revised instructions regarding legislation in Local Councils, a copy* of the Calcutta Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee, together with a copy* of the Report of the Committee, and to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be accorded to the penal clauses of the Bill, namely, sections 602 to 609 These sections have been modified by the Select Committee, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to accept them as they stand in the amended Bill

* With 25 spare copies

No 93, dated Simla, the 17th June 1899

From—A H L FRASER, ESQ, C S I, Offg Secy to the Govt of India, Home Dept,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 180T, dated the 4th ultimo, submitting a copy of the Calcutta Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee with a copy of the Committee's report These papers have been carefully considered by His Excellency in Council, and I am to communicate the following remarks and proposals

2 The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, set forth the grounds for the introduction of this Bill in Mr Risley's letter No 383T M, dated the 17th June 1897 He drew attention to certain matters in respect of which the existing system of municipal government in Calcutta had failed, and to certain flagrant abuses which had grown up under it The principal grounds for the introduction of the present Bill, as summarized by him, were as follows —

(1) the complete failure of the elective system to secure adequate representation even of the different interests existing in the native city,

(2) the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta,

(3) the growth of party spirit and the appearance among the elected Commissioners of a class of professional and in some cases corrupt politicians,

(4) the abuse of the Committee system, which paralyzed the executive officers and demoralized the subordinate staff, and

(5) the consequent breakdown of the conservancy and water supply of the town and of every department of municipal administration

3 The Government of India fully accepted the necessity for the remedy of these abuses, and they assented generally to the principle of the proposed legislation, while in respect of details they relied at that early stage upon the high authority of Sir Alexander Mackenzie In submitting the Bill to the Secretary of State (Despatch No 1, dated the 6th January 1898), the Government of India said "We desire to give our fullest support to the Lieutenant-Governor in his endeavour to improve the system of municipal government and to remove the sanitary defects of Calcutta, and we approve of the introduction

in the Legislative Council of Bengal of a Bill based on the general lines of the Bill under consideration. But we have refrained for the present from any general discussion of the details of the Bill; and we think that the responsibility for them should rest with Sir Alexander Mackenzie." It may be noted also that in this Despatch the Government of India, even at that early stage, indicated a preference, as regards the constitution of the General Committee, for the model of the Bombay City Municipal Act. It was only in deference to Sir Alexander Mackenzie's strongly-expressed objections that they did not at that time persist in their views in this respect

4 The Secretary of State (in His Lordship's Despatch No 25, dated the 10th February 1898), after summarizing the views of the Bengal Government and of the Government of India, communicated in very cautious language his acceptance, not of the Bill itself, but of the principle that the executive should be strengthened, and that the bodies representing the trade of Calcutta should have a voice on the General Committee. He added that he would watch with interest the discussion of the proposed Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor

5. In these circumstances the Bill was introduced into the Local Council on the 19th March 1898, and it was referred to a Select Committee on the 4th April 1898 Meanwhile Sir Alexander Mackenzie resigned the office of Lieutenant Governor, and Sir John Woodburn succeeded him on the 7th April 1898 In opening the winter session of the Local Council on the 12th November 1898, His Honour made a statement upon the course of business He dwelt especially on this Bill, the consideration of which by the Select Committee was to be the main work of the session He accepted fully the decisions of the Council, which had endorsed the proposals of his predecessor He specially quoted with approval the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison, a distinguished Chairman of the Corporation, that "under its present constitution there is a lack of motive power The energies of the municipal government expend themselves in criticism and not in action," and His Honour added, "in the administration of a great city there must be provision for prompt, steady and efficacious action, and there is no room for doubt that reform of some sort is needed"

6 The Select Committee began their sittings on the same date, the 12th November 1898, and have met forty times, discussing the Bill section by section, and devoting to it what appears to have been a very patient and thorough examination They have carefully considered the Bill itself, the voluminous criticisms referred to in the first paragraph of their report, and the views of the Calcutta Building Commission They have recognized the limitations imposed by the reference from the Local Council under which they were acting, but they have proposed a large number of alterations, some of which are of considerable importance And now the amended Bill with their report is submitted for the renewed consideration of the Government of India

7. The Government of India cannot fail to realize that they have a special responsibility in this case It would be strange indeed if they did not feel a peculiar interest in a measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the Province of Bengal, but also the seat of the Imperial Government and the capital of the Indian Empire. They are deeply persuaded of the importance of a local administration, which shall adequately represent the various great interests that have placed; and still keep, Calcutta in its premier position in India, and which shall be businesslike, efficient, and free from scandal or reproach. At the same time it would be their natural desire, in the interests both of continuity of administration and of public harmony, to see these objects attained, not by any contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded, but by a curtailment of the abuses to which in practice they may have become exposed, and by a restriction, within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future operation. In these opinions the Government of India are convinced that they have the sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. In the course of the passage of the Bill through its various stages, much criticism has been bestowed upon it from many quarters, and, while a good deal of this criticism has been of only ephemeral value and has rested upon no solid foundation, the Government of India have been led, after a careful

and independent investigation, to think that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill, which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down, and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city, which is essential to its efficient administration

9 The first of these points is the want of correspondence, in constituent proportions, between the Corporation, which is still left under the Bill with its original numbers (75) and constituent elements (50 elected by wards, 10 elected by bodies representing trade, and 15 appointed by the Government) and the new General Committee of 12 members, to be constituted in the opposite proportions of 8 from the 25 members representing trade or appointed by the Government and 4 from the 50 ward members. This proposal, however fairly it may be held to give representation on the General Committee to the leading interest in the city, and however well it may have been expected by Sir Alexander Mackenzie to work in practice, is undoubtedly illogical, inasmuch as it introduces a wholly different basis of representation in the small executive body from that upon which the larger administrative body is constituted Moreover, it has been anticipated that this lack of proportion, and the divergent interests which it may be expected to some extent to create, will be liable to produce friction between the two bodies, upon whose harmonious co-operation the future government of Calcutta must so largely depend To the success of any scheme of municipal reform the absence of such a spirit of concord would unquestionably be detrimental, if indeed it did not in the long run prove to be disastrous.

10 Such were the opinions which the Government of India had been led to form by attitude of public opinion towards the Bill, and by a careful study of the Bill itself at the time when the Select Committee began their labours. It has now emerged from the Select Committee, and the Government of India are called upon to consider the Bill in its amended shape

11. In some respects the Bill is now a stronger and a better Bill than when it was introduced into the Local Council. Passing over minor details, in respect of which there has been improvement, there have been inserted, for example, sections 26-D, 26-E and 26-F in place of sections 22 and 63 (*b*) of the Bill as introduced These modifications follow the English law, and the powers of inspection and of prompt and effective intervention thus bestowed will enable the Local Government to exercise much more efficient control. And though an appeal will still lie to the Government of India, the provision for the suspension of action pending appeal has been very properly abandoned Another instance of the improvement of the Bill in important respects is the action taken in the Select Committee to reduce the burden of work and responsibility laid upon the General Committee by the Bill as originally introduced.

12. On the other hand, the fears entertained by the Government of India as regards the institution of co-ordinate authorities and as to the possibility of friction resulting therefrom have been confirmed by changes which have been made in the Bill in the Select Committee, and by the opinions recorded by the Honourable Messrs Narendra Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerjee in their Minute of Dissent The powers of the Corporation over its officers and over the work of the General Committee have been very considerably increased by the provisions of sections 28-J, 57 and 66 regarding the appointment and leave of the officers, and by the provisions of sections 79, 95 and 126 regarding contracts, control and finance, as well as by several other provisions of perhaps minor importance. At the same time an unequivocal declaration has been made by the two members of the Local Council, who represent the opinions of the majority of the Corporation as constituted by the present Bill, that "an emasculated Corporation, but lately in possession of supreme power, must view with uneasiness, if not with positive jealousy, the creation of authorities, hitherto subordinate to it, but now rendered independent of it, in respect of the bulk of their powers and functions." The Government of India are not without alarm that the want of homogeneity already complained of may, if uncorrected, prejudicially affect the future success of the measure.

13. In these circumstances, the Government of India have carefully considered whether the Bill should receive their sanction in its present form, or whether it is susceptible (without any such radical reconstruction as would

produce general irritation and throw away the labours of the past year) of modifications either of principle or form which would meet the objections previously stated, and lessen, if not altogether remove, the possibilities of future friction. The Government of India have been struck, in their examination of the grounds advanced both by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn for the measure, by the allegation that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticism rather than to action. This charge, while doubtless to some extent due to the temper and spirit in which it has approached its work, is in the main to be attributed to the considerable and, as it would seem excessive, numbers of the municipal body. Their numerical strength, when viewed in regard either to the number of electors by whom the majority are returned, or to the experience of municipal institutions elsewhere, seems to be disproportionately and unnecessarily large. There can be no reason why a number of voters returned as only 13,890 out of a total ward population estimated at about 650,000, or a proportion of little more than 2 per cent, should return as many as 50 members, or why the interests of a city even of over 681,000 inhabitants should require the services of 75 Commissioners for their proper protection. The Government of India are disposed, therefore, to think that a most effective, though hitherto unsuggested, check upon the abuses and anomalies complained of might be found in a reduction of the numerical strength of the Corporation.

14. Such a reduction might further enable the Government of Bengal to secure that more just and adequate representation of the various interests that compose the corporate life and wealth of Calcutta, which has been the avowed object of the promoters and supporters of the existing Bill, without presenting the illogicality of form, or producing the possible friction, associated with the measure now under discussion. It should be found, if possible, in a plan which would recognize, and constitute in some sort, an equality of balance between the two main interests and classes in the population of the city, viz., the European interest, largely preponderating in wealth and influence, and the Native interest, largely preponderating in numbers.

15. It will be remembered that already, at a very early stage in the history of this Bill, the Government of India had indicated a partiality for the Bombay model, as regards the constitution of the General Committee, and the numerical ratio existing between its constituent elements and those of the main body of the Corporation. Their attention has been recalled to this suggestion by a remarkable paragraph in the able Note of Dissent recorded by the two native members of the Select Committee who have most distinguished themselves by their frank and intelligent criticisms of the present Bill. It will be found that they there (paragraph 24 of their Note) throw out the following noteworthy suggestion:—

The constitutional part of the Bill, as we have already remarked, is largely modelled on the Bombay Act of 1888. But the fact is lost sight of, that while the Bombay Act is the natural outgrowth of the systems of municipal administration, previously in force in Bombay, the principles of that Act are entirely foreign to the spirit which has characterized the municipal legislation of Calcutta since 1863. Besides, the present Bill only partially borrows from the Bombay Act, incorporating some of its objectionable provisions, while all those which tend to popularize that system have been altogether left out. In the course of this Note we have pointed out how in certain important respects the provisions of the Bill differ from those of the Bombay Act, and we now propose to draw attention to some of the most prominent features of the Bombay Act which find no place in the present Bill. In Bombay the Corporation is the superior administrative body. It chooses its own President, who is the chief spokesman of the Municipality. The Standing Committee, corresponding to the General Committee under the Bill, is really a Committee of the Corporation, and not so merely in name, fully two-thirds of its members being elected by the Corporation. There is thus a solidarity of feeling among the majority of the members of the Standing Committee, who owe their position, and are responsible to one central authority, whose policy they are obliged to carry out with the utmost loyalty. The Standing Committee too elects its own Chairman, and the Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Executive Officer, is not even a member of either the Corporation or the Standing Committee. The Municipal Commissioner performs all executive work and carries out all orders of the superior administrative body. It is true he is appointed by Government, but the appointment is for a renewable period of three years, and his salary cannot be increased beyond Rs. 2,500 a month except with the approval of the Corporation. Can any one say that this is the constitution that is proposed for Calcutta under the Bill? We are no advocates of the Bombay system, but if is at all to be given a trial in Calcutta, we are certainly of opinion that it will not do to borrow from it here and there, but that the system should be introduced into Calcutta in its entirety.

16. The Government of India are inclined to think that in this suggestion and in a more close adaptation of the Bombay model, might be found the solution for which they are seeking I am desired, therefore, to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the following amended plan for the constitution of the reformed Corporation of Calcutta and of its Committees

17. The Bombay Corporation is composed of two factors equal in numbers, and consisting respectively of members elected by the wards and of members appointed by the Government or elected by representative bodies These two sections consist of 36 members each, or a total of 72 For the reasons already named, the Government of India are inclined to think that this total, which falls little short of the 75 hitherto allotted to Calcutta, is not required in the latter city in the interests either of adequate representation or of efficiency They are the more disposed to take this view in the case of Calcutta, because any attempt to raise the strength of what may be described as the European element to the existing level of the Native element would not merely greatly augment total numbers, which are already in their opinion excessive, but would give to European interests a share in the numerical strength of the Corporation to which it is believed that they have no desire to lay claim, whilst it the Native proportion in the Corporation were diminished by 14, and the European proportion were increased by 11 so as to follow exactly the Bombay model, it is conceived that while the objection already stated would apply to the increase of the European section, serious exception would also be taken to a reduction of the Native element, which would either involve a radical reconstruction of the wards, or would call into existence an illogical and ill balanced scheme of representation I am accordingly to suggest that the future Calcutta Corporation should, like that of Bombay, consist of two equal factors, the strength of which should be determined by that of the moiety now returned by what are in the main European interests In other words it is advised that the Corporation should be composed of 50 members, 25 being elected as now by the 25 wards into which the city is already divided, and 25 being partially nominated (as now) by the Government and partially elected (as now) by bodies representing commercial interests. The Bombay model would in this way be faithfully reproduced, though with smaller numbers, in Calcutta There would be created a strict equality and balance of interest between the European and the Native elements. And, owing to the fact that no reconstitution of the existing wards would be required, and that the European element would continue to be constituted as at present, the change could be introduced with the minimum of friction and delay In speaking, however, of the European element the Government of India must guard themselves against a possible misinterpretation of the phrase For convenience sake the term may be employed and has here been employed by them But they are well aware that the section of the Corporation of which they are speaking need not necessarily be exclusively European in its composition, since it is to the Bengal Government and to the power of nomination enjoyed by the latter that certain non-European and Native elements of the population of Calcutta must look for representation, in the event of their being unable to secure it under the existing method of election by wards. The Government of Bengal have never failed in this respect to consider the interests of the sections of the population here alluded to, and it is not unlikely that under the amended scheme which is now suggested, their good offices may be called into action in defence of non-European and Native interests, that might otherwise remain unrepresented in the remodelled Corporation To this extent must a qualification be admitted in the use of the phrase which has been employed in this paragraph

18. The Select Committee have already in section 89A followed the Bombay model in giving to the Corporation power to appoint Special Committees to consider matters which are reserved by law for decision by the Corporation, and to delegate such of their duties to such Committees. The Bill also provides in section 88 for the appointment of Sub-Committees by the General Committee. But I am desired specially to suggest that that model be more nearly followed in the constitution of the General Committee. They note the special approval with which the Honourable Messrs. Narendra Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerjee draw attention to that feature of the Bombay constitution which provides for the formation of what is there known as the Standing Committee. Their words are as follow —"The Standing Committee, con-

sponding to the General Committee under the Bill, is really a Committee of the Corporation, and not so merely in name, fully two-thirds of its members being elected by the Corporation There is thus a feeling of solidarity among the majority of the members of the Standing Committee, who owe their position and are responsible to one central authority, whose policy they are obliged to carry out with the utmost loyalty" The Government of India, who see much force in this argument, are disposed to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor a similar procedure at Calcutta They think that a General Committee, thoroughly representative both of the principal interests involved and of the larger Corporation, and qualified to discharge the important duties which it is proposed to place upon its shoulders, might be constituted by the nomination, as in Bombay, of one-third of its total number of 12 members by the Government and by the election of the remaining two-thirds by the Corporation itself.

19. The circumstances of Bombay, however, differ materially from those of Calcutta, in one respect, viz, in the numbers and strength of the various communities that compose the total population of the city, and are represented in the Municipal body. The Bengal Government will doubtless, therefore, find it desirable to suggest some plan that will secure to that proportion (two-thirds) of the General Committee which is to be elected by the entire Corporation a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituent elements of the electoral body Otherwise it might be possible for either party, in the chances of voting, by a bare numerical majority, to swamp the General Committee, and to secure that the entire two-thirds proportion should be of their own political complexion or class Such a result would be destructive of that fairer representation of interests which the Government of India, equally with Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn, desire to secure And it would be fatal to the harmonious co operation of all parties in the future, which they hope by this suggestion to produce.

20 I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub Committees under sections 89A and 590, in connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them, but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction.

21. Such are the outlines of the revision of the existing scheme which, in the interests of the future efficient and orderly administration of Calcutta, the Government of India commend to the consideration of the Government of Bengal No scheme that can be proposed will secure the unstinted approbation of all parties. The Bill already introduced has excited no small share of criticism Exception can also doubtless be taken to the provisions of the suggested, or indeed of any other possible, modification of that Bill The Government of India, however, who in framing these proposals have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote harmony equally with good government in the future, entertain the hope that there may henceforward be a truce to such dissension, and that the Bill as remodelled may be accepted by all classes in the spirit in which its modification has been discussed and put forward by them. For the successful municipal administration of a city like Calcutta, composed of such various and important interests, and with fortunes so momentous at stake, are required both a high standard of public duty on the part of those of its citizens who may be willing to enter its service, and the friendly and disinterested co-operation of every section of the community. Such a co-operation the Government of India confidently hope that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor may look forward to receiving That evils and abuses have grown up in the existing municipal system will not be disputed That they stand in need of correction cannot be denied. It should be the aim of all parties so to apply or to accept this correction as to purge the reputation of the city, of which they are the guardians,

from the least stigma of reproach, and to vindicate the wisdom of the decision that twenty-three years ago first accorded the privileges of Local Self-Government to the capital of the Indian Empire.

No 276T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 3rd July 1899

From—E W COLLIN, Esq, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Municipal Dept,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 93, dated the 17th June 1898, conveying the views of the Government of India on the subject of the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

2 It is pointed out in paragraph 9 of your letter that there is a want of correspondence, in constituent proportions, between the Corporation, which is to consist of 75 members, of whom 50 are to be elected by wards and 25 are to be selected by Government and bodies representing commercial interests, and the new General Committee, which is to consist of 12 members to be constituted in the opposite proportion of 8 from the 25 members selected by Government and commercial associations, and 4 from the 50 members elected by the wards. It is anticipated that this lack of proportion, and the divergent interests which it may be expected to create, will be liable to produce friction between the two bodies upon whose harmonious co-operation the future government of Calcutta must depend. It is also observed that the defects of the existing Corporation have been due to a great extent to the fact that the numbers of the Municipal body were excessive It is therefore proposed to reduce the number of Commissioners, so that the future Calcutta Corporation should, like that of Bombay, consist of two equal factors, and in order to effect this object, it is suggested that the Corporation should be composed of 50 members, 25 being elected by the 25 wards into which the city is at present divided, and 25 being partially (as now) nominated by Government and partially elected by bodies representing commercial interests With regard to the General Committee it is suggested that the Bombay model should again be followed, with certain reservations necessary on account of the special features of Calcutta, and that two-thirds of its members should be elected by the Corporation The object of the reservations suggested above is to secure that the members of the General Committee, who are to be so elected, should constitute a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituent elements of the electoral body

3 The Lieutenant Governor desires me to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Government of India have discussed the solution, which they have presented to his consideration, for the future government of Calcutta. The solution is one which had of course been examined by himself in studying the manifold criticisms upon the scheme of the Municipal Bill, and the precedent and authority of the Bombay system assumed, undoubtedly, the greater prominence when the dissenters from the report of the Select Committee had declared their general adherence to it The Lieutenant Governor has not therefore been surprised that an adaptation of the Bombay system to the circumstances and conditions of Calcutta is commended to him by the Government of India

4. With the Government of India as it has always been with himself, the first consideration is the good government of Calcutta—the prompt and efficient discharge of the multifarious duties. which the administration of so great a city involves The adaptation of the Bombay system, which the Government of India propose, does not conflict with the arrangements which he considered to be necessary in Calcutta to that end, and he has no objections to offer to the settlement of the issue on the lines they recommend The reasons which led him personally to prefer the maintenance of the present numbers of the Corporation have been publicly stated and were before the Government of India They have held that these reasons are outweighed by the danger of friction in a Corporation, where the executive and managing committee is out of harmony with the main body Sir John Woodburn has never concealed the force of these objections, and he will not press his personal

opinion on this point further against the deliberate conclusion of the Government of India

5 With regard to the suggestions in paragraph 19 of your letter, that provision should be made to secure to the portion of the General Committee, which is to be elected by the Corporation, a proper representation of the constituent elements of the Corporation, he recognizes that such provision is necessary. The necessary amendment will accordingly be introduced into the Bill.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 10th July 1899

Burdwan —Rainfall at Sadar 4 50, Kalna 3 55, Katwa 2 74, Raniganj 3·89 Weather seasonable Transplanting of *aman* paddy going on briskly Standing crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreased slightly. Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16 to 19	per rupee
Kalna	15	
Katwa	18	
Raniganj	17	

Birbhum —Rainfall at Sadar 3 24, Rampur Hat 3 20 Weather rainy and hot Sowing of seed and tillage going on Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 18 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient No cattle disease

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 5 55, Vishnupur 88 Weather cloudy and rainy Transplantation going on Sugarcane growing Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17½ seers per rupee

Midnapore —Rainfall at Sadar 1 91, Tamluk 4 02, Ghatal 75 Weather seasonable Transplantation going on Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favourable Cattle-disease reported from Chandrakona Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar .	14 to 20	per rupee
Tamluk	14½	
Ghatal ...	14 to 16	

Hooghly —Rainfall at Sadar 7 92, Serampore 6 64, Jahanabad 2 60 Sowing of winter paddy going on Excessive rain damaged jute and paddy Cattle-disease in Sadar and Serampore Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee

Howrah —Rainfall at Sadar 5 77, Ulubaria 2 54 Weather cloudy with rain almost every day Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still continues Transplantation of *aman* going on Some damage has been done to sugarcane and jute in Shingti outpost by floods Paddy seedlings have also to some extent been damaged in places in Howrah and Ulubaria owing to recent excessive rain Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 12 to 15 seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 92, Barasat 5 18, Basirhat 1 40, Diamond Harbour 6 79 Weather hot and rainy Excessive rain is doing injury to *aus* and jute crops, and has retarded weeding operations Transplantation of *aman* going on slowly Cattle-disease reported from some parts of the Basirhat subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar .	13½ to 16	per rupee
Barasat	16½	
Basirhat	18-4½ch	
Diamond Harbour .	16	

Nadia.—Rain at Sadar 3 96, Kushtia 1 22, Chuadanga 1 65, Ranaghat 4 99 Wea hot and cloudy with occasional rain Prospects of crops promising Fodder and wate sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—Rain at Sadar 3 76, Jangipur 2 60, Kandi 2 08 Weather cloudy Transplantation of *aman* still going on *Bhadoi* and jute plants doing well Prospects of mulberry and indigo fa ourable Paddy plants are under water in some parts of the Sadar subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kandi .	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 14, Jhenida 75, Magura 1 73, Narail 1 76, Bangaon 1 76 Weather cloudy, rainy and occasionally hot Weeding of *aus* and jute going on Prospects of standing crops good except in the Jhenida, Magura, and Narail subdivisions, where insects are damaging them Cattle-disease reported from thana Gaighata. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	...	16 to 20	per rupee
Jhenida	.	16	
Magura	..	17 to 20	
Narail		20	
Bangaon		18	

Khulna —Rainfall at Sadar 2 35, Bagirhat 1 64, Satkhira 2 94 Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Cultivation for and transplantation of *aman* going on Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Rampal thana Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	... ...	19 to 23	per rupee
Bagirhat	.. ...	19	
Satkhira	... ..	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*).	

Rajshahi —Rainfall at Sadar 3 83, Nator 2 15, Naugaon 3 95 Prospects of crops good No cattle-disease Fodder and water supply plentiful Rice sells from 16 to 22 seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 5 91 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy has commenced Weeding of *aus* and jute retarded by excessive rain Cattle disease reported from five thanas Rice selling at 18 to 20 seers per rupee Fodder and drinking-water sufficient

Jalpaiguri —Rainfall at Sadar 7 05, Alipur Duars 10 46 Weather hot and cloudy *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well *Haimanti* paddy being transplanted Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee

Darjeeling —Rainfall at Darjeeling 6 94, Siliguri 4 92 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, and *chota marua* promising well *Terai*—Jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well, prospects good, *haimanti* paddy not yet transplanted Coarse rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Hills	..	9 to 13	per rupee
Terai	. ..	16 to 18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur —Rainfall at Sadar 5 64, Gaibanda 3 56, Kurigram 4 60, Nilphamari 8 47 Weather rainy Cutting of *aus* and transplanting of winter rice going on Prospects good Common rice selling from 16 to 22 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from some villages in thana Jaldhaka

Bogra —Average rainfall 3 70 Prospects good Cultivation of land for *aman* still continues Transplantation has begun Common rice sells from 17 to 23 seers per rupee Fodder and water ample

Pabna —Rainfall at Sadar 2 76, Sirajganj 1 43 Weather cloudy and rainy Crops on low lands damaged in places, but otherwise prospects good

Dacca —Rainfall at Sadar 1 41, Manikganj 3 60, Munshiganj 1 51, Naraingani 2 18. Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Insects are destroying paddy and jute in the Sadar and Munshiganj subdivisions In Manikganj *aus* paddy has been damaged in low lands by sudden rise of flood-water Fodder available No cattle disease Price of common rice 16 to 19 seers per rupee

Mymensingh —Rainfall at Sadar 3 81, Kishorganj 3 79, Tangail 1 87, Netrokona 6 12, Jamalpur 3 65 Weather showery Prospects of crops excellent Condition of cattle good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	..	20	per rupee
Kishorganj	. .	20	
Tangail	. .	18	
Netrokona	. ... . .	24	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 55, Goalundo 3 34, Madaripur 19 Weather seasonable. State and prospects of standing crops good. Common rice selling at 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 64 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Common *aman* rice sells from 13 to 21 seers per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 42, Brahmanbaria 2 53, Chandpur 1 55. Weather seasonable Standing crops doing well *Aus* and jute beginning to be reaped in Brahmanbaria. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 42, Feni 2 14 Prospects of standing crops fair Fodder sufficient Price of rice stationary

Chittagong.—1 55 Weather seasonable Cultivation of *aus* in progress Prospects fair Prices stationary Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 95, Barh 1 11, Bihar 2 74, Dinapore 2 92, Bikram 2 78, Hilsa 4 50 *Makai* still being sown, but more rain will be injurious to this crop Transplantation of *marua* almost completed Paddy sowing going on No cattle-disease Fodder and water for cattle sufficient Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee

Gaya —Rainfall at Sadar 1 88, Jahanabad 73, Aurangabad 1 31, Nawada 4 61 Transplantation of *marua* millet and sowing of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* injured a little by excessive rain Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 22, Buxar 5 12, Bhabua 6 73, Sasaram 3 70 *Bhadoi* and paddy sowing going on, those sown are coming on well Sugarcane in Buxar reported to be damaged by heavy rain Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from four villages in the Sasaram subdivision

Saran —Rainfall at Sadar 3 94, Siwan 1 80, Gopalganj 3 63 Weather showery General prospects good Weeding of *bhadoi* going on Transplantation of paddy begun Average price of common rice 14 12 seers and of *makai* 24 12 seers per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2 25, Bettiah 4 62, Barharwa 3 13, Bagaha 3 35, Ramnagar 1 58 *Bhadoi* sowings nearly finished and germinating well Paddy transplantation going on Prospects good Weeding retarded by rain *Makai* and indigo suffered somewhat from heavy rainfall Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 22½ seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 13 34, Hajipur 2 51, Sitamarhi 4 40 A few days' sunshine is urgently required to facilitate the weeding of the *bhadoi* crop, otherwise prospects good Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 24 seers, *makai* 23 to 24 seers, gram 22 to 23 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee

Darbhanga —Weather cloudy and rainy. Rainfall at Sadar 6 09, Samastipur 3 82, Madhubani 3 98 Sowing of *bhadoi* almost completed Transplantation of paddy has commenced *Makai* and *marua* doing well Common rice selling at Sadar 13½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 3 57, Begusarai 47, Jamui 2·36 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *marua* commenced *Bhadoi* and paddy sowings continue Weeding of *bhadoi* commenced in places Prospects generally good Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr	13 to 16	per rupee
Begusarai	12 to 15	
Jamui	16	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy Rainfall at Sadar 2 44, Banka 4 00, Madhipura 3 03, Supaul 2 57 Transplantation of paddy going on briskly Sowings are in full progress except in Banka, where they are a little retarded by the heavy rain Common rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 26, Kishanganj 7 09, Araria 1·54 Weather rainy Excessive rainfall retarded growth of paddy, jute and sugarcane. Transplantation of *aghani* on high lands going on. Dry weather much needed No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 88, Chanchal 7 77, Gajole 5 30 Weather hot and cloudy with frequent showers of rain Transplanting of winter rice commenced in places *Bhadoi* paddy and jute thriving well Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee

Sonthal Parganas—Average rainfall 3 76 All crops doing well, but Indian-corn needs fair weather Indigo being cut in Rajmahal Price of rice 14 to 18 seers, and of maize 20 to 30 seers per rupee Cattle-disease in Rajmahal

Cuttack—Rainfall at Sadar 4 05, Jajpur 90, Banki 1 92 Weather seasonable *Sarad*, jute and sugarcane growing *Beali* being weeded and harrowed Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch	
Cuttack .	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur . .	17	1	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore—Rainfall at Sadar 3 12 Sugarcane thriving well *Beali* and *sarad* growing well, latter being reploughed Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak Cattle disease prevailing in chakla Singla Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Sadar 1 63, Bisipara 1 12 Weatner seasonable *Bhadoi* and winter paddy seedlings doing well Common rice selling at 21 seers per rupee in Angul and 15 seers at Bisipara Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle-disease reported from some places

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 94, Khurda 1 44 Young plants of *sarad* and *mandia* growing well *beali* being harrowed Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops promise well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease continues Price of common rice stationary

Hazaribagh—Rainfall at Sadar 5 35, Giridih 3 90 Weather seasonable Ploughing and sowing in progress Prospects of sugarcane good Common rice sells from 15 to 20 seers per rupee

Ranchi—Rainfall 3 53 Weather seasonable Sowing of paddy continues Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers and in the interior from 16 to 21 seers per rupee Fodder and water plentiful

Palamau—Rainfall 4 86 Weather cloudy *Bhadoi* sowing going on Sugarcane doing well Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall at Sadar 3 29, Gobindpur 1 93 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops generally good Cattle disease reported from thana Jhalda Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 18½ seers and at Gobindpur 17 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singbhum—Rain 2 98 Prospects good Transplantation going on Rice sells from 16 to 20 seers per rupee

General Summary—The rainfall during the week has been general and heavy Cultivation of winter rice is in active progress, but a cessation of rain is now generally required Owing to excessive rain the young crops in the ground are reported to be suffering in several places and weeding is retarded In Dacca and Jessore the insects are still damaging the rice and jute plants There is ample supply of fodder in every district, but reports of cattle-disease continue to be received from many districts Prices are practically stationary, the variations reported being very slight and confined to a few districts

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 11th July 1899

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA

No. 474 *Statistics.*—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during July 1899

NAMES OF MARTS	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON— 1st week of July 1898*	1st week of August 1898	1st week of Sept 1898	1st week of Oct. 1898	1st week of Nov 1898	1st week of Dec 1898	1st week of Jan 1899
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Balliaghata	7 58,000	4,73 000	3 27 000	2 53 000	1,77 000	1 88 000	2 12 000
Ultadanga	48,900	46 500	60 500	63 500	64 000	43 000	46 500
Chitpur Golabaree Kumartooly Hatkhola and Culpi Ghat	2,34,000	2 31 400	2 68 500	2 59,000	2 97 500	2 69 000	2 83 500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2 000	2 100	2 000	2,900	2 500	2,000	1 900
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore and Munshiganj	1,16 000	1 11 000	1 10 400	1,03 300	1 09 900	90 900	1 32 000
Minor bazars (1)	2 40 000	2,40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000
Other retail shops (1)	2 50 000	2,50 000	2 50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2 50 000	2,50 000
Ramkristopur*	84 700	57 300	75 000	81 000	83 500	60 500	95 700
Baliyabati Nawabganj Bhadreswar and Chandernagor †	1 914	2 027	3 4[illegible]5	1 33	17 398	19 5[illegible]	5[illegible]7
Total	17 35 514	14 13 327	13 36 805	12 53 733	12,41 798	11 62 990	13 14 257
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	8,440 (on 3rd July 1898)	12,565 (on 3rd August 1898)	5 394 (on 3rd Sept 1898)	8 298 (on 3rd October 1898)	5 106 (on 3rd Nov 1898)	18 938 (on 3rd Dec 1898)	22 394 (on 3rd Jan 1899)
On boats not yet unloaded—							
By Port Commissioners returns	25 319 (1st to 3rd July 1898)	21 739 (1st to 3rd August 1898)	20 557 (1st to 3rd Sept 1898)	25 398 (1st to 3rd October 1898)	26 816 (1st to 3rd Nov 1898)	33 300 (1st to 3rd Dec 1898)	37 542 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899)
By Canal returns	7 412 (1st to 3rd July 1898)	7 225 (1st to 3rd August 1898)	22 450 (1st to 3rd Sept 1898)	34 94 (1st to 3rd October 1898)	48 360 (1st to 3rd Nov 1898)	29 111 (1st to 3rd Dec 1898)	81 558 (2nd to 4th Jan 1899)
Grand total of Stocks	17 76 685	14 54 856	13 85 286	13 21 953	13 22,139	12 44 305	14 56 051

NAMES OF MARTS	1st week of Feb 1899	1st week of March 1899	1st week of April 1899	1st week of May 1899	1st week of June 1899	1st week of July 1899
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Balliaghata	2 41,000	6,20 000	6 55 000	7 18,000	8 11 000	7 73,000
Ultadanga	55 500	73 000	75 500	77 500	77 000	70 000
Chitpur Golabaree Kumartooly Hatkhola and Culpi Ghat	2 95 000	3 26,000	3 48 500	3 33 500	3 16,500	3,00 500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,600	3 300	4,600	3,800	3 700	3,000
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore and Munshiganj	1 38 700	1 75 000	1 99 000	1 85 500	1 29 000	1 73,000
Minor bazars (1)	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2,40 000	2 40 000	2,40 000
Other retail shops (1)	2 50 000	2 50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	1 03 000	1 27 200	1,42 000	1 38 000	1,24,500	96 500
Baliyabati Nawabganj Bhadreswar and Chandernagor †	14 756	18 746	1 257	1 594	1,872	869
Total	13 46 056	18 33 276	19 15 887	19 47 894	20 23 572	19 06 869
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	16 348 (on 3rd Feb 1899)	25 062 (on 3rd March 1899)	19 294 (on 3rd April 1899)	5 438 (on 3rd May 1899)	4 668 (on 3rd June 1899)	888 (on 3rd July 1899)
On boats not yet unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners returns	63 148 (1st to 3rd Feb 1899)	47 082 (1st to 3rd March 1899)	43 550 (1st to 3rd April 1899)	24 983 (1st to 3rd May 1899)	28 190 (1st to 3rd June 1899)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899)
By Canal returns	1 03,385 (1st to 3rd Feb 1899)	92 706 (1st to 3rd March 1899)	41 311 (1st to 3rd April 1899)	30 944 (1st to 3rd May 1899)	29 697 (1st to 3rd June 1899)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899)
Grand total of Stocks	15 27 940	19 88,126	20 20 342	20 09,259	20 86 147	19 51 639

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th July 1899

F A SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	Burdwan Division															
1	Burdwan	20 0	20 0	12 4				14 0	13 0	10 8	16 8	16 8	12 0	...	...	
2	Birbhum	17 4	16 8	12 0			...	15 0	15 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 0			...
3	Bankura	16 0	16 0	12 0				12 8	13 4	11 4	17 8	18 12	14 6			...
4	Midnapore	17 0	15 0	10 0				12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	12 8			
5	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	10 0				8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	11 12			
6	Howrah					...		12 8	13 12	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0			...
	Presidency Division															
7	24 Parganas	...	...	...		...		10 2	10 4	8 0	13 4	14 0	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	10 10	17 12	17 12	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	12 4	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia	17 12	17 4	11 13	29 1	30 7	14 9	7 4	7 9	6 0	15 9	15 9	11 7		...	
10	Murshidabad	Jamali 19 0 Gangajali 16 0	19 0 18 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	12 4			
11	Jessore	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 12	12 0	10 4	19 0	18 0	12 4			...
12	Khulna		...					14 0	14 0	10 14	20 0	18 0	12 14			...
	Rajshahi Division															
13	Rajshahi	18 12	18 12	13 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	13 8	14 4	6 0	16 8	18 0	11 10		...	...
14	Dinajpur	19 0	19 0	13 0	17 12-3 t	17 12 3 t		11 4	11 4	9 9 3t	16 12	16 12	13 0	...	...	
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	.			5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...		...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	11 0			...
17	Rangpur	12 8	12 8	8 0		...		9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	.	...	...
18	Bogra ...	14 0	14 0	13 8				14 0	14 0	7 8	21 12	21 12	12 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 8	18 0	11 4	.	...	...
	Dacca Division															
20	Dacca	14 0	14 0	11 8	32 0	32 0	18 4	13 0	13 0	9 4	19 0	19 0	10 0		...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	8 0	10 0	10 0		16 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0		...	...
22	Faridpur	21 0	20 0			20 0		5 8	5 8	5 6	18 0	18 0	10 0			
23	Backergunge ...	.						14 8	14 0	10 0	15 12	15 8	10 12		...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch), Raniganj 10½ seers (panga)
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10 seers, Jahanabad 10¾ seers
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupee
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chetla 11 seers, Barasat 11 seers 6 chittacks, Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 10 chittacks
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 11½ seers, Chuadanga 12 seers 13 chittacks, Meherpur 10 seers, Ranaghat 10½ seers
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 10½ seers, Jangipur 10 seers, Kandi return not received.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 10 seers, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks

l on the 30th June 1899

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	...				...			
				...				
		...			...			
						...		
				...				...
4 8	15 4	13 5				9 8	10 0	10 0
	...							...
	...		...		...			
...	...					...		
				...				
...		...						
					...			
		...	...					
			13 0	14 0	13 0	...		
	...	...	...					
...	...	...		...				
	...	...		...				
...			...		...		...	
...	...					...		
...	...		...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...		...			...	...

WAGES PER MONTH

Syce or Horse keeper: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Skilled labour—Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	
Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	BENGAL		
6 0	6 4	6 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 4 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	Burdwan	1	Burdwan Division
4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum	2	
4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Bankura	3	
7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	Midnapore	4	
	7 0	7 0		14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Hooghly	5	
9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	10 0	16 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 25 0	20 0 to 0 0	Howrah	6	
7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 22 8	15 0 to 22 8	24 Parganas	7	Presidency Division
8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0 to 0 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	Calcutta	8	
6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Nadia	9	
5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Murshidabad	10	
7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore	11	
7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna	12	
	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 8 0		5 0 to 20 0	7 8 to 20 0	Rajshahi	13	Rajshahi Division
	6 0	6 0		10 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 16 0	Dinajpur	14	
8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri	15	
8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling	16	
8 0	7 8	7 0 to 8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0 to 0 0	Rangpur	17	
	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0		10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra	18	
6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna	19	
5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division
7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Mymensingh	21	
8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Faridpur	22	
7 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Backergunge	23	

hat 10 seers, Satkhira 11 seers
11 seers, Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks

rupee
Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigram 8 seers Nilphamari 10 seers

per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers 7 chittacks Manikganj 9 seer,
ttacks
organj 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona
0 seers

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10¼ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
BENGAL—concluded		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
CHITTAGONG DIVISION																
24	Tippera	-						10 0	10 0	8 0	18 2	17 1	9 8	-	-	
25	Noakhali							12 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	10 0			
26	Chittagong							12 8	12 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	10 8			
BEHAR — PATNA DIVISION																
27	Patna	20 8	21 0	17 0	23 0	29 0	21 0	11 0	14 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	11 8	35 0	10 0	26 0
28	Gaya	18 8	19 0	11 0	32 8	30 0	22 0	10 0	9 1	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 8
29	Shahabad	18 0 & 19 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 & 9 0	6 8	13 0 to 17 8	13 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 11 0			
30	Saran	17 8	17 8	15 1	26 0	26 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8			
31	Champaran	16 8	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	25 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	13 8	12 8	12 0			
32	Muzaffarpur	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			
33	Darbhanga	16 0	17 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 8	8 12	6 8	11 8	12 0	11 0			
BHAGALPUR DIVISION																
34	Monghyr	21 0	21 8	16 7¾	32 0			11 0	11 10	6 13½	13 0	14 0	12 0			
35	Bhagalpur	17 12	17 12	15 4	28 0	28 0	21 1	12 10	12 10	11 6	16 8	16 8	13 11			—
36	Purnea (Kasba)	19 0	20 0	16 0				13 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	15 0			..
37	Malda (English Bazar)	21 0	20 0	11 0				11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0			..
38	Sonthal Parganas	13 8	13 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	13 0		•	
ORISSA — ORISSA DIVISION																
39	Cuttack	15 2	15 2	9 3				10 8	10 8	10 8	16 7	15 12	13 2			..
40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 8			
41	Puri	12 0	12 0	8 6				7 14	9 3	6 9	15 12	18 6	11 13	-		
CHOTA NAGPUR — CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION																
42	Hazaribagh	16 0	15 0	12 8	26 12	17 4	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	15 8	17 4	12 0			..
43	Ranchi	7 8 to 15 0	8 8 to 12 8	6 0 to 11 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 8	10 8 to 11 0		—	
44	Palamau	14 10	18 0	15 12	23 10	23 10	23 10	14 10	14 10	11 13	15 12	15 12	12 15		..	..
45	Manbhum	14 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	32 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0			
46	Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	8 0				16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0			

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Brahmanbaria 10 seers, Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 9½ seers, Dinapore return not received
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jahanabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 10 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 12 seers 2 chittacks, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
c. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
		–	...				–	–
						–		
	–							
		–				20 0	20 0	13 0
–						14 0	14 0	9 0
		–						
				–				
						15 0	16 0	8 0
							–	
–			21 0	25 0	21 0			–
–					–			
–		–	–					
	–					–		
–								
		•						
						–	–	
–	–					–		
						–		–
			25 0	24 0	17 0			
–			30 0	25 0	21 0	–	–	
–			23 10	23 10	20 4			–
–		–					–	–
–				–	–			–

30th June 1899—(concluded).

[...]GE WAGES PER MONTH

Syce or Horse keeper: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Skilled labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	Division
Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	BENGAL—*concluded*		
8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera	21	Chittagong Division
7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	15 0	Noakhali	25	Chittagong Division
8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Chittagong	26	Chittagong Division
						BIHAR.		
4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	Patna	27	Patna Division
3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Gaya	28	Patna Division
5 8 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Shahabad	29	Patna Division
4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran	30	Patna Division
4 8	4 0	4 8	5 8 to 6 8	7 0	7 8	Champaran	31	Patna Division
4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	Muzaffarpur	32	Patna Division
3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	5 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Darbhanga	33	Patna Division
5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division
5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0	Bhagalpur	35	Bhagalpur Division
4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	Bhagalpur Division
	6 0	6 0		10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar)	37	Bhagalpur Division
5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	11 4 to 22 8	9 6 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas	38	Bhagalpur Division
						ORISSA		
5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	Cuttack	39	Orissa Division
4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	Balasore	40	Orissa Division
5 8	6 0	5 8	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	Puri	41	Orissa Division
						CHOTA NAGPUR		
5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	Hazaribagh	42	Chota Nagpur Division
5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 to 8 0	Ranchi	43	Chota Nagpur Division
4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	Chota Nagpur Division
6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 22 8	Manbhum	45	Chota Nagpur Division
7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12	12 0	Singhbhum	46	Chota Nagpur Division

[...]arai 10½ seers, Jamui 10 seers.
[...]10 seers, Madhipura 9½ seers, Supaul 10 seers
[...] 9 seers per rupee
[...]and panga 10 seers per rupee

i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 11 seers, Pakour 10 seers
j. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are —Jajpur 8 seers, Kondrapara 9 seers.
k At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
l At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee
m At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	Marts	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Next preceding return	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1	Calcutta	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 [illegible] 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	2 12 0	2 11 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 5 0	2 0 0		3 4 0			...
3	Midnapore	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 4 0		...				
4	Pabna	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 6 6	2 3 6	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3			...
5	Rangpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0			...
6	Dacca	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 8 0						
8	Patna	2 12 0	2 10 6	3 4 0	2 1 0	1 14 6	2 9 0	1 14 6	1 13 6	2 4 0	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 9 6
9	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	2 13 9	3 0 6	3 1 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 9 3	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 11 9
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 3 0	3 2 9	3 7 6	2 6 9	2 6 9	2 13 6	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 6 9	1 7 0	1 9 6
11	Cuttack	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 6 6	2 2 9	2 5 6	2 14 6	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 13 0			...
12	Ranchi	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 3 6 to 2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 9	2 10 0 to 5 6 6	2 8 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1899.

Juar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 12 0			..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
						..			1 13 0	1 14 0	2 8 0
		..	..						1 10 3	1 10	2 8 6
..		..				...		..	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
	..								2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
					..	..	...		2 12 0	2 12 0	1 0 0
1 1 0	1 0 0	1 8 0			..	..		..	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 12 6
								.	1 11 0	1 11 0	
...			..	..					1 4 0	1 8 0	2 1 6
...	.					..			[illegible] 2 1 6	2 0 6	2 12 6
..	...				..	..	..	..	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	1 0

PRICES PER MAUND OF

Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*)			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)			Linseed			Mustard and rapeseed		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
		2 2 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	4 0 0
	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0			...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...			...	...		3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Black mustard 4 2 0; Rape seed 3 4 0	Black mustard 4 0 0; Rape seed 3 2 0	Black mustard 4 8 0; Rape seed 3 8 0
			3 2 0	3 2 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	5 1 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
...	...		3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0			...			
...		...	3 12 0	3 12 0		...	...		3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0
0 14 0	0 11 0	1 9 6	2 3 0	2 3 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 9 3			...	...		
		1 1 6	3 3 0	3 5 3		4 0 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 0
...		...	1 11 6	1 11 6	2 7 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 14 6	4 3 6
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	3 5 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	2 13 6	3 1 0	3 1 0 to 4 11 0	3 10 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 3 8 0

40 STANDARD SEERS

Til or jinjili seed			Sugar (raw)			Cotton, cleaned			Jute		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 2 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
...			5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	...		...
...	..		5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	..		
...			4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 13 0
...		...	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0		...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...		...	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 4 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	13 8 0		...	
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0		...	...
3 10 0	2 14 6	3 10 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	4 4 0 to 5 6 6	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter)			Tobacco leaf			Hides (cow)			Grass		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
32 0 0	2 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces — 250 0 0	250 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 3	0 13 5	0 15 0
[illegible] 8 0	2 0 0	24 0 0								..	...
34 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	Mudhauli { 6 4 0; Tulsi 7 0 0 }	6 8 0; 7 0 0	[illegible] 0 0; 7 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 0 11 0 to 2 4 0; Cleaned hides, per piece — 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 11 0 to 2 1 0; 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 6 0 to 1 11 0; 0 10 0 to 2 2 0			...
1[illegible] 0 0	45 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0						...
6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0			..	0 6 0	0 6 0	
6 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..
42 0 0	42 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0 per maund	20 0 0	..		
28 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0				0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
35 11 0	32 0 0	29 1 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0			..	..		
33 0 0	3[illegible] 8 0	26 0 0	4 0 0		4 0 0						..
34 0 0	36 8 0	38 12 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	..
31 0 0 to 40 0 0	36 0 0 to 42 10 6	2 0 0 to 36 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 15 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece	1 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

1181d

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th June 1899.

Straw.			Juar stalks			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts.
						Iron			Firewood			Salt			
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P				Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
0 9 0	0 10 0	0 12 0				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
0 3 6	0 3 6	0 8 0							0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 6	3 4 0 Crushed	3 10 0	2 Burdwan.
0 4 0	0 4 0					4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 9 0	3 8 0 Panga	4 6 0	3 Midnapore
0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	..			7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga	3 11 0	4 Pabna.
0 8 0	0 8 0		..			6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 4	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur
			..			5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Panga	1 0 0	6 Dacca
..	..	..	...			5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0				3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7 Chittagong,
	0 6 0	0 6 0				3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 7 6	3 8 3 Panga	3 8 0	8 Patna.
...			...	..	..	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga	4 0 0	9 Muzaffarpur.
	..					5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga	3 14 0	10 Bhagalpur.
0 8 0	0 8 0		...			4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch	3 2 0	11 Cuttack.
	No fixed rate		..	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 8 0 Panga	1 8 0	12 Ranchi

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Station Observations — Air Pressure: Highest 8 A M barometer reading	Lowest 8 A.M. barometer reading	Mean 8 A M, reduced to 32°	Mean reduced to sea level and constant gravity Lat 45°	Variation from normal mean	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A M	Mean velocity in miles daily	Temperature: Highest of month	Lowest of month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Mean daily temperature	Variation from normal mean
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 610	29 449	29 522	29 568	+ 023	S10°W	102	100·9	74 3	92 5	78 9	85 7	—1 1
			Raniganj	29 372	29·211	29 273	29 552	0	S11°E	64	107 8	73 9	95 0	78 8	86 9	—0 6
		Birbhum														
		Bankura	Bankura	29 390	29 227	29 288	29 535	—	S13°E	35	107 1	74 6	94 2	78 5	86 4	—0 9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29 560	29 406	29 479	29 574	+ 021	S4°E	134	102 3	73 1	93 0	78 0	85 4	—1 6
		Hooghly														
		Howrah	..													
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	29 680	29 519	29 613	29 582	+ 031	S13°W	439	91 9	75 1	88 6	81 0	84 8	—1 3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29 703	29 538	29 617	29 584	+ 033	S3°W	149	97 4	73 2	90 8	78 4	84 6	—0 5
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29 680	29 513	29 584	29 578	—	S15°E	153	96 2	74 2	90 5	78 3	84 4	—1 5
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29 661	29 488	29 553	29 567	+ 012	S17°E	129	102 2	75 3	91 5	78 3	84 9	—0 7
		Jessore	Jessore	29 710	29 527	29 607	29 587	+ 016	S7 E	72	96 0	72 7	90 1	78 5	84 3	—1 0
		Khulna														
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29 658	29 481	29 554	29 573	+ 020	S20°E	170	97 6	72 1	89 7	78 0	83 9	—0 5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29 603	29 443	29 518	29 505	+ 018	S73°E	72	93 3	70 3	88 3	76 8	82 6	—0 6
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29 464	29 281	29 370	29 613	+ 007	S85 E	81	90 4	72 1	85 8	75 6	82 7	—0 5
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22 967	22 843	22 898	—	+ 012	S45°W	120	69 7	53 0	65 2	56 5	60 8	+0 6
		Cooch Behar		29 604*	29 421*	29 503*	29 615*	—	S72 E	66	90 4	71 1	85 8	76 3	81 0	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29 608	29 442	29 526	29 601	+ 006	S72 E	78	93 2	71 1	87 3	76 8	82 1	+0 3
		Bogra	Bogra	29 652	29 405	29 570	29 583	—	?	?	94 7	70 2	89 3	77 6	83 4	+0 3
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29 677	29 492	29 588	29 587	+ 006	S 9 E	81	97 8	70 2	88 3	77 1	82 7	—0 2
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29 742	29 545	29 634	29 609	+ 015	S30 E	223	93 6	70 7	87 9	77 7	82 8	—0 5
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 688	29 516	29 601	29 614	+ 011	S47°E	35	92 2	70 6	85 9*	76 7‡	81 4‡	—0 6
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29 716	29 534	29 615	29 609	+ 013	S13°E	46	93 8	69 9	88 4	77 1	82 8	—0 5
		Backergunge	Barisal	29 717	29 535	29 632	29 610	+ 0 6	S27 E	102	95 8	70 1	87 9	77 0	82 9	—0 5
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29 723	29 561	29 642	29 626	—	S17°E	187	93 3	70 8	87 4	76 7	82 0	—0 4
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29 765	29 551	29 630	29 629	—	S43 E	170	91 7	68 3	85 5	75 6	80 6	—1 4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29 730	29 505	29 605	29 640	+ 007	S12 E	227	89 2	70 6	84 9	76 2	80 6	—0 8
		Chittagong Hill Tracts														
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29 499	29 339	29 403	29 538	— 001	S86 E	170	107 5	75 5	96 6	78 9	87 0	—1 4
		Gaya	Gaya	29 285	29 155	29 202	29 528	+ 001	S30°E	150	113 0	73 8	99 7	79 9	89 8	+0 1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29 282†	29 159	29 212	29 512	— 004	S20°E	150	114 5	73 0	100 1	80 8	90 5	+0 1
			Buxar	29 410	29 263	29 323	29 515	— 002	S72 E	197	110 0	73 6	98 8	79 7	88 3	—0 4
			Arrah	29 468	29 321	29 379	29 518	—	S48°E	57	109 4	74 5	97 3	79 3	88 3	—0 4
		Saran	Chapra	29 482	29 336	29 400	29 532	—	S79 E	105	108 7	75 6	95 5	79 5	87 5	—0 2
		Champaran	Motihari	29 484	29 304	29 378	29 535	—	N86°E	168	102 0	70 8	94 4	77 8	86·2	—0 4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29 495	29 326	29 397	29 527	—	S77 E	111	99 2	75 2	92 2	78 6	85 4	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29 533	29 361	29 433	29 552	0	S75°E	105	99 3	74 5	91 5	79 3	85 4	—0 3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr														
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29 525	29 368	29 432	29 544	—	S60°E	?	105 3	75 6	93 2	79 0	86 1	+0 6
		Purnea	Purnea	29 578	29 406	29 489	29 568	+ 008	S61°E	125	96 2	72 2	83 5	77 8	83 7	—1 0
		Malda	Malda	29 638	29 467	29 510	29 563	—	S31°E	66	100 1	74 0	91 4	78 5	85 0	—1 0
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29 224	29 043	29 110	29 552	+ 019	S24°E	52	108 0	71 8	93 5	77 8	85 7	—0 7
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 639	29 487	29 567	29 58	+ 035	S34°W	75	104 4	73 2	93 9	79 3	86 6	—1 5
			False Point	29 711	29 555	29 634	29 597	+ 037	S41°W	277	91 5	73 1	88 3	79 1	83 7	—1 8
		Balasore	Balasore	29 656	29 498	29 590	29 582	+ 047	S38°E	145	100 0	74 3	91 2	78 2	84 7	—0 9
			Shortt s Island													
		Puri	Puri	29 706	29 541	29 639	29 601	—	S51°W	380	93 7	76 1	89 1	80 9	85 1	—
			Gopalpur	29 715	29 544	29 637	29 597	—	S34°W	439	92 3	75 1	88 5	80 0	84 3	—
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 687	27 552	27 616	29 543	+ 006	S25°W	180	108 1	70 8	93 2	76 8	85 1	+0 8
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27 580	27 441	27 508	29 551	+ 018	S41°W	219	100 3	68 9	92 6	75 9	84 3	+1 0
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·930	29 785	29 855	29 528	—	S11°E	138	114 6	72 5	99·7	78 7	89 2	—
		Manbhum	..													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28 940	28 778	28 853	29 556	—	S70°W	64	110 0	73 5	96 6	78 3	87 5	—0 8
Assam	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29 465	29·255	29 359	29 619	+ 003	N9°W	98	93 7	70 5	86·1	74 9	80 5	—2·7
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29 628	29 459	29 539	29 609	+ 010	S70°E	80	89 2	69 7	88 8	75 4	79 5	—1 4
		Cachar	Silchar	29 721	29 525	29 610	29 667	+ 024	N45°E	89	93 5	70 8	87 7	75 8	81 8	—0·7

* ... 28 days. ‡ ... † Mean of 28 days.

Bengal for the month of June 1899.

HUMIDITY		CLOUD		DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS											DISTRICT
				Rain fall	RAINFALL— Of month					Since 16th May 1899					
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation from mean	Number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days	Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation	Mean number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days	
87	+7	9 0	+1 8	11 51	11 10	9 21	+1 80	13 80	11 58	14 50	12 14	+2 36	18 60	14 85	Burdwan.
83	–	6 5	–	4 40											
					12 17	10 73	+1 44	14 75	12 15	14 28	13 47	+0 81	18 75	15 60	Birbhum
83	–	6 6	–	10 46	12 92	10 44	+2 48	14 50	11 [illegible]	13 97	13 [illegible]	+0 39	16 [illegible]	15 12	Bankura
88	–	4 2	–	12 65	14 86	9 80	+5 06	13 67	11 [illegible]	18 35	12 11	+5 44	17 50	14 7[illegible]	Midnapore
					13 48	9 70	+3 78	14 67	11 [illegible]	22 40	12 [illegible]	+9 91	21 34	15 74	Hooghly
					14 69	10 24	+4 45	14 50	1[illegible] 43	22 33	12 90	+9 37	19 00	16 11	Howrah
86	–1	8 9	+1 0	9 76	14 01	10 62	+3 39	13 29	1[illegible] 46	20 77	13 [illegible]	+7 22	18 88	16 50	24 Parganas
87	+4	8 8	+1 5	16 94	16 94	10 74	+6 20	16 00	12 [illegible]7	24 52	13 [illegible]	+10 70	19 00	16 15	Calcutta.
87	–	7 9	–	10 01	9 77	9 72	+0 05	14 00	1[illegible] 31	15 95	15 33	+[illegible]	20 40	17 03	Nadia
88	+6	9 9	+1 6	10 18	11 49	9 60	+1 89	13 62	11 87		12 98			16 06	Murshidabad
88	+1	8 1	–0 6	11 [illegible]	14 03	11 29	+2 74	14 00	13 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	14 9[illegible]	+5 66	2[illegible] 00	18 16	Jessore
					12 29	12 65	–0 36	15 93	1[illegible] 09	18 80	15 91	+2 89	24 00	19 20	Khulna.
90	–	8 9	–	1[illegible] 61	13 88	9 78	+4 10	15 80	11 34	19 05	13 62	+[illegible]	[illegible]1 20	1[illegible] 94	Rajshahi
91	–	9 8	–	18·93	18 16	12 [illegible]0	+[illegible] 56	16 20	1[illegible] 87	21 32	16 38	+[illegible]	21 80	1[illegible]	Dinajpur
93	–	4 6	–	23 24	39 47	25 56	+13 9	22 75	1[illegible] 30	45 57	33 43	+12 14	29 75	24 44	Jalpaiguri
96	+3	8 7	0	27 43		27 22			2[illegible] 48		34 51			28 03	Darjeeling
92	–	10 0	–	42 56	40 09	20 44	+10 64	21·25	13 09	47 27	38 20	+9 07	27 60	27 08	Cooch Behar
92	–	8 8	–	9 36	16 24	19 51	–3 27	15 60	14 [illegible]	20 76	26 47	+0 [illegible]	26 00	21 46	Rangpur
89	–	9 3	–	13 74	12 53	12 49	+0 04	16 00	13 37	1[illegible] 51	17 41	+2 1	22 25	18 69	Bogra
92	–	9 4	–	1[illegible] 00	13 14	10 85	+2 29	15 50	13 50	19 30	15 33	+3 9	23 50	15 56	Pabna
90	+1	8 6	+0 5	1[illegible] 05	15 58	12 72	+2 86	16 80	1[illegible] 13	25 50	17 93	+7 [illegible]	27 20	20 60	Dacca.
90	–	7 9	–	2 32	16 84	17 91	–1 07	18 75	15 [illegible]	31 22	24 71	+6 51	2[illegible] 75	2[illegible] 62	Mymensingh
93	–	7 7	–	17 52	16 67	12 25	+4 42	16 33	14 [illegible]	25 20	16 74	+8 [illegible]	27 33	19 34	Faridpur
88	–	7 4	–	16 02	13 50	16 15	–2 75	16 17	16 [illegible]6	24 07	20 62	+4 [illegible]5	26 00	21 14	Backergunge
86	–	8 0	–	14 70		14 05			14 50		19 3			1[illegible]	Tippera
91	–	7 8	–	14 94	22 17	21 54	+0 63	19 50	1[illegible] 00	3[illegible] 44	27 [illegible]8	+8 11	25 00	22 54	Noakhali
88	0	7 1	–0 9	30 05		22 51			1[illegible] 68		29 40			23 39	Chittagong
					16 52	17 87	–1 35	20 00	1[illegible]	28 00	[illegible]3 48	+[illegible]	32 00	2[illegible] 7	Chittagong Hill Tracts
84	+11	6 6	+0 4	11 94	10 52	6 [illegible]8	+3 [illegible]4	12 00	7 63	11 03	8 30	+[illegible] 67	13 17	9 06	Patna
78	+11	5 7	–0 7	11 54	12 40	5 60	+6 80	11 47	7 1[illegible]		6 65			8 3[illegible]	Gaya
63	–	4 4	–	11 13											
79	–	6 0	–	11 17		5 47			7 93		6 04			8 31	Shahabad
83	–	6 4	–	8 03											
83	–	7 8	–	7 79	6 99	6 94	+0 05	11 33	8 05	8 [illegible]7	7 94	+0 83	14 33	9 50	Saran
90	–	3 8	–	8 77	12 39	10 15	+2 24	14 00	9 80	14 06	11 80	+2 80	16 75	12 23	Champaran
88	–	4 5	–	20 70	9 14	7 40	+1 74	10 50	7 81		8 87			9 92	Muzaffarpur
87	+5	6 5	+1 1	9 63	9 28	7 41	+1 87	10 20	8 33	10 14	8 87	+1 27	12 60	10 [illegible]3	Darbhanga
					9 32	6 91	+[illegible] 41	11 00	7 [illegible]	9 61	8 68	+0 53	11 80	9 15	Monghyr
85	–	7 7	–	8 08	9 77	8 51	+1 26	13 50	[illegible] 18	11 46	10 82	+0 64	16 33	12 06	Bhagalpur
90	+4	9 8	+3 2	13 99	17 46	13 08	+4 38	17 25	12 30	21 35	16 84	+5 11	21 85	16 00	Purnea.
89	–	8 8	–	17 51	14 36	9 73	+4 63	16 00	11 15	17 65	12 86	+4 79	19 75	14 92	Malda
81	–	8 5	–	16 79		8 75			11 18		11 10			14 01	Sonthal Parganas
83	+9	8 3	+1 9	11 44		9 92			10 [illegible]5		13 24			13 14	Cuttack
87	+3	8 6	+1 4	9 18											
85	–	6 1	–	14 54	11 30	8 97	+2 42	16 14	10 73	14 88	12 27	+2 61	19 00	14 23	Balasore
															Short's Island
86	–	6 7	–	3 44	4 26	8 36	–4 10	9 60	9 24	6 19	10 82	–4 63	11 80	11 48	Puri
85	–	3 8	–	5 38											
70	+2	8 6	+1 6	14 84	11 34	7 58	+3 76	14 40	9 76		9 22			11 74	Hazaribagh.
72	–	6 8	–	11 81	11 82	8 11	+3 71	13 00	10 86	13 03	9 71	+3 32	15 67	12 64	Ranchi
61	–	5 0	–	9 24	14 08	6 44	+7 64	12 00	7 77	14 39	7 40	+6 99	12 75	9 12	Palamau.
					11 98	8 93	+3 05	12 67	10 84	13 83	11 07	+2 76	16 17	13 [illegible]	Manbhum
80	–	4·0	–	7 51	11 17	9 18	+1 00	13·25	11 31	13 14	11 70	+1 35	16 75	14 [illegible]5	Singhbhum.
94	+5	9·8	+1·1	12 63											Sibsagar
93	+2	9·1	+1 7	25 88											Dhubri.
93	+11	9·5	+1·2	33 48											Cachar

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna						0 7				0 23	0 00		0 28	0 68	0 41	2 06	1 39	1 23		
			Burdwan							0 21		...		1 64		0 10	0 10	0 06	0 55	0 78	1 26	0 10	0 05
			Katwa						0 11					1 14		2 40	0 97	0 .7	0 06	0 36	0 10	0 02	0 04
			Raniganj										0 01			0 11	0 66		0 18	0 15	0 20		
			Mankur											2 83			1 95	1 15	0 1.	0 85	0 59	0 29	1 74
		Birbhum	Suri	0 23					0 57					0 85		2 78	0 20	0 00		4 17	0 71		0 20
			Hetampur							0 04						1 10	0 14	2 15	0 67	1 72	0 18	0 05	0 11
			Rampur Hât						0 17					0 76	0 77	1 01	2 00	0 30	0 33	0 85	0 17		0 64
			Bolpur							1 04				1 ..		0 30	0 30	1 53	0 05	1 01	0 18		0 03
			Murari				1 80							0 07	0 78	0 01	0 48	1 03	0 78	1 43	1 29		0 09
			Tabpur						0 57	0 .4				0 81		0 1	0 61	1 38	0 31	0 80			1 23
		Bankura	Bankura										0 01	0 3		0 02	0 21		0 1	1 70	2 46	0 02	0 20
			Vishnupur	0 23						0 34				1 31	0 07		1 30		2 09	0 24	1 60	0 03	
			Maliara											0 0		0 11	0 36	0 02	1 10	0 75	0 36	0 17	
			Khatra						0					0 80			0 15		3 00	1 20	2 90		0 35
			Indas	0 7									0)	0 50			1 44	0 17	0 64	1 52	1 87	0 46	
			Kotalpur	0 ..										1 00				0 15	0 05	1 06	1 75		0 26
			Onda						0 15					1 12			3 65		1 48	0 55	0 41	1 65	
			Gangajalghati	0 1.						0 41							3 34		1 52	0 .8	0 12		0 43
			Raipur	0 0)						0 38	0)0			2 25	0 13	0 (.			0 4.	3 98	1 42	0 13	
			Sonamukhi							0 ..				0 1)			0 91		0 53	0 43	0 8.		
		Midnapore	Contai	0 03							0 23			74			2 70		0 4.	1 50	0 70	0 03	
			Tamluk							0 03				2 .		0 86	0 08		0 08	0 72	1 44	0 42	
			Midnapore	0 28						0 31	0 41			0 33		0 53	0 54	0 02	0 34	1 15	4 84	0 94	
			Ghatal	0 31						0 0			0 01	.12		0 34	0 05		3 57	0 81	2 10	0 16	
			Kukrahaty							0 04				0 87		0 10	1 20		0 07	1 13	1 78	0 40	
			Garhbeta	0 30										3 04			1 83		0 32	0 68	2 37	0 06	
			Panskura	0 10						0 13				2)		.1	0 11		0 .5	1 50	2 0.		
			Dantan							0 08	0 1.			0 10					1 70	1 8	0 44	0 91	
		Hooghly	Serampore							0 04						0 18	1 18	0 24	0 22	2 37	2 25	0 27	
			Hooghly										0 07	0 08		0 48	0 30	0 03	2 68	1 61	0 71	0 30	
			Jahanabad	0 20						0 48		..	0 11	1 8	0 02	0 07	0 05	0 07	1 41	0 26	1 8		0 01
		Howrah	Howrah							0 18				0 3		0 ..	..		0 45	2 07	2 11	0 .4	
			Mohesreka											1 12	0 30	0 0.	0 07	0 03	0 28	1 1.	3 47	0 0)	
			Ulubaria							0 1				0		0 2.	0 80	0 .8		1 45	2 31	0 43	
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	0 03						0 03	0 04			. (			0 12		0 10	1 77	0 96	0 36	0 09
			Diamond Harbour							0 00				0 18		0 34	2 50		0 08	0 93	0 87	0 02	
			Canning Town													0 27	3 04	1 05	1 12	0 46	1 90	0 92	0 90
			Alipore (Obsy.)							0 1.				0 ?	0 02	0 3.	3 40	0 24	0 10	1 77	2 65	0 41	0 01
			Barrackpore											0 1.		0 3	0 00	0 11	0 .0	2 48	2 16	0 16	0 03
			Dum Dum							0 3.						0 41	3 24	0 08	0 05	2 04	2 1.	0 94	
			Barasat							0 1.				0 35		0 6	0 3.	1 14	0 11	4 25	2 38	0 47	
			Basirhat						0 33							0 41	0 13	0 02	1 12	0 35	1 .6	1 0.	
		Nadia	Ranaghat							0 18				0 09	0 02	0 06	0 2	0 12	1 18	1 4.	1 28	0 03	
			Krishnagar											0 04		0 73	0 41	0 40	1 73	0 .1	0 17	0 09	0 1.
			Chuadanga											0 0	0 2	1 34	0 13	0 ..	1 .5	1 36	0 78	0 ?0	0 05
			Meherpur										0 06	0 04		0 02	0 2.	0 26	0 .3	0 81	0 06	0 41	0 19
			Kushtia										0 2.			1 17		0 30	0 70	0 31	0 5.		0 07
		Murshidabad	Kandi						1 84					2 15		1 15	0 31		1 .5	1 3)	0 19		1 00
			Berhampore						0 0					0 04	0 14	0 .	0 17	0 82	0 3.	1 68	0 0)		0 08
			Lalbagh				0 0.		0 0	0 0)					0 1	0 7	0 14	0 23	1 05	0 92			0 48
			Azimganj				0 0(		0 0(						0 (1	0 74	0 04	0 17	0 96	0 86			0 50
			Jangipur				1 37		0 .7					0 ..	0 01	0 48	0 10	0 07	1 05	1 78	1 1.	0 22	1 41
			Jalgola				.0)		-							0 20	2 00	1 00	4 30	1 50		0 10	
			Akriganj				0 46								0 40	0 13		0 .5	1 10	0 42	0 26	0 08	0 03
			Patkabari																				
			Dumkal				0 68								0 50	0 13		1 60	0 40	0 30	0 40		
		Jessore	Narail										4 00			0 08	0 03	0 13	1 ..	0 68	0 71		
			Jessore										0 06			0 40	0 18	0 1)	1 19	0 38	1 3)	0 20	
			Jhenidah										0 60			0 30	0 06	0 82	1 04	0 60	0 62	0 27	0 15
			Magura										1 77			2 78		0 77	1 00	0 31	0 78	0 21	
			Bangaon		..									0 20		0 33	1 .0	1 50	3 64	2 50	0 39	0 44	0 07
		Khulna	Satkhira														0 .3	0 10	0 60	0 36	0 90	0 04	
			Bagerhat										0 03	2 17	0 4	0 04	0 7)	1 43	0 26	0 38	0 18	0 15	0 01
			Khulna	0 53									2 04	0 .8	0).	0 ..	0 7.	1 50	0 44	0 27	1 1)	0 09	
			Kaliganj								0 40		0 70	0 1)		2 2.		1 20	1 00	0 76	0 31		0 33
			Nakipur											1 61		1 31	2 00		3 75	2 98		1 83	
			Dumuria							..			0 43	1 00	0 16	0 02	0 81	0 91	0 48	0 28	2 03	0 18	0 02
			Rampal										1 0)	0 0.	1 04		1 08	1 05	0 05	0 00			
			Kalaroa													0 6.	1 15	0 07	1 .1	0 35	2 10	0 09	
			Paikgachha											0 42	1 62	0 42	0 96	1 18	0 48	*0 56	1 10		
			Mollahat	0 15								0 3)	0 40	.11	0 5		0 12	1 .,	0 75	2 45	0 51		
			Morellganj		..									1 50	0 09		0 43	2 23	0 38		0 78	0 51	
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Boalia		..		0 70	..		0 04	..		0 30	0 01	1 50	0 2.	0 08	0 83	2 11	0 50	0 41	0 10	0 02
			Nator							1 04		0 01	2 1		2 60	0 41		0 42	0 80	0 64	1 30	0 14	
			Naugaon							0 12			1 46		0 23	1 23	0 04	2 45	0 82	1 43	0 29	0 17	
			Lalpur							0 02			1 10		0 45	0 07			2 32	0 68	0 54		0 07
			Manda				0 64	0 2.					1 20		0 06	2 00	0 07	0 75	1 54	1 30	0 70		0 12
		Dinajpur	*Nithpur*								0 11		0 99		0 12	0 44	1 77	0 8	1 91	1 86	1 37		
			Nawabganj										1 74		0 01	0 33	0 16	0 76	0 49	0 06	0 05	0 05	0 06
			Gangarampur	0 17							...		1 15		0 05	0 15	0 30	1 00	2 95	0 75	0 07	0 12	0 13
			Mahadebpur										0 8.			1 14		1 58	2 20	0 26	0 28	0 60	
			Churaman	..									0 65			1 27	0 53	1 12	2 14	1 10	0 69	0 61	0 52
			Raiganj										0 4)		0 03	0 53	0 19	1 60	3 30	1 58	0 23	0 85	0 70
			Dinajpur	0 20									0 64		0 13	0 65	1 12	2 34	2 35	0 38	0 87	0 67	0 29
			Baloorghat				..		0 06				1 07		1 42		0 52	4 03	2 07	0 58	0 80	0 76	
			Thakurgaon	0 08	2 08	0 07	..	0 10	0 12		0 95		1 09		0 25		0 58	1 80		1 00	0 28	0 65	0 08
			Setabganj	0 10			...					0 43	0 82		0 10	0 16	3 79	1 00	2 58	0 66	1 25	4 90	
			Ramganj						0 18		0 06	0 01	0 67		0 13	0 13	2 80	1 15	1 25	0 50	0 71	0 43	0 19
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri		0 04	0·20	0 92	1 26	2 56	2 05	0 72	1 80	0 15	•0 12	0 25	1 70	1 21	0 35	0 18	0 10	0 09	0 37	1 84
			Alipore Duar	0 35	3 78	0 08	4 15	6 89	4 28	2 62	3 15	6 98	1 30	0 20	0 41	0 36			0 49		0 32		
			Fallacotta		2 40	2 41	5 46	.42	2 93	2 .0	1 91	2 5.	1 30	0 09	0 38		0 71		0 38		0 07	1 35	0 21
			Debiganj	0 05	0 70	0 18		0 95	1 56	0 05	1 74	0 1.	2 55	3 27	0 75		0 46	0 20	0 58	0 15	0 30		0 75
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	0 85	0 79		0 55	0 52	0 67	0 96	0 50	0 23	1 46	0 82		2 12	0 53		0 40	0 60	1 50	0 19	0 38
			Kalchini	1 56	3 06	0 32	2 20	2 32	2 21	0 05	2 81	2 62	0 45	0 19	0 2.	0 05	0 10	0 25	0 35	0 38	0 44	2 15	0 80
		Darjeeling	Buxa	0 08	4 91	1 88	0 91	3 15	1 5.	2 3.	0 43	1 20	0 80	0 54	0 20	0 69	0 12	0 27	0 54	0 59	0 10	0 50	0 68
			Siliguri	1 00	0 30	0 03	0 17	3 50	0 3.	1 61		0 15	0·92	0 30	0 11	8 50	0 25	0 60		0 55	0 60	0 16	0 84
			Darjeeling	0·27	0 03	0 03	0 15	0 06	0 .	0 48	0 06	0 33	0 03		0 50	1 10	0 63	0 41	2 43	6 60	0 99	1 82	0 64
			Kalimpong						0 0.	1 02			0 08									1 33	0 55
			Mungpoo	0 14		0 05		0 08	0 11	1 46	0 16	0 06	0 92		1 64	2 98	0 02	0 38	1 80	4 62	0 40	2 62	0·98
			Kurseong	0 78			0 05	0 08	0 18	1 13			0 08	0 22	0 48	3 00	1 10	0 30	1 18	3 57	2 05	1 65	1 22
			Pedong	..		0·20	0 23	0 28	0 06	0 64	0 06	0 20	0 03	0 17	0 58	1 03	0 58	0 25	1 37	3 47	1 17	0 76	2 3.
		Tibet	Yatung		..	0 02	0 02	0 27	0·10	0 13	0 20	0 40	0 74	0 25		0 35	0 28	0 33	1 11	1 13	0 30	0 12	0 14
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta		0 57	2 95	0 04	3 55	3 00	3 12	4 43	2 80	0 68	0 .2	3 79			0 70		0 04			0·2.
			Cooch Behar		6 83	3 16	0 15	7 58	5 24	4 .5	1 28	2 80	2 67	0 05	0 62		0 02		0 12	0 05	0 06	0·27	0 1.
			Mekliganj		5 35	1 17	0 17	2 10	1 51	0 85	2 07	1 09	0 60	0 05	2 55		0 42		0 38	0 14	0 13	0 4.	0 0
			Mathabhanga		7 28	2 03	0 04	7·91	4 41	2 82	0·07	2 62	1 26	0 10	0 34		0 62	0 96	0 25	00 5	0 05	0 03	0 8.
			Fulbari	...	4 50	3 1.	3 2.	5 30	7 15	3 15	1 00	3 82	1 95	0 12	0 30		0 10				0 55	0 14	
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	..	0 80								2 51			0 00	0 16	0 07	0 32	0 30	0 68	0 11	0 0
			Rangpur	0 01	0 45	0 02	0 02	0 01	0 04	0 25	0 31	0 38	1 81	0·94	0 03	0 06	0 15	0 15	0 23	1 09	0 22	0 01	0 2
			Peerganj						0 09				2 50			0 84	0 30	0 73	0 16	0 50	0 70		
			Kurigaon	0 40	0 06	...		0 77	0 28	0 65	1 46	1 15	2 42	1 56	0 40	0 12		0 46	0 03	2 08	0 09	0 28	1 8
			Gobindganj	2 47		0 07	...				0 20		2 25		0 14	0 51	0 .5	1 26	0 46	0 12	0 02	0 22	0·0
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)		0 19	0 05			0 07	0·30	1 46	0 05	2 50	0 50	0·27	0 30	0 27	0 20	0 40	0 50	0·05	●04	0 6
			Ulipur								0 68	0 15	3·29	0 62	0 10	0 08	..	2 08	0 68	0 38	0 81	0 54	0·
			Sundarganj	0 06	0 81	0 01				0 04	0 01	0 02	1 61	0 90	0 09	0 07	0 09	0 26	0 51	0·85	0 50	0 09	1·
		Bogra	Sherpur	..	...					..	..	0 38	2 22			0 77		0 35	0 23	1 09	0 18	0·27	0·
			Nowkhilla	..	...			...		...			2·26		0 17	0 23	..	0 54	0 24	0 40	0 48		0 (
			Bogra	...		..					..	0·19	2·68		0 29	1 89	0 14	0 25	1 04	0 16	0·02	0 12	0 (
			Panchbibi	..	...	...			.	0 38	..	3 11		0·05	1 04	0 15	0 18	2 40	0 63	0 65		0 06	0
		Pabna	Pabna		[illegible]	...	..		...	..	...	...	1·92		0·87	0 13	...	0 17	0·63	0·70	0 25	0·61	1
			[illegible]													0·41		0·2.	0·20	0 .4	0·07	0·27	0

in Bengal in June 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May to 30th June 1899	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June 1899	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
0·27	0·04	0·02	0·07	2·87	0·69	0·57	1·06	1·33	0·01	14	10·53	14·53	9·10	2·37	20·30	11·59	Kalna	Burdwan	Burdwan	South West Bengal
1·61	0·28		0·53	6·20	0·61	0·56	1·12	0·72	0·53	17	12·38	11·51	8·92	1·64	[illegible]	12·13	Burdwan			
0·02		0·08	0·02		2·60	0·10	0·47	1·18	0·01	12	11·24	10·85	9·80	2·60	13·80	14·07	Katwa			
0·18			0·45		0·04	0·16	0·30	1·06	0·36	12	11·65	4·43	9·27	1·06	[illegible]	11·58	Raniganj			
				1·50	0·10	0·18	0·21	1·49	1·12	14	12·10	14·15	8·88	2·83	17·58	12·24	Mankur			
0·22	0·02	0·12	2·53	0·17	1·20	0·60	0·75	0·47		17	13·00	16·19	11·32	4·17	[illegible]	13·73	Suri	Birbhum		
0·31	0·01		0·64	0·01	0·51	0·45	1·68	0·56	0·07	18	12·50	10·15	11·00	2·15	12·98	13·48	Hetampur			
				0·45	0·85	1·28	0·06	0·73	0·10	16	11·91	11·37	9·99	2·00	13·16	12·38	Rampur Hât			
0·05			0·32	0·10	0·80	0·27	1·45	1·68	0·11	14	11·20	10·98	10·59	1·68	13·37	14·25	Bolpur			
0·61		0·10	0·27		0·15	2·93	0·74	0·68	0·05	15	?	14·44	?	2·93	18·53	?	*Morari*			
0·18	0·31		0·21	0·66	0·99	0·55	2·10	1·43	0·02	18	?	12·61	?	2·10	13·86	?	*Labpur*			
0·04	0·42	0·03	2·19	0·20	0·18	0·13	0·93	1·20	0·11	14	12·08	10·46	9·96	2·40	12·64	12·03	Bankura	Bankura		
3·05	0·06	0·15	1·49	1·24	0·05	0·75	0·15	0·60	0·11	16	[illegible]	15·40	10·63	3·05	[illegible]	14·03	Vishnupur			
0·33	0·10		0·48	0·02		0·28	0·67	0·97	0·17	14	12·98	6·89	10·53	1·60	[illegible]	12·84	Maliara			
0·03	0·42	2·70	0·10	0·15	0·20	0·03	1·95	2·15	0·13	15	13·06	16·78	11·72	3·00	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khatra			
1·27	0·03	0·04	2·42	0·45	0·18	[illegible]	1·05	[illegible]	0·06	16	12·00	14·07	9·58	2·42	[illegible]	13·81	Indas			
		0·15	1·50	2·05	0·66	[illegible]	0·95	1·05	0·35	13	10·91	11·29	[illegible]	2·05	11·29	13·34	Kotalpur			
0·43	1·15	0·40	1·20	[illegible]	0·70	0·85	[illegible]	0·45		16	11·27	18·41	8·64	3·63	[illegible]	10·81	Onda			
	0·49	0·02	0·27	0·17	0·27		1·48	0·44	0·09	13	11·00	9·96	[illegible]	3·34	10·30	14·77	Gangajalghati			
0·06	0·20	0·38	0·08	1·00			0·13	1·40	0·40	16	11·60	14·07	11·08	3·18	[illegible]	13·35	Raipur			
0·82		0·50	[illegible]	1·48		1·11	2·32			12	10·11	10·87	10·08	2·32	10·57	13·44	Sonamukhi			
3·28	0·03		0·97		0·01	0·08	0·19	1·40	0·18	11	10·92	16·38	9·61	3·28	[illegible]	12·45	Contai	Midnapore		
0·17	0·07		4·55		0·27	1·32	0·24	0·70	0·10	12	10·76	13·66	9·55	4·55	17·37	12·27	Tamluk			
0·61		0·45	0·08	0·14	0·27	1·48	0·06	1·46	0·10	18	11·35	13·25	9·42	2·84	15·29	11·84	Midnapore			
0·48		0·10	2·49	2·34	0·92	1·02	2·06	0·19	0·20	16	11·75	18·70	9·93	2·37	21·12	12·88	Ghatal			
		..	4·15		0·14	1·60	0·60	0·10		11	12·13	12·18	9·71	4·15	19·22	13·41	Kukrahaty			
0·33			0·90	1·29	0·23	1·90	0·36	0·91	0·60	14	10·50	14·99	10·51	3·04	15·89	14·50	Garhbeta			
0·80	0·15	0·15	1·40	0·05	1·05	1·30	0·35	0·28		16	?	13·19	?	[illegible]	16·76	?	*Panskura*			
	0·70		0·15	0·86	0·10	0·23	0·02	0·47	0·23	13	?	7·97	?	1·70	10·38	?	*Dantan*			
1·00		0·11	0·55		1·12	0·77	1·87	0·50	0·02	14	11·88	12·69	9·73	2·37	26·88	12·28	Serampore	Hooghly		
1·46	0·05	0·02	0·40	1·22	0·92	0·44	0·30	0·65	0·11	14	12·08	12·49	9·34	2·13	33·27	12·11	Hooghly			
0·60	0·29	0·06	2·21	2·19	0·61	0·22	1·26	1·01	0·80	16	11·80	15·25	10·04	2·21	17·03	13·08	Jahanabad			
		0·11	1·41	1·53	0·33	1·00	4·77	0·30		15	12·62	17·42	10·69	4·77	25·71	13·13	Howrah	Howrah		
0·24	0·48	0·05	2·00	0·15	0·23	0·30	0·75	0·49	0·12	14	12·24	11·96	9·88	3·47	18·95	12·77	Mohesrekha			
	0·10	0·37	2·06	0·65	0·24	0·55	0·40	0·42	0·07	16	?	11·11	?	2·30	17·93	?	*Uluberia*			
0·15	0·85		0·46	0·11		0·06	0·43	0·30	1·45	13	12·19	9·76	9·84	2·65	18·25	[illegible]	Saugor Island	24-Parganas	Presidency	
		0·36	3·40		0·36	1·35	0·81	0·01	0·30	11	12·00	12·48	10·22	3·40	20·84	13·76	Diamond Harbour			
	0·31		1·30			0·44	1·13			12	13·70	12·34	12·07	3·04	[illegible]	13·35	Canning Town			
	0·06	0·27	0·92	0·98	0·15	0·61	4·42	0·14		16	12·77	16·94	10·74	4·42	24	13·76	Alipore (Obsy.)			
1·04	0·07		1·40	1·19	0·63	0·75	1·10	0·31		14	11·73	13·16	10·17	2·48	21·54	12·75	Barrackpore			
		0·35	2·72	1·87	0·28	0·52	3·04	0·35		15	12·16	13·22	10·65	3·04	[illegible]	13·69	Dum Dum			
0·18	0·08	0·22	3·30	1·31	0·15	0·09	3·80	0·57		16	12·00	21·11	9·84	[illegible]	27·48	[illegible]	Barasat			
	0·18	0·08	2·27	0·15	0·02	0·71		0·83	0·06	13	13·12	9·41	11·54	2·27	14·78	15·04	Basirhat			
0·82	0·10	0·08	0·62	2·25	0·27	0·20	0·68	1·16	0·06	14	11·88	11·26	9·76	[illegible]	18·75	12·84	Ranaghat	Nadia		
0·02	0·08	0·16	0·09	1·80	1·50	0·02	0·37	0·94	0·63	13	12·15	10·61	9·33	1·73	[illegible]	12·42	Krishnagar			
0·02	0·19	0·23	1·45	0·92	0·49	0·24	0·05	0·49	0·01	15	12·23	10·42	[illegible]	1·55	16·71	13·06	Chuadanga			
0·03		0·26	0·45	0·96	0·48	0·05	0·16	0·57	0·07	12	12·04	5·83	9·68	[illegible]	10·32	13·02	Meherpur			
1·32	0·10	0·25	0·37	0·61	0·68	2·33	0·32	0·50	0·02	16	13·65	10·72	10·94	2·33	[illegible]	15·33	Kushtia			
0·33				0·11	0·50	[illegible]	0·12	0·92		14	12·86	12·57	9·45	2·15	13·83	13·01	Kandi	Murshidabad		
0·04		0·04	0·23	0·12	1·27	3·10	0·08	0·86		11	11·88	10·18	9·39	3·10	[illegible]	12·63	Berhampore			
0·05				0·16	0·56	0·21	0·18	0·57		12	11·41	6·19	8·91	1·05	10·17	12·50	Lalbagh			
0·05				0·14	0·56	0·20	0·16	0·57		11	11·68	5·68	9·38	[illegible]	8·93	12·78	Aziganj			
			0·13	0·38	0·40	0·87	0·97	1·42		17	11·90	14·13	9·36	1·45	17·94	12·33	Jangipur			
			0·20	2·00	2·00	1·00	[illegible]	1·00	0·10	14	11·67	20·90	[illegible]	4·30	[illegible]	13·23	Lalgola			
0·04	0·05	0·28	1·87	0·86	0·32	0·59	1·60	0·63	0·02	16	12·11	10·49	10·42	1·87	15·86	15·00	Akriganj			
											11·50		9·49			12·65	Patkabari			
	1·00	0·50	0·95	[illegible]	1·50	0·75	1·80	0·30		15	12·00	11·76	10·62	1·80	14·91	13·62	Dumkal			
0·03	0·02	0·02	0·34	1·36	0·36	1·10	1·30	0·37		11	13·64	12·16	10·70	4·00	21·46	13·90	Narail	Jessore		
0·10			0·44	2·47	0·14	0·81	2·41	1·33		14	14·54	11·69	12·70	2·47	17·28	16·38	Jessore			
0·04	0·06	0·10	0·30	1·73	0·85	0·05	0·42	[illegible]		15	13·92	10·44	11·80	[illegible]	[illegible]	15·38	Jhenidah			
			0·10	2·86	2·05	2·42	0·92	0·46	0·30	14	13·56	16·67	11·67	[illegible]	23·30	16·00	Magura			
1·40	0·68	0·04	0·56	3·48	0·10	0·12	1·35	0·91		16	12·15	19·21	9·80	3·64	[illegible]	13·13	Bangaon			
	0·10	0·50	1·40	0·95	0·50	1·09	0·43	[illegible]		13	14·00	7·65	11·75	1·40	11·79	15·02	Satkhira	Khulna		
	0·62	0·33	0·18	0·96	1·12	0·82	0·94	1·14		16	15·44	11·63	14·09	2·47	20·24	17·61	Bagerhat			
0·39	0·27	0·05	3·20	0·14	0·04	3·12	1·70	0·25	0·03	17	15·80	17·53	12·11	3·20	[illegible]	15·11	Khulna			
		3·75	0·60	0·33	0·85	1·04	0·51			15		14·59	?	3·75	[illegible]	?	*Kaliganj*			
0·25				0·83		0·86	1·85	0·50		11	?	17·72	?	3·75	24·67	?	*Nakipur*			
0·35	0·04		3·12	0·50	0·42	3·25	2·25	0·80	0·10	17	?	17·65	?	3·25	24·09	?	*Dumuria*			
	1·05	0·05	1·04	0·15	0·11	0·05	0·09			8	?	6·99	?	[illegible]	12·16	?	*Rampal*			
0·40	0·04	0·65	0·80	0·21	0·95	1·17	1·90		0·04	12	?	10·98	?	2·10	[illegible]	?	*Kalaroa*			
		0·52	0·97	0·66		1·03	1·82	0·35	0·51	15	?	12·60	?	1·82	23·23	?	*Paikgachha*			
0·25	0·75	0·25	6·15	[illegible]	3·00	6·00	7·25	0·15	[illegible]	20	?	35·20	?	[illegible]	37·61	?	Mollahat			
..		0·55		0·66		2·50	1·44	1·12		11	?	12·14	?	2·50	[illegible]	?	Morellganj			
	0·07	0·33	0·85	0·12	0·72	0·67	2·09	0·41	0·04	16	13·15	12·41	9·91	2·11	[illegible]	13·02	Boalia	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	North Bengal
1·30	0·13	0·11	0·15	1·34	1·30	0·68	0·30	0·47	0·06	18	11·40	[illegible]	10·64	[illegible]	[illegible]	14·96	Nator			
0·19	0·19	0·29	1·48	2·64	1·02	0·63	0·21	0·58	0·05	18	12·50	[illegible]	11·81	2·64	[illegible]	15·80	Naugaon			
0·08			0·77	2·50	0·82	0·19			0·32	11	9·90	10·93	7·62	2·50	16·67	12·07	Lalpur			
			3·00	0·25	1·50	0·40	0·90	0·80	0·15	16	10·70	[illegible]	8·93	3·00	17·83	12·33	Manda			
		0·35	0·50	0·06	0·56	1·16	0·31	0·31	0·34	16	?	12·33	?	1·91	[illegible]	?	*Nithpur*	Dinajpur		
	0·18	0·20	0·36	0·60	0·77	0·24	0·64	0·85	1·00	14	?	6·46	?	[illegible]	13·33	?	*Nawabganj*			
	0·12	1·15	1·00	0·44	2·40		1·44	1·03	0·75	17	?	15·44	?	2·95	[illegible]	?	*Gangarampur*			
0·59	0·06		2·10	0·80	1·60		0·46	0·77	0·14	14	12·94	14·02	11·48	2·29	17·51	14·88	[illegible]			
0·08	0·41	1·07		0·65	2·79	0·18	0·35	1·12	0·31	17	11·56	15·59	11·53	[illegible]	[illegible]	14·54	Churaman			
1·35	0·10	0·08	0·02		2·75		1·15	0·82	0·05	14	12·70	15·83	13·33	3·30	[illegible]	16·67	Raiganj			
1·97	0·23	0·21	1·36	0·09	0·51	0·14	1·46	1·70	0·92	20	14·08	18·22	15·40	[illegible]	[illegible]	20·33	Dinajpur			
1·02			7·22	0·91	2·11	1·53	1·94	0·68	1·02	16	13·09	27·14	11·19	7·22	[illegible]	15·51	Balurghat			
0·07	0·43	1·00	0·22	1·40	1·29	0·09	0·11	0·25	0·07	18	?	13·90	?	2·05	[illegible]	?	*Thakurgaon*			
..	0·10	1·50	3·16		1·73	0·21	1·50	1·00	0·25	19	?	25·23	?	4·40	[illegible]	?	*Setabganj*			
0·65	0·27	4·08	0·65	0·04	3·78	0·42	0·69	1·93	0·35	21	?	21·07	?	4·09	26·31	?	*Ramganj*			
0·15	2·15	0·04	0·02	0·59	2·19	0·27	1·33	0·22	1·93	[illegible]	19·00	24·89	26·48	2·56	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri		
1·94	5·78	2·56			8·64				1·42	20	17·90	56·29	30·32	8·64	[illegible]	39·53	Alipore Duar			
0·27	3·37	6·30	0·86	0·18	4·82		1·30		0·45	22	17·00	45·61	24·28	6·30	[illegible]	32·33	Fallacotta			
0·73	0·65	2·07	1·75	2·63	4·86		0·59	0·53	2·93	24	15·30	31·10	21·23	4·86	[illegible]	27·41	Debiganj			
0·58		1·05	1·01	4·00	0·80	0·32	0·36	0·38	0·05	26	?	[illegible]	?	4·00	31·61	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)*			
3·10	0·95	3·16	6·86	2·50	1·44	0·25	1·04	0·25	4·05		?	45·66	?			?	Kalchini			
0·79	4·45	2·85	4·98	1·93	3·69	0·24	0·52	0·27	1·00	28	[illegible]	42·22	41·93	6·86	[illegible]	55·61	Baxa	Darjeeling		
0·35	0·60	0·40	0·12	0·82	0·80	0·40	0·40	1·04	0·40	29	20·08	25·40	25·30	4·98	53·61	32·32	Siliguri			
0·18	1·45	0·97	1·24	1·19	0·82	0·53	3·34	1·16	2·28	27	21·04	27·43	43·69	8·50	38·15	28·54	Darjeeling			
0·03	2·98	0·10	0·84							24	17·16		17·75	[illegible]	31·08	21·57	Kalimpong			
	0·14	1·98	1·68	1·47	0·42	0·07	1·42	1·43	0·31	22	?	27·89	?	4·62	41·17	?	*Mungpoo*			
0·53	2·22	2·90	0·45	1·68	1·80	0·40	0·90	1·02	0·54	23	?	30·11	?	3·60	[illegible]	?	*Kurseong*			
0·36	0·46	0·13	0·75	0·16	0·26	0·57	1·45	1·02	0·40	25	?	18·90	?	3·47	[illegible]	?	*Pedong*			
0·69	0·41	0·45	0·52								?		?			?	Yatung	Tibet		
0·05	0·94	0·84	0·86		1·72		0·01	0·25	0·81	18	13·82	31·92	28·02	4·43	43·97	37·20	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar		
0·03	1·71	0·59	1·14	0·03	2·19	0·33	0·10	[illegible]	0·57	21	10·93	42·54	38·75	7·79	[illegible]	42·47	Cooch Behar			
0·70	4·35	4·15	4·62	0·31	3·50	0·37	0·10	0·45	0·90	25	18·30	37·79	26·90	5·35	43·46	35·28	Mekliganj			
0·02	6·91	1·44	0·71	0·02	4·52	0·15	0·02	0·36	2·40	21	19·29	48·05	19·10	7·91	52·96	37·87	Matabhanga			
0·09	1·13	1·82	0·96		6·15		0·26	0·20	0·45	21	?	45·54	?	7·15	50·95	?	*Fulbari*			
0·72	0·22		0·10	..	2·79	0·25	0·22	1·55	0·53	15	13·93	11·60	15·54	2·79	19·63	21·68	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	Rangpur		
0·16	0·38	0·31	0·11	0·02	0·88	0·02	0·20	0·22	0·74	20	13·58	9·36	18·62	1·81	17·11	24·03	Rangpur			
		0·50	0·76	1·50	0·26	0·40	0·50	0·10	0·78	15	?	10·60	?	2·50	17·14	?	*Peerganj*			
3·65	0·11	0·98	0·53	0·10	0·38		0·10	1·53	0·09	22	15·90	20·98	22·84	3·65	38·05	20·90	Kurigaon			
0·21		0·72	0·29	1·30	1·10	0·10	0·40	0·21	0·24	19	?	12·48	?	2·27	19·98	?	*Gobindganj*			
0·40	0·32	3·00	0·26	2·26	2·95	0·10	0·12	0·35	1·40	22	10·53	19·00	22·31	2·95	23·37	23·81	Bardogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
3·11	0·03	1·18	1·32	0·53	3·46	0·14	0·08	0·69	0·15	19	13·00	20·30	17·51	3·46	35·61	25·93	Ulipur			
0·30	...	0·18	1·41	1·60	1·65	0·01	0·22	0·62	0·38	16	?	12·40	?	1·65	32·17	?	*Sundarganj*			
..		0·26			0·73	0·60	0·46	0·12		14	13·05	8·62	11·32	2·22	18·09	16·29	Sherpur	Bogra.		
				0·77	0·39	1·02	1·04	0·12	0·18	14	13·90	8·54	12·96	2·26	14·51	17·02	Nowkhilla.			
..		0·08	0·60	1·86	0·79	1·20	1·66	0·75	0·28	17	14·23	13·74	13·56	2·68	21·84	13·65	Bogra.			
0·91	1·05	0·35	3·21	1·13	0·95	1·03	0·40	1·63	0·60	19	12·30	19·23	12·13	3·21	23·47	16·80	Panchbibi.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj		0 [illegible]							0 51	2 15	0 24	0 48	0 57		0 06	0 47	1 5[illegible]	0 15	1 42	
			Dacca		0 36		0 03			0 [illegible]9		0 25	2 00	0 18	0 18	1 08	0 27	0 10	0 12	0 90	0 20	1 28	0 08
			Narayanganj		0 50					0 34		0 81	3 02	0 2	0 62	1 14	0 01	0 [illegible]	0 0	0 50	0 99	1 11	
			Manikganj							0 04			4 00			0 37		0 44	0 44	0 15	0 57		0 02
			Jaydebpur		1 30	0 03	0 32			0 04		0 2	4 00	0 07		1 [illegible]		0 43	0 54	0 30	1 05	0 10	0 05
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	0 15	0 3	0 43	0 0				2 78	1 07	3 12			2 73	0 16	0 25	1 29	0 61	0 51	0 3[illegible]	
			Atia (*Tangail*)							0 08		0 18	4 00		0 13	2 40		0 56	0 4	0 11	0 17	1 62	0 12
			Mymensingh	0 16	0 18	0 80			0 20	0 03	0 20	0 13	1 90			0 7[illegible]		0 1[illegible]	0 20	0 83	0 3[illegible]	0 36	0 84
			Jamalpur										2 80		0 15			0 25	0 30	0 30	0 30	2 10	0 45
			Netrakona	3	1 14	0 [illegible]		0 45		0 15	3 06	2 70	3 [illegible]	1 13	0 16	0 86			0 15	0 80	0 53	1 80	0 70
			Subarnakhali			1 3	1 5					1 35	0 18	0 11				0 27	0 1[illegible]				1 45
			Durgapur		0 10	0 01			0 60		1 55	2 10	1 40	0 20		0 45		0 20		1 40	1 18	0 90	0 80
			Sherpur Town		1 10								2 8[illegible]		0 15			0 0	0 19	0 13		0 58	0 65
			Dewanganj		0 17	0 06					0 05		2 32		0 1	0 2		0 43	0 65	1 00	0 10	1 12	2 90
			Nalitabari	0 [illegible]		0 38		0 10	1 10			2 28						1 40	3 40	30	0 25	1 05	0 14
		Faridpur	Madaripur		0 11							0 03	2 0	0 08	0 70	0 5[illegible]	0 03	1 [illegible]	0 25		0 14	0 74	0 10
			Faridpur							0 11			4 19	0 03	0 40	0 18	0 36	2 0	0 27	0 35	0 14	0 04	0 20
			Goalundo							0 51			1 62			0 51	0 03	0 31	1 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 41	0 01	0 26
		Backergunge	Patuakhali		0 1									2 30	0 06		0 33	0 35	0 93	0 15	0 27	1 [illegible]	0 03
			Pirojpur		0 01								0 3	1 5	0 12	0 06	0 17	1 12	0 31	0 03	1 12	0 51	
			Barisal		4 80								1 10	1 6				1 [illegible]	0 14	0 05	0 78	0 86	0 64
			Gaurnadi		2 8[illegible]								1 94	0 48	0 14	0 03	0 12	0 06	1 02	0 02	0 21	0 03	
			Bhola		1 07								1 17	0 11		0 23	0 21	0 54	1 18	0 8	0 08	0 10	0 14
			Daulatkhan		1 2	0 15				0 23			2 10	0 11	0 03	0 1[illegible]	0 35	1 05	1 33	0 22	0 10	10 2	0 10
			Bauphal		0 [illegible]								0 28	0 31	0 2	0 20	0 25	0 5	0 50	0 15		0 10	0 10
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala								2 8	2 87			0 43			0 1[illegible]				0 13	
		Tippera	Comilla		0 21			0 07		0 0		1 13	2 41	0 07	0 07	3 13	0 14	0 8	0 01	0 70	0 21	0 10	0 03
			Chandpur		1 [illegible]		0 01					0 05	1 50	0 51		0 1	0 16	0	0 13	1 1	0 30	1 02	0 01
			Brahmanbaria	0 16	1 11							2 07	3 4		0 12	2 42		0 13		0 40			
			Ramchandrapur	0 50	0 12	0 22	0 10					1 80	2 40	0 13		1 70	0 13	0 53		0 86	0 10	0 20	
			Nasirnagar	0 12	0 2[illegible]	0 14				0 0	1 35	3 3[illegible]	7 0	0 15	0 6	3 30	0 1[illegible]	0 10	0 35	0 31	0 21	0 30	0 10
			Daudkandi	0 15			2 35	1 15	0 1			0 45	0 30			1 10	0 12						
			Kasba		0 03	0 03				0 03	0 10	0 6	3 30	0 04	0 10	1 0	0 40	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 02	0 05	
			Laksam												[illegible]		0 8[illegible]						
		Noakhali	Noakhali		0 18	0 12	0 [illegible]	0 02	0 13			0 18	1 54	0 2	0 2	1 40	0 20	0 82	0 71	1 8[illegible]	0 28	0 7	0 34
			Feni	0 03	2 1	0			0 01	18	0 02	3 34	2 34	0 15		0 58	1 1	0 1	0 41	1 48	0 7	0 35	0 27
			Harishpur		1 38	0 15		0 07		0 1	0 15	0 0	1 87	0 1	0 58	0 19	1 2	3 7	1 3	1 0	1	1 45	0 11
			Ramganj		0					0 1[illegible]	0 03	0 1[illegible]	1 [illegible]	0 27		1 02	0 1	0 16	1 12	0 2	0 40	1 15	0 12
			Companyganj		0 1	0 04				0 1		1 09	2 5	0		0 18	0 11	1 4[illegible]	0 01	2	1 87	1 02	
			Hatia		0 2								1 0			0 [illegible]	1 30	0 70	0 40	0 4	1 33	1 35	1 [illegible]
			Lakhipur		1 41						0 02		1 10	0 [illegible]	0 31	0 10	0 11	0 14	0	0 12	1 12	0	0 0
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0 08	0 1[illegible]	0 01			1 11	0 [illegible]	0 01		0 03		0 5		40	2 80	2 14	1 [illegible]	40	2 50	0 5[illegible]
			Chittagong		1 47					0 [illegible]	0 16	3 38	1 60	0 11	0 01	0 10	0 2	0 15	0 38	0 7			
			Kutubdia		1 12	0 30				1	0 11		1 5	1 8	0 2		0 5[illegible]	2 15	2 7	30	0 10		
			Satkania		0 1	0 13				0		0 20	0 46	0 81	0 11			0 20	1 13	0 [illegible]	0 04	0 30	0 26
			Kodala	0 81					0	0	0 07	2 8	1 [illegible]		0 16			0 1	0 41	0	0 34	0 02	0 05
			Ranoa		1				1 1	0 1	2 3	1 50	1 13	0 [illegible]	0 17	0 14	0 1	0 11	0 46	1 4	1 43	0 06	0 01
			Mirsarai		2 30	0 03	0 46		0 07	0 1	0 [illegible]	2 83	2 60	0 18	0 25	0 2	0 40	0 [illegible]	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 35	0 15
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatia		1 13	0 0	0 08		0 1	0 14	0 1	1 02	13	0 70	0 14	0	0 4	1 07	0 14	0 31	7	0 03	0 03
			Bandarban		0 41		0 5		0 50	0 21	0 0	0 0	2 40		0 3	[illegible] 4		0 31		0 0	0 13	1 06	
BIHAR	Patna	Patna	Patna													0 66	0 2	0 41	0 [illegible]	0 12	0 34		0 66
			Dinapore														1 73	0 14	1	0 15	0 06	0 41	1 1
			Bihar															0 08	0 2	0	1 40	0 17	0 52
			Barh																0 0	1 50	0 04		
			Bickram												0 14	0 16	1 21		1 5				
			Hilsa													0 35	0 10		0 25	0 40	0 15	0 10	0 4[illegible]
		Gaya	Aurangabad															1 70	0 07	0 01	71		
			Gaya												0 50		0 3			0 1	1 8		0 14
			Nawada																	1 57	0 [illegible]	0 01	2 01
			Jahanabad											0 08	0 05	1 10					0 4[illegible]		0 24
			Arwal													0 71	0 15			0 4	0 10	0 15	0 10
			Daudnagar														0 10	1 76		0 15	0 05	0 0	0 05
			Sherghati														1 38	0 06			1 3		0 12
			Rajauli															0 50	0 40	0 0		0 0	
			Takri Barawan													0 1					0 10		2 00
		Shahabad	Buxar													0 0	0 56	0 13		0 17	0 57	0 17	
			Dehri																0 21		0 18	0 2	
			Bhabhua												0 24		0 10				2 40	1 06	
			Sasaram													0 31	0 11				1 57	0 5	0 09
			Arrah													0 5		0 23		0 02		0 43	
			Mohanea																				
			Khiri													0 10	0 15			3 2	1 40		0 94
			Afraon														1 00		3 00	1 55			
			Ramnagar															0 2[illegible]		1 35	0 4		
			Koath												0 08		0 17				0 07	0 [illegible]	
			Sahasaul												0 15						0 47	0 20	0 05
			Bissonan												1 2		0 15	0 40			0 5	1 40	0 77
			Manoharpur												0 05		0 16			0 21	2 60	0 61	
			Chausa													0 06			0 03	1 2		0 64	0 09
		Saran	Gopalganj																0 0	0 31		0 21	
			Siwan													0 31	0 14			0 18		0 64	
			Ekma														0 2		1 12	0 [illegible]	0 20		0 30
			Chapra														2 13		0 0	0 37		0 28	
			Hathwa												0 50	0 1	0 1	0 25	0 16		0 22	0 39	0 10
			Darmnaur																1 60	0 35			
			Basantpur														0 45			0 62			
			Darauli														0 18			0 03			
			Bhoreh													0 12	0 35	0 13	0 22	0 17		0 10	
		Champaran	Motihari										0 27			0 04	0 39		0 19	0 10	0 31	1 18	...
			Bettiah										0 05	1 26		0 74	0 70		0 17	0 13	0 11	0 20	
			Bagaha										0 10	1 6		2 13	3 10			0 16	0 09	0 07	
			Burhurwa											0 5[illegible]		0 43	0 11		0 55	0 15	0 47	0 81	
			Ramnagar										0 70	1 28		0 73			0 34	0 12	0 36		
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi										0 30					0 25	0 60	0 43	0 33	0 58	
			Muzaffarpur														1 27	0 06	0 10	0 43	0 23	0 17	
			Hajipur													0 03	0 41	0 27	0 13	0 34	1 03		0 03
			Paru														0 40		0 45	0 25			
			Mahuwa																				
			Sheohar														0 02		0 16	0 20	0 61		
			Pupri										0 14				0 31		1 09	0 34	0 41	0 02	
		Darbhanga	Tajpur																0 80	0 34			
			Darbhanga													0 40	0 02		1 93	0 60	0 20		
			Madhubani												0 46	0 51			1 04	0 8	0 78	0 29	
			Bahera															0 10	1 50	0 77	0 40	0 50	
			Rosera														0 30	0 42	0 95	0 94			
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai													1 50			0 20		0 40		0 08
			Monghyr												1 71	0 42	0 30	0 13	1 66	1 54	0 25	0 07	0 05
			Jamui												0 04		0 77		0 19	0 94	0 34	0 07	1 20
			Gogri												1 66	0 84	0 19		3 12	0 78	1 00		
			Jamalpur												0 03	1 59			0 31	2 47	0 44		
			Shaikhpura													2 11	0 15	0 19		0 36			
			Chakai Bamda												0 06	0 08	0 13	0 04	0 93	0 65	0 00		
			Chupreon												0 52		0 80		2 03	1 00			
			Gidhaur														0 52		0 05	1 59	0 47	1 27	0 55
			Khargpur														3 65		0 25	0 65	1 10	0 15	

in Bengal in May 1899—*continued*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st Jan to 31st May 1899	Average rainfall from 1st Jan to 31st May	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
0 36		0 03	0 16	0 29	2 16	1 57	2 29		0 19	17	16 04	15 10	14 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	27 41	19 90	Munshiganj	Dacca	Dacca	East Bengal
0 25			0 50	1 08	2 04	2 7[illegible]	2 43		1 4	19	15 42	18 10	14 13	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 32	18 03	Dacca			
0 21	0 08	0 02	0 07	0 [illegible]1	1 43	1 71	1 88		1 07	18	1[illegible] 08	15 72	13 08	3 0	[illegible]	18 83	Naryanganj			
0 04		1 46	0 41	0 83	1 21	0 [illegible]	0 78	0 63		13	13 3[illegible]	12 48	10 31	4 10	18 16	14 [illegible]5	Manikganj			
0 07			0 30	0 26	1 25	1 00	2 1[illegible]	0 73	0 7[illegible]	17	15 80	16 53	12 4	1 00	27 15	15 42	Jaydebpur			
0 07			0 14	0 23	0 70	0 34	0 40		0 19	17	16 36	17 38	18 31	3 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4 98	Kishorganj	Mymensingh		
	0 1[illegible]	0 55	0 38	0 47	1 90	2 17	1 53	0 3[illegible]		17	12 44	17 43	12 37	4 00	24 [illegible]2	1[illegible]	Atia (*Tangail*)			
0 07		0 52	0 14	1 51	0 03	0 91	0 86	0 13	0 03	[illegible]1	18 42	12 3[illegible]	18 18	1 [illegible]	[illegible]3 18	24 98	Mymensingh			
	0 20	1 05	0 07	0 40	1 20	0 [illegible]	0 15	0 [illegible]	0 35	1	14 73	1[illegible] 37	1[illegible] 39	[illegible]	[illegible]16	2[illegible] 09	Jamalpur			
0 41	0 20	0 30	0 30	2 20	2 30	0 50	0 48	0 [illegible]8	0 [illegible]	2[illegible]	18 46	30 53	21 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4[illegible]	30 1[illegible]	Netrokona			
		0 13	0 14							10	12 20	6 46	11 87	1 45	[illegible] 70	[illegible]	Subarnakhali			
0 40	0 20	0 20	3 50	0 60	3 60	0 80	0 70	2 [illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]3	15 [illegible]	20 38	8 15	3 [illegible]	43 18	37 51	Durgapur			
		1 26	0 80		0 69	0 80	0 71	0 18		13	?	10 6[illegible]	?	[illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]7		*Sherepur Town*			
0 7[illegible]				0 13	3 56	0 13	0 21	0 08	0 44	16	13 10	15 08	17 21	3 [illegible]	2[illegible] 61	[illegible] 14	Diwanganj			
0 06	0 06	0 60	0 17	0 80	0 22	0 32	0 34	0 10	0 [illegible]8	2[illegible]		16 7[illegible]	?	3 40	[illegible]	?	*Na[illegible]tabari*			
	0 14		0 08	0 53	1 30	[illegible]	1 10	1 74		10	15 00	18 [illegible]	12	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	Madaripur	Faridpur		
0 10	0 12	0 22	0 0[illegible]	2 03	0 1	4 70	1 [illegible]8	0 37		18	14 1[illegible]	17 [illegible]2	12 [illegible]8	4 [illegible]0	[illegible]	17 51	Faridpur			
0 10		0 26	0 02	3 34	0 22	3 [illegible]0	0 [illegible]	0 54		1[illegible]	13 [illegible]	14 00	11 8	3 44	[illegible]4 07	16 14	Goalundo			
0 08	0 [illegible]4		1 07	1 72	0 37	1 0	1 04	1 00	0 04	1[illegible]	17 [illegible]	13 13	19 8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Patuakhali	Backergunge		
0 03	0 17	0 [illegible]8	0 35	0 50	0 17	1 3	1 13	0 44	[illegible]03	1[illegible]	16 40	[illegible]80	1[illegible]93	1 58	21 [illegible]7	1[illegible] 81	Pirojpur			
0 0[illegible]		0 08		0 75	0 27	2 80	1 3	0 47	0 [illegible]3	18	16 88	17 2[illegible]	1[illegible] 0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 37	Barisal			
0 13	0 06	0 20	0 [illegible]9	0 11	0 31	2 57	1 7	0 1	1 20	1[illegible]	14 10	14 61	13 0	[illegible]	2[illegible]	17 14	Gaurnadi			
	0 07	0 05	2 00	1 13	0 78	2 [illegible]	1 61	0 1[illegible]	0 17	1[illegible]	18 0[illegible]	14 04	18 20	3[illegible]	[illegible]4 07	2 2	Bhola			
0 05	0 02		2 0[illegible]	0 48	1 17	1 86	0 [illegible]	0	0 [illegible]	1[illegible]	?	1[illegible] 4[illegible]	?	3 [illegible]	31 [illegible]		*Daulatkhan*			
0 15	0 13	0 30	2 02	0 2[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	1 10	2 [illegible]	0 3	0 10	[illegible]1	14 60	12 14	14 4	[illegible]	[illegible] 46	1[illegible] 58	Bauphal			
	0 10	0 17	1 4[illegible]	0 06				1 7	0 1	10	1[illegible] [illegible]3	11 36	14 [illegible]	1 [illegible]8	1[illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]3	Agartala	Hill Tippera	Chittagong	
0 01	0 01	0 01	0 [illegible]8	1 [illegible]1	1 13	0 48	1 30	0 0	0 14	14	17 30	14 6	17 [illegible]	3 1	7	[illegible]3 [illegible]0	Comilla	Tippera		
0 12	0 08	0 20	0 31	0 44	1 7	3 0	1 [illegible]3	0 07	0 11	18	17 24	14 8	16 28	1 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 82	Chandpur			
			0 35	0 64	0 30	0 13				1[illegible]	1[illegible] 76	10 39	1[illegible] 14	3 4[illegible]	1 36	[illegible] 84	Brahmanbaria			
0 10		0 13	0 [illegible]9		3 10	0 18	1 57	0 5	0 50	[illegible]1	12 30	1[illegible] [illegible]4	11 16	3 10	1[illegible] 1	1[illegible] 98	Ramchandrapur			
0 10	0 01	0 02	0 08	2 0[illegible]	0 78	0 04	0 14	0 [illegible]0	0 1	2[illegible]	13 10	24 69	11 51	7 50	[illegible]6 11	17 58	Nasirnagar			
											13 70		1[illegible] 11			17 [illegible]4	Daudkandi			
	0 03	0 1[illegible]	1 40	0 [illegible]0	0 [illegible]3	0 04	0 88		0 05	14	1[illegible] 30	10 8[illegible]	14 34	3 30	3 57	1[illegible]8	Kasba			
				0 40	0 3[illegible]	[illegible]	0 3	0 40		[illegible]	11 10	8 44	1 8	4 05	2 1[illegible]	18 [illegible]0	Laksam			
0 01	0 0[illegible]	0 1[illegible]	0 [illegible]2	0 13	1 3[illegible]	[illegible]	1 18	0 16	0 [illegible]1	1[illegible]	18 3[illegible]	14 94	24 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible] [illegible]0	Noakhali	Noakhali		
	0 3		0 6	2 10	1 70	0 7	[illegible] 47		1 11	[illegible]1	17 [illegible]8	9 88	[illegible]4 4	[illegible]	[illegible] 14	30 10	Fenny			
0 43	0 0[illegible]		1 48	1 10	4 87	2 0[illegible]	2 01	1 3[illegible]	0 07	[illegible]	16 30	[illegible]	[illegible]1 53	4 [illegible]	11 [illegible]1	[illegible]5 17	Harishpur			
		0 09		1 [illegible]	0 84	0 8[illegible]	[illegible]13	0 [illegible]3	0 [illegible]	16	16 10	14 [illegible]	16 00	13	[illegible]	[illegible]1 [illegible]	Ramganj			
0 04			1 30	1 1[illegible]	0 84	0 37	1 48		1 34	1[illegible]	?	[illegible]0 34	?	[illegible]	3[illegible] 1[illegible]	?	*Ch[illegible]galnaya*			
0 40	0 10	1 0[illegible]	1 10	2 0[illegible]	[illegible]80	1 1	[illegible]	0		1 [illegible]	[illegible]	?	[illegible]1 1	?	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	*Hatia*			
	0 0		0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]3	0 38	1 [illegible]0	[illegible]41	0 04	0 48	1[illegible]	?	13 45	?	[illegible] 14	[illegible]3 08		*Lakhipur*			
	0 10	0 08	1 [illegible]2	[illegible]88	[illegible]0	3 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]		18	18 88	37 94	31 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 31	3[illegible]	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong		
				[illegible] 0	1 05	1 [illegible]	0 18	1 3[illegible]	0 1		1[illegible]		6[illegible]			[illegible] 0	Chittagong			
			1 0	4 47	4 3[illegible]	1 07				1[illegible]	16 0	[illegible]7 49	[illegible]1 0[illegible]	4 4[illegible]	41 28	[illegible]7	Kutubdia			
0 1[illegible]	0 14		[illegible]0	[illegible]8	1 8[illegible]	0 18		0 20	1 30	[illegible]	1[illegible] 8[illegible]	20 31	19 98	7 [illegible]8	3[illegible] 3	20 4[illegible]	Satkania			
0 [illegible]		1 41	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 5	0 07	1 [illegible]	0 50	0	1[illegible]	17 0[illegible]	22 86	1[illegible]	[illegible]	34 [illegible]4	[illegible]4 [illegible]3	Kodala			
0 [illegible]6		1 [illegible]	1[illegible]	1 00	[illegible]1	0 1[illegible]	0 6	0 31		2[illegible]	?	23 [illegible]4	?	6 1	[illegible] 1[illegible]	?	*P[illegible]a*			
			3 1[illegible]	1 40	1 40	0 78	1 14		0 41	[illegible]1	?	[illegible]3 8[illegible]		[illegible]	3 [illegible]0	?	*M[illegible]rs[illegible]*			
0 0[illegible]			0 [illegible]	3 81	1 3	0 [illegible]8	0 11	0 13	0 08	2[illegible]	1[illegible] 8[illegible]	16 [illegible]	17 87	[illegible] 81	2 01	13 48	Rang[illegible]	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
0-11	0 40		[illegible]00	0[illegible]	3	0 [illegible]3		1 87	0 1[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible] 43		[illegible]	31 13	?	*B[illegible]*			
		1 84	0 44	3 42	0 11	0 06	2 0	1 [illegible]8	0 [illegible]8	13	7 8[illegible]	11 11	7 34	3	13 00	8 67	Patna	Patna	Patna	Bihar
0 0		3 10	1 0[illegible]	1 66	0 7	0 07	1 00	1 40	0 18	14	7 4	13 16	6 3	3 1[illegible]	13 88	8 [illegible]	Dinapore			
0 0[illegible]			1 4		0 16	1 6[illegible]	0 [illegible]0	1 24	1 [illegible]	11	7 [illegible]8	9 27	[illegible]81	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	8 00	Bihar			
0 [illegible]			3 8	2 11	0 0[illegible]	0 1[illegible]	0 08	0 31		7	7 6[illegible]	9 16	[illegible]73	3 18	8 [illegible]8	[illegible]0[illegible]	Barh			
0 56	0 [illegible]8	0 30	1 56	[illegible]48		0 4	2 0	0 3[illegible]	0 33	13	8 [illegible]0	1[illegible] 1[illegible]	6 77	2 [illegible]	12	8 4	[illegible]ikram			
			0 31	0 67	0 13	0 31	2 10	1 50	1 6[illegible]	14	6 0	8 40	8 2[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]35	0 84	Hil[illegible]a			
	0 24	1 3[illegible]	0 83	3 14	0 73	4 4[illegible]	1 [illegible]1	[illegible]06	0 [illegible]	11	7 2[illegible]	18 [illegible]8	[illegible]4[illegible]	4 1	11 [illegible]	[illegible] 1	Aurangabad	Gaya		
0 03	0 08	0 7	1 7	1 12	0 4	1 8[illegible]	0 [illegible]	1 07	0 14	13	8 04	11 54	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	11 4	7 [illegible]	Gaya			
		0 0	0 58	1 00	0 06	1 0[illegible]	0 82	[illegible]1	0 [illegible]0	9	7 38	10 07	6 [illegible]	[illegible]1	11 1[illegible]	7 53	Nawada			
		0 41	0 6[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]13	0 31	1 04	0 [illegible]		11	[illegible]61	8 27	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 6[illegible]	Jahanabad			
0 03	0 40	0 43	1 0[illegible]	[illegible]40	0 9[illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 01	0 [illegible]8	1[illegible]	7 00	11 [illegible]	4 6[illegible]	[illegible]4	1[illegible] 3[illegible]	6 0[illegible]	Arwal			
	0 [illegible]	0 04	4 [illegible]	4 94	0 03	1 3[illegible]	3 4[illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 60	11	6 70	1[illegible] 40	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 7	[illegible]18	Daudnagar			
0 10		1 11	3 [illegible]	0 53	3 1	0 41	2 3[illegible]	0 [illegible]7		11	[illegible]0	14 8[illegible]	4 [illegible]	3	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Sherghati			
0 40	0 50	0 00	1 15	0 20	2 00	0 30	2 15	0 [illegible]	0 15	14	8 [illegible]	9 6[illegible]	6 14	[illegible]1[illegible]	10 [illegible]	7 6	Rajauli			
		0 90	0 14	1 50	0 15	0 18	1 20	1 00	0 14	11	6 80	9 27	[illegible]	2 0[illegible]		[illegible]8	Pakri Barawan			
	0 13		0 50	[illegible]2	0 39	4 [illegible]	0 40	0 50	0 [illegible]	1[illegible]	7 88	11 17	5 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	11 [illegible]3	[illegible] 7	Buxar	Shahabad		
	0 3[illegible]	..	[illegible]7	2 63	0 23	4 00				11	7 92	12	5 [illegible]1			6 [illegible]3	Dehri			
0 25			1 49							13	6 [illegible]	12	5 1[illegible]			[illegible]18	Bhabhua			
0 10	[illegible]41	0 07	3 14	3 37	0 13	2 53	0 56	0 6	0 4[illegible]	13	[illegible]0	14 6[illegible]	[illegible]3[illegible]	3 3	16 10	[illegible]	Sasaram			
	0 60	0 06	1 00	0 10	1 04	2 11	0 [illegible]4	0 1	0 [illegible]	10	8 1	7 71	0 14	[illegible]11	10 00	[illegible]	Arrah			
											6 [illegible]0		5 00			[illegible] 10	Mohania			
			1 10	3 40	1 10	0 30	0 00	0 75	0 [illegible]	1[illegible]	?	13 88	?	3 1[illegible]	13 88		*Kh[illegible]*			
0 05			0 7[illegible]	4 2[illegible]		1 80	0 60		0 [illegible]0	[illegible]	?	14 02	?	1 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	?	*Ajeaon*			
	2 4[illegible]		0 6[illegible]	2 50		0 72	1 60	0 13	2 [illegible]8	10	?	3 00	?	[illegible]	1[illegible]	?	*K[illegible]m[illegible]jar*			
0 50	1 90		0 6[illegible]	1 90	0 40	1 0[illegible]	0 10	0 4[illegible]	[illegible]08	1[illegible]	?	11 2[illegible]	?	[illegible]08	11 3[illegible]	?	*K[illegible]ath*			
0 19			0 41	1 [illegible]	0 3	1 3	0 [illegible]		4 10	10	?	7 27	?	1 [illegible]	[illegible]1[illegible]	?	*S[illegible]ul*			
1 00	0 05		1 3[illegible]	[illegible]07	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]2	0 3	0 22	0 15	14		1[illegible] 4[illegible]			1[illegible]	[illegible]	*Bassuan*			
1 62	0 14		0 81	0 71	2 77	1 39	1 04	0 33	0 3	13	?	12 [illegible]7		[illegible]	13 13	?	*M[illegible]tharpur*			
0 60	0 23		0 [illegible]5	2 57	0 [illegible]	3 83	0 46	0 3	1 0[illegible]	11	?	13 15	?	3 83	13 15		*Ch[illegible]usa*			
	0 13	0 16	0 21	0 44	0 80	0 17		1 16	0 1	11	8 47	3 14	2[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	6 0	8 40	Gopalganj	Saran		
0 14	2 51	0 12	0 17	[illegible]15		0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]4	0 [illegible]4	0 [illegible]6	13	8 [illegible]	[illegible]25	7 [illegible]6	[illegible]1	11 [illegible]	8 [illegible]4	Siwan			
	0 10	0 20	0 30	0 39	0 54	0 [illegible]8	1 11	1 30	0 38	14	?	7 63		1 3[illegible]	8 8		*Ekma*			
		0 03	0 7[illegible]	0 71	0 15	1 [illegible]	0 06	0 30	0 41	10	7 4[illegible]	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]3	[illegible]	7 6	Chapra			
	3 46		0 4[illegible]	2 0[illegible]		0 48	0 2[illegible]		0 3[illegible]	14	?	8 [illegible]7	?	[illegible]	11 41	?	*Hathwa*			
		0 45	0 20	0 50	0 4[illegible]	0 15	2 10	0 51	1 50	10	?	7 1[illegible]	?	2 10	8 19	?	*Amn[illegible]ur*			
		0 48	0 10	0 50	0 38	0 78	0 30	0 4[illegible]	0 37	1[illegible]	?	4 43	?	0 [illegible]	5 43	?	*Basantpur*			
0 40	0 07	0 31	0 02	0 06	1 00	0 10	2 92	2 3[illegible]	0 20	10	?	8 11	?	[illegible]	[illegible]18	?	*Darowlee*			
0 55	2 85	0 02	0 80	1 85	1 05	0 08	0 20	0 05	0 [illegible]	13	?	8 00	?	[illegible]	10 1[illegible]	?	*Bhoreh*			
	...	0 04	0 12	0 58	0 15	0 24	0 3[illegible]	4 56	0 06	1[illegible]	9 57	8 [illegible]7	9 81	4	11 1[illegible]	11 10	Motihari	Champaran		
	0 72	0 88	1 14	1 08	0 36	0 20	0 45	5 22	0 6[illegible]	16	8 84	13 67	9 11		1[illegible]	10 41	Bettiah			
0 53	3 62	0 42	0 47	0 05	0 02	0 70	0 22	4 18	0 [illegible]	13	11 3[illegible]	18 [illegible]4	13 14	4 18	[illegible]1 04	15 23	Bagaha			
0 18		0 2[illegible]	1 13	0 64	9 08	0 21	0 39	1 6[illegible]	0 71	15	9 [illegible]0	8 47	[illegible]18	1 [illegible]	9 80	10 46	Barharwa			
1 20		0 4[illegible]						1 00	0 03	9	?	6 6[illegible]	?	1 00	11 8[illegible]		*Ramnagar*			
		0 24	0 09	0 89	0 65	0 61	0 20	4 27		1[illegible]	9 12	[illegible]40	8 [illegible]7	4[illegible]	10 8[illegible]	10 13	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur		
			1 59	4 24	0 93	0 19	0 09	4 35		10	8 00	12 03	7 6[illegible]	4 [illegible]4	13 [illegible]1	8 [illegible]9	Muzaffarpur			
0 45		1 04	0 3[illegible]	2 [illegible]3	0 13	0 05	3 41	1 10	1 85	12	7 [illegible]6	12 75	6 [illegible]0	3 41	15 23	7 93	Hajipur			
0 52	0 14	0 80	1 [illegible]3	1 94	0 [illegible]0	0 12	0 02	0 71	0 24	13	7 60	7 82	6 [illegible]6	1 [illegible]	[illegible]26	7 78	Paru			
											7 10		7 10			8 66	Mahuwa			
..		0 10	0 30	0 95	0 04		0 12			7	7 60	2 40	7 0[illegible]	0 [illegible]	3 89	8 41	Shiuhar			
				2 52	0 54	0 49	0 35	4 20		10	8 2[illegible]	10 46	8 16	4 [illegible]6	11 6	10 13	Pupri			
	0 53	0 5[illegible]	0 10	0 38	1 82	1 0[illegible]	1 22	0 72		10	8 8	7 34	7 04	1 6[illegible]	[illegible]0	8 [illegible]4	Tajpur	Darbhanga		
		0 2[illegible]	1 38	2 25		1 48	0 13	3 04	0 40	11	8 04	9 03	7 [illegible]	3 04	10 [illegible]	8 81	Darbhanga			
0 03	0 06	0 0[illegible]		1 24	0 06	0 07	0 03	3 48	1 00	9	9 24	9 61	8 48	3 48	10 10	10 11	Madhubani			
0 13			1 08	0 09		1 37	0 39	3 00		11	7 50	10 02	7 [illegible]	3 0[illegible]	10 2[illegible]	9 23	Bahera			
...		1 37		9 80	7 11	0 65	0 63	2 52	0 05	10	8 00	9 70	6 08	[illegible]	10 25	7 40	Rosera			
0 03		0 25	1 48	1 60	0 12	0 25	0 21	0 50	0 10	12	8 38	[illegible]68	6 5	1 [illegible]	8 16	7 79	Begusarai	Monghyr	Bhagalpur	
0-03			0 [illegible]0	0 27	1 70	2 39	0 67	2 [illegible]3	0 02	13	8 15	13 64	6 64	[illegible]30	13 64	8 90	Monghyr			
0 02		0 53	0 93	1 30	1 12	1 25	0 05	0 [illegible]9	0 08	10	8 96	8 76	7 37	1 30	8 98	8 00	Jamui			
..	0 17		0 26	0 23	2 30	0 03		1 19	0 06	12	6 20	13 23	6 [illegible]0	3 12	12 [illegible]	9 92	Gogri			
...	1 70		0 20	1 56	0 52	0 60	1 07	2 76	0 14	12	?	14 23		2 76	14 28	?	*Jamalpur*			
				0 40	0 10		0 [illegible]6	0 45		8	6 60	4 31	7 30	2 11	4 31	8 80	Sheikhpura			
0 62			0 82	0 78	0 25	0 33	2 27	2 87	0 03	10	?	9 92	?	2 87	11 13	?	*Chakai Ram[illegible]a*			
...			1 00	1 29	0 21	3 46	1 67	3 28	0 [illegible]	11	?	1[illegible] 11	?	3 28	16 04	?	*Chupraon*			
..	...		0 69	2 00	0 85	0 73	0 04	1 07	0 03	10	?	9 80	?	3 00	9 80	?	*Gidhaur*			
0 30			0 80	1 02	0 29	0 21		1 45	0 10	13	?	9 97	?	3 65	9 97	?	*Kharagpur*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—concluded	Bhagalpur—concluded														0.26				1.82	0.20	0.47	2.76	0.23
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura												1.20			0.48	3.47	1.10	0.26		
			Bongaon (Syfabad)									--			0.01	1.43	0.05	0.31	0.81	0.45	0.20	0.79	0.25
			Supaul										0.71			1.78	0.57	0.15	0.61	0.64	0.42	1.11	0.15
			Pratapganj													0.80	0.51	1.49	0.68	0.05	0.27	0.82	0.32
			Bhagalpur													0.35	0.23		0.34	1.00	0.50	0.19	0.25
			Banka													0.26		0.63	1.35	0.53	0.05	0.22	0.02
			Colgong											0.25	0.55	0.05	0.46	2.06	0.05	0.15	1.36	0.36	0.25
		Purnea	Bansil						0.24		1.15		0.93	0.08	1.14	0.38	0.01	0.67	0.48	0.33	1.20	1.59	0.41
			Kishanganj										0.75	1.50	2.12	0.55		1.09	0.55		0.34	2.57	0.72
			Araria												1.10	0.42	0.16	0.71	1.50	0.83	1.06	0.78	1.56
			Purnea											0.35		0.55	0.62	1.13	1.82	0.10	0.43		
			Gondwara (Korah)										0.10		0.28	0.36	0.60	0.80		2.00	0.30	0.50	0.10
			Barsoe										0.30		0.33	0.47	2.25		0.90	1.00	0.30	1.90	0.05
			Forbesganj										0.21							~~8.00~~			
			Kaliaganj	0.24	1.07	0.20	0.10	0.09	1.90	3.10	1.10	0.15	0.63		0.41	0.34	0.03	0.07	2.15	1.14	4.30	0.23	2.65
		Malda	Malda							0.1			0.36				0.53	0.42	1.50	1.41	0.20	0.51	0.89
			Chanchal										0.78		0.04	0.14	0.08	0.65	2.72	0.12	0.28		0.20
			Gajol										1.75		0.28		0.25	1.65	2.50	1.88	0.76	0.09	1.00
			Sibganj	--			1.05		0.30			0.18	0.02		0.11	0.19	0.12	1.50	1.95	1.87	1.58	0.03	0.04
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal												0.15				1.31	0.54	0.13	0.15	0.68
			Godda				0.50					0.02			0.85	0.93	0.50	0.41	1.20	2.36	0.53	0.72	0.01
			Pakaur												3.35	1.56	0.35	1.13	2.15	0.18	0.03	0.04	
			Naya Dumka						1.54							0.81	1.11		1.17		0.62	0.09	
			Deoghur										0.22		0.02	0.70	0.26	--	1.34	2.96	0.19	0.05	0.63
			Jamtara																1.27	0.60	0.06	0.03	
			Mohagama												1.10			1.00	2.5	0.50		0.38	
			Nanihat												0.11	0.30		0.70	0.80	0.10			0.10
			Assenboni					0.80							3.96	1.10		1.16		0.87	0.13		
			Katikund						0.46				1.00				3.9	0.02	0.05	1.05	0.16	0.11	
			Madhupur																				
			Sarwan												0.20		0.50	0.41		0.57	0.40	0.6	0.35
			Sarath														1.5		1.41	0.40		0.60	1.02
			Barkope												2.36		1.1	2.18					
			Bhagya													0.50	1.05	1.2	0.0	0.95	0.12		
			Mohespore				1.92								0.48	0.11	0.05	1.1	2.65	1.16	0.1	0.08	
			Barharwa												0.5	1.35		0.31	2.12	2.90	0.17	0.10	1.14
			Sahibganj											0.06			0.15	1.4	1.06	0.82	1.75		
			Barhro								1.05						0.10	0.60	0.45	0.11	0.30		
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	[illegible]tingpur									0.17		0.04	0.30	0.10	0.20		0.04	0.01			1.65
			Banki											0.50			0.05	1.3	1.57	1.70			0.15
			Cuttack									0.70		0.30					0.05	2.00	0.12	0.10	0.88
			False Point											0.99				0.13	0.16	2.13	0.07	0.08	
			Kendrapara							0.17				0.15	0.71	0.33		0.13	0.15	1.47	1.78	0.25	0.37
			Jajpur			0.10				1.01			1.25			0.12	0.05	1.50	1.34	1.63	0.15	0.05	
			Dharmsala							0.10													--
			Salipore										0.68	1.05	0.23	0.69	0.35	0.24	1.57	0.12	0.23	0.35	
			Pal Lahara											0.78		0.04		0.16	0.60	0.17	2.08	0.38	0.11
		Balasore	Akhyapada			0.45				0.0				0.39		0.10		0	0.03	1.38	3.80	0.06	--
			Chandbali							6.01						0.52	1.06	1.22	0.86	1.53	0.21	0.34	
			Bhadrak							0.26				0.12	0.07	0.36		0.17	1.82	0.66	0.58		
			Soro	0.04						0.32	0.20			0.61	0.06	0.82	0.80		5.05	0.87	0.15	0.10	
			Balasore							0.17	0.4			0.11			0.03	0.04	0.81	1.31	0.1	0.04	
			Jellasore				6.00			1.70	0.75			1.55	0.0	1.18		0.10	1.00	3.05	0.90	0.10	
			Baripada											1.84	0.02	1.15	0.11	0.08	0.07			0.26	
		Puri	Puri									0.05			0.05		0.65	0.20	0.07	1.02		00.08	0.20
			Khurda											0.10			0.43	0.08	1.02	0.47			1.00
			Bhanpur	0.22										0.63			0.83	0.13	0.00	0.08		0.06	0.14
			Gop									0.20		4.04	0.90		1.41						
			Satpara									0.80		0.18			0.40	0.24	0.4	0.36		0.17	1.30
			Pipli				0.04				0.20		--	0.84		0.13	0.03	1.0	0.15	0.01			
			Nayagarh	0.05						0.10		--		0.21				1.73	0.10	1.33			0.73
			Ranpur	0.27													3.83	0.28		0.10			0.80
			Kanas													0.48	1.05	0.35	2.24	1.07	0.06	0.80	1.05
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (Giridih)										0.32	0.15	0.37	0.19	0.98	0.55	0.05	0.26	0.45	1.56	1.77
			Hazaribagh												0.11	0.05	0.41	0.50		0.45	8.36		0.13
			Barhi										0.01	0.08	1.1		0.91		0.07	0.11	0.80	0.71	0.05
			Chatra												0.20		2.52	0.20	0.15	0.23	1.20	0.10	0.40
			Kataokdoha												1.20	1.25							
		Ranchi	Ramgar												0.48		2.13	0.3	0.25	2.10	1.59	0.19	
			Lohardaga												0.92	1.56	2.03	0.70	0.19	1.06	0.77		0.45
			Ranchi												0.52		0.30		0.20	1.65	0.56		
			Silli																				--
			Palkot										0.56	1.05		0.35			2.70	0.95		1.10	
			Tamar												0.39		0.15	0.35	0.25	2.12	1.18		0.35
			Chainpur																				
			Sirguja												0.72	0.55	0.19	0.10	0.47	0.72			
			Jashpur																			--	
			Gangpur											0.16	0.09			0.16		1.08	0.27		0.72
		Palamau	Palamau (Daltonganj)											0.60	0.10		2.40		3.10	5.25	2.35		
			Balumath														0.01	0.09	1.25	1.84	1.95		0.25
			Husainabad													0.60	1.20		0.35	0.30			0.60
			Mahuadand											0.05				0.70		--	0.75	0.10	0.44
			Garhwa										0.04	0.06	0.19	0.14		0.08		0.68	1.16		
			Panki											0.22		3.15			0.55	3.60	0.40		--
			Latehar										0.18		0.21	0.07	0.68	0.49	0.15		0.90		
			Nagarantari											0.31	0.51			0.04	0.08	0.78	0.20	--	0.05
			Ranka										0.07	0.09	0.75				--	0.45	1.57		
			Chatterpur									--		0.42	0.10	1.00	0.06			1.98	1.25	--	4.15
		Manbhum	Purulia										--			0.04	2.30			1.67	2.25	0.51	0.97
			Gobindpur														0.30			0.50	2.75		2.50
			Raghunathpur											0.18	0.06	0.20	0.17	0.09	1.00	1.46	2.00		1.85
			Barabhum											0.47	0.26	0.02	0.23		0.37	1.07	0.47		0.05
			Jhalda											--			0.80	0.15		1.90		6.10	0.59
			Chas													1.12	1.53		0.15	0.26	0.25	0.10	0.20
		Singhbhum	Pandra	0.08									0.18		0.05	1.80	0.36		0.50	0.65	0.22	0.01	
			Chaibassa												0.80	0.25	2.05	0.12	0.72	1.59	0.80		0.02
			Chakardharpur			--					0.59				1.12	0.21	0.70			1.64		1.81	--
			Ghatsila	0.15						1.28	0.75				1.35	0.28			1.03	1.25	1.15	1.06	
			Bahalnagura									0.56				0.09	0.80		0.19	0.54	0.07		
			Gailkura									0.26	0.10	0.88	0.22	1.36	1.47	0.56	0.44	0.32	0.16	1.27	0.86
			Kalikapur											0.08		0.03	2.76	0.39	0.83	1.27	1.09		0.33
			Monoharpur					0.30	0.90	0.17	0.30												
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhar							0.03	1.05			0.80	0.15		1.0	0.22	1.23	0.95	0.85		0.41
			Anandpur			0.15					0.55			0.23	0.24	0.69	2.48	2.32	0.76	0.16			1.55
			Talcher	•		1.02			•						0.10	0.82		0.76	0.15		1.00		
			Narsingpur			0.38					0.25			0.58	0.44	0.27		0.25	1.35	0.24	0.65		--
			Angul				0.57					0.07	0.18	0.91	0.02	1.24	2.15	0.88	0.95	0.09	--	0.97	0.30
			Dhenkanal							0.22			0.08	1.20		--						0.10	
			Bisipara																(•	--			
			Kunjabongarh						--								--				--		
			Baramba --												0.78	0.39	0.02	0.10	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.10	0.05
			Baisenga		--				--														

In Bengal in May 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1899	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
	02 0		0.26		2.95	0.31	0.16	1.88	0.90	13	11.13	12.06	8.29	2.95	15.74	10.74	Madhipura	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur—*concluded*	BIHAR—*concluded*
	0.30			0.92			1.71	4.02		9	?	13.06	?	4.03		?	Bongaon (*Sufibad*)			
0.07			0.27	0.82	0.80	0.48	0.12	1.75	0.71	15	9.13	9.92	8.57	1.75	11.42	10.60	Supaul			
0.57	0.38	0.58	0.22	3.06		1.15		0.09	0.41	16	8.80	12.06	10.68	3.06	14.32	12.15	Protabganj			
0.21			0.65		1.35	0.25		1.10	0.12	13	9.69	8.08	7.54	1.49	8.56	9.23	Bhagalpur			
1.08	0.05		0.48			0.00	0.17	0.23	0.36	14	10.08	6.13	7.95	1.08	7.9	9.67	Banka			
			1.10		0.17	0.70		3.30	0.21	11	10.00	9.0	8.05	3.30	11.45	10.97	Colgong			
•			0.20		0.40	0.00	0.46	0.65	0.10	13	?	7.43	?	2.05	8.70	?	*Bansil*			
0.80	5.11	2.20	3.08	1.15	0.41	0.20	0.17	0.41	0.93	2[illegible]	13.76	22.81	15.36	5.11	27.32	19.17	Kishanganj	Purnea		
1.16	4.19		1.76	0.04	0.80	0.50	0.49	1.04	0.12	17	10.56	13.93	13.17	4.18	28.17	16.41	Araria			
0.39	0.20			1.45	0.26	1.05	1.20	1.00	0.90	17	11.48	13.99	10.71	1.56	16.57	13.53	Purnea			
			...	3.40	0.56	1.83	1.00	0.88	0.10	13	9.70	13.10	9.13	3.40	15.85	13.31	Gondwara (Korah)			
0.50	0.40	0.40			0.32		0.20		0.48	16	?	8.97	?	2.00	11.87	?	*Raisoe*			
0.50		0.30	1.63	0.50	1.45	1.20	0.34	1.41	0.15	16	?	13.44	?	2.25	15.84	?	*Forbesganj*			
											16.00		16.9[illegible]			21.78	Kaliaganj			
0.26	0.04			0.72	0.25	1.51	0.41	0.60	0.19	16	11.90	17.51	10.34	4.30	19.72	12.1	Malda	Malda		
0.50	0.11	0.06		0.23	5.70	0.50	0.60	2.00	0.50	16	11.32	14.41	11.57	6.70	17.29	14.16	Chanchal			
0.42		0.12	0.11	0.32	0.60	1.13	0.38	1.25	0.16	16	11.20	11.15	7.97	[illegible]	13.64	10.84	Gajol			
			0.15	0.04		0.51	0.84	0.85	0.34	16	11.30	14.36	9.03	2.50	11.34	13.30	Sibganj			
0.06	0.06	0.04	1.53	0.04	0.40	1.41	0.15	0.33	0.40	13	10.72	13.04	9.6	1.95	16.31	12.30	Rajmahal	Sonthal Parganas		
0.93			1.90		0.61	0.52	2.85	0.0	0.15	13	10.35	9.25	7.53	1.90	11.31	9.90	Godda			
		1.08	0.02		0.15	0.27	1.13	2.65	0.30	14	12.81	12.20	10.05	2.85	17.12	13.91	Pakaur			
0.29	0.11		3.48	0.11	0.21	0.23	0.53	1.29	0.14	16	12.13	18.79	9.22	3.48	19.10	11.53	Naya Dumka			
0.37	0.40		0.32	2.07	2.05	0.23	0.01	0.74		12	10.63	11.12	8.33	2.07	12.62	10.05	Deoghur			
			0.15	0.03	1.11	0.55	0.12	0.15	0.80	12	12.95	9.85	9.30	4.06	10.41	11.55	Jamtara			
			0.54	0.14	0.20	0.35			0.15	9	?	3.61	?	1.27	4.70	?	*Mohagama*			
			0.52				1.00				8.50		6.30			8.27	Nanihat			
		0.78	1.50	0.00	0.70	0.13	0.53	1.15		13	?	8.20	?	1.0	10.88	?	*Assenboni*			
			0.65		0.62	0.82	0.43	0.83	0.15	12	?	11.26	?	3.6	13.16	?	*Kutikund*			
0.31			0.42	3.43	4.15	0.57		0.57	0.04	12	?	10.04	?	4.15	18.81	?	*Madhupur*			
							0.51				?		?			?	*Sarwan*			
0.25		1.71	1.06	1.10	1.18	0.38	0.26	0.64	0.40	16	?	9.60	?	1.71	10.51	?	*Sarath*			
			2.00			1.20	0.42	0.75	0.35	10	?	10.04	?	2.00	10.44	?	*Barkope*			
1.26			1.14	0.34		2.00	1.60	1.33		9	?	13.48	?	2.68	15.35	?	*Bhagya*			
0.31			0.50	0.25	0.35		0.18	0.30	0.15	14	?	10.32	?	1.42	14.77	?	Mohespore			
			0.25		2.50	0.06	1.03	1.18	0.43	12	?	12.77	?	2.65	14.24	?	*Barharwa*			
0.19				2.81	1.83	2.25	0.12	0.40	0.65	14	?	18.77	?	2.30	13.16	?	*Sahibganj*			
0.10	0.15			0.24		0.70	0.35	0.13		11		11.23		2.02	12.20		*Bario*			
0.03	0.61	0.35		0.03		0.20	0.26	1.11		10	8.44	4.88	7.75	1.61	9.81	10.01	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack	Orissa	ORISSA
0.13	0.12	0.02	0.91		0.05	0.16	0.51	0.38	0.03	13	10.92	5.23	10.25	1.65	8.21	12.45	Banki			
		2.80	0.53	0.31	0.05	0.56		1.75		10	11.45	11.53	11.53	2.80	13.30	14.53	Cuttack			
0.10	1.30	0.64			0.37	2.03	0.02	0.48	0.10	13	9.32	9.18	9.37	2.[illegible]	13.09	12.94	False Point			
		1.16		0.06	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.57	0.31	8	9.40	7.19	9.40	2.13	12.57	12.67	Kendrapara			
		0.06			0.20	0.45	0.10	0.45	0.23	15	10.85	8.24	9.80	1.78	14.90	13.44	Jajpur			
0.44			1.55	0.30	0.58	0.53		0.25	0.75	15	10.30	10.33	10.43	1.63	14.85	15.16	Dharmsala			
							0.33				11.10		10.84			14.66	Salipore			
1.21	0.23		1.56	0.32	0.83	1.28	0.36	1.57		18	?	14.19	?	1.95	14.19	?	*Pal Lahara*			
		0.13		0.03	0.08	0.20	0.40	0.19	0.82	13	12.18	8.83	9.15	2.09	10.50	12.77	Akhyapada	Balasore		
		0.58				0.[illegible]	0.11	0.33	0.13	10	9.57	9.30	7.72	3.90	13.21	10.83	Chandbali			
	1.12	0.26	0.64	0.41	0.11	0.13	0.17	1.11	0.14	16	10.86	9.96	9.38	1.53	12.43	13.21	Bhadrak			
0.02		1.24	0.20	0.57	0.12	0.03	0.55	0.33	0.83	14	9.78	7.98	8.02	1.42	10.74	11.89	Soro			
		0.32	0.16	0.10	0.18		0.21	1.56	1.25	15	10.81	14.38	9.07	3.05	17.58	12.40	Balasore			
	0.02		0.27	1.11	0.05	0.11	0.65	1.63	0.66	12	9.83	6.51	8.63	1.31	8.75	11.35	Jellasore			
	0.18	0.09	2.03	1.74	0.11	0.31	0.15	0.80	1.32	19	12.11	23.78	10.82	6.00	24.87	13.3	Baripada			
0.15	0.42			0.12		0.03	0.34		0.04	8	8.04	3.44	8.06	1.84	4.38	10.03	Puri	Puri		
		0.05	0.47	0.21	0.01	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.80	10	10.68	4.54	9.84	1.02	5.72	12.12	Khurda			
0.15	0.25	0.10	0.57	1.13	0.22				0.56	13	9.06	5.18	7.13	1.13	6.34	9.03	Banpur			
0.05	0.02		0.70	0.75	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.05	0.15	7	9.50	3.69	7.81	0.81	7.43	11.62	Gop			
0.53	0.43		0.63	0.20	0.23				0.23	11	?	8.99	?	4.04	10.64	?	*Satpara*			
	..		1.13			0.27	0.03	0.20	0.15	10	8.90	4.12	8.17	1.30	[illegible].09	11.17	Pipli			
0.53		0.04	0.18	1.50	0.01				0.41	9	?	6.39	?	1.10	7.55	?	*Naygarh*			
1.06	0.20		1.73	1.37					0.25	12	?	5.18	?	1.13	10.25	?	*Ranpur*			
	0.78																*Kanas*			
0.02			0.71	0.16	0.55	0.30	0.90	1.50	0.27	14	11.72	12.15	8.80	2.24	12.85	10.50	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	Hazaribagh	Chota Nagpur	CHOTA NAGPUR
		2.14	0.10	0.68	1.17	0.89	0.53	1.32	1.56	17	10.93	14.84	7.63	2.14	15.73	9.13	Hazaribagh			
		0.59	1.23	1.22	1.63	1.73	0.12	0.22	0.31	14	8.30	12.06	5.93	3.30	12.40	7.55	Barhi			
		0.77	0.21	1.15	0.67	1.[illegible]	1.18	0.83	3.58	13	8.80	13.37	6.50	3.8	13.70	7.93	Chatra			
..			0.40	1.50	2.00	1.53	2.00	1.30		14	10.30	14.30	8.65	2.[illegible]	15.66	10.53	Karagdeha			
..						1.92	0.86		0.40	4[illegible]	8.50	3.77?	7.97	1.25		9.57	Ramgar			
0.18	0.05			2.55	0.87	0.33	1.65	1.33	0.14	14	11.75	4.19	8.13	2.55	15.64	9.41	Lohardaga	Ranchi		
0.30	0.05	0.16		0.03	0.55	0.[illegible]1	1.20	0.35	0.04	14	12.50	11.87	8.48	2.03	12.40	10.34	Ranchi			
				1.92	0.62	0.50		1.00	0.18	11	8.33	9.41	7.73	1.[illegible]	11.00	9.40	Silli			
											?		?			?	*Palkot*			
2.03	0.95	1.62	1.30	1.07	0.98	0.73	1.00	0.45	0.85	16	?	17.84	?	2.70	10.77	?	*Tamar*			
0.27	0.37	1.15	0.39	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.33	1.12	1.30	12	?	10.57	?	2.15	10.57	?	*Chainpur*			
											9.79		9.57			10.21	Sirguja			
				1.43	2.50	2.18	1.10			10	13.29	10.10	11.88	2.53	10.35	13.10	Jashpur			
											10.21		9.66			10.37	Gangpur			
0.02	0.09	1.52	0.27	0.59	0.21	0.53	1.50	1.55	0.42	13	8.27	9.24	6.03	1.55	9.65	6.30	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau		
		0.33		0.27	0.20	1.00	0.60	1.75	0.20	13	9.70	18.06	7.88	5.25	18.45	8.36	Balumath			
	0.75		0.10	1.25	1.75	4.11	0.67	0.78	1.81	11	6.60	16.51	6.14	4.11	16.54	7.07	Husainabad			
0.30			0.06	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.30	0.10	0.30	13	?	6.25	?	1.30	7.15	?	*Mahuadand*			
		2.07		0.40	1.80	0.93	2.65	2.30	0.25	11	6.60	12.50	5.72	2.65	12.88	6.68	Garhwa			
0.06	0.70	4.10	0.20		0.10	0.97	0.38	2.34	1.55	11	?	13.31	?	4.10	13.17	?	*Panki*			
0.44	0.12	0.50	0.04	0.12	0.80	0.12	0.70	0.40	0.19	15	?	12.51	?	3.60	13.05	?	*Latehar*			
1.63	0.13	1.90	0.03	1.00	1.30	1.04	0.51	0.27	0.92	14	?	10.52	?	1.90	10.80	?	*Nagaruntari*			
0.20	0.47	0.30	0.19	1.40	0.60	0.75	0.70	0.30	0.20	13	?	6.62	?	1.40	7.41	?	*Ranka*			
0.32		0.66		0.58	0.53	3.15	3.79	0.95	0.47	12	?	11.86	?	3.15	14.23	?	*Chatterpore*			
	0.10		0.05	0.55	0.40	1.70	1.91	1.40	0.16	13	12.42	14.70	9.53	4.15	16.[illegible]	11.58	Purulia	Manbhum		
0.63			0.10	0.24	0.75	0.30	0.9	1.25	0.54	13	10.05	11.85	9.44	2.30	13.57	11.0	Gobindpur			
			0.05	0.55	0.10	0.65	1.25	1.65	0.80	11	10.80	11.15	7.91	[illegible].75	1[illegible].18	10.53	Raghunathpur			
	0.15	1.73	1.07	0.20	0.28	0.32	1.83	2.10	0.12	15	10.80	13.78	9.32	3.10	16.51	11.71	Barabhum			
	0.55		1.67	1.47	0.47	0.24	[illegible]	1.28	0.55	14	10.55	10.37	9.24	2.20	12.38	11.14	Jhalda			
			1.60	0.11		1.02	0.45	1.81	0.60	11	9.80	9.63	8.11	1.90	11.81	10.34	Ohas			
			0.01	0.08	1.20	1.35	0.07	1.37	0.13	13	?	10.73	?	1.97	12.35	?	*Pandra*			
0.43	0.04	0.45	0.28	0.12	0.04	0.24	0.96	0.63	0.63	14	11.16	7.51	8.53	1.80	8.66	10.94	Chaibassa	Singhbhum		
0.02		0.95			0.08	0.30	1.65	0.14	0.59	14	11.78	10.16	7.94	2.05	13.75	10.29	Chakradharpur			
		1.85	..	0.35	0.13	0.09	0.66	2.70	0.11	13	11.00	13.10	9.71	2.70	13.1[illegible]	12.30	Ghatsila			
3.35	0.28	...		1.65	0.32	0.28	0.76	1.75	1.38	16	11.00	14.94	10.53	1.75	17.00	13.70	Baharagura			
	0.22	...	2.16			0.30	1.85	0.44	0.70	9	?	5.67	?	1.85	6.00	?	*Gailkura*			
0.26	0.14	0.70	..	0.26	0.12	0.16	0.25	3.10	0.16	24	?	15.50	?	3.10	20.22	?	*Kalikapur*			
0.27	0.48			0.57	0.53	0.49	3.35		0.75	18	?	15.07	?	3.53	15.07	?	*Manoharpur*			
								0.61			10.11		5.35			6.61	Keonjhar	Orissa Tributary Mahals		
1.25	0.85		1.85	0.27		0.03	0.45	0.24	0.80	15	?	10.42	?	1.35	12.76	?	*Anandapur*			
0.73			1.45	1.03		0.70	0.31	0.01	0.11	17	11.20	11.70	9.27	2.84	15.67	10.77	Talcher			
0.01	..		0.00	0.51					0.14	10	11.78	6.60	9.63	[illegible]	7.43	11.10	Narsingpur			
0.47	•		0.72	0.77			0.50	0.13	0.13	15	10.80	7.58	10.41	1.38	8.53	12.12	Angul			
2.35	0.26	1.44		0.15	0.16	0.04	0.37	1.09	0.02	15	13.80	15.13	10.04	2.35	16.03	12.87	Dhenkanal			
			0.43	0.26	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.56	0.25	8	10.27	2.55	10.27	1.20	4.58	11.33	Balpara			
											9.57		9.03			10.83	Kunjabongar			
											?		?			?	*Barumba*			
0.18	0.64	0.01		1.48	0.03	0.20	0.81	0.55	0.47	15	?	8.45	?	1.48		?	*Bamanja*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1899

Weather has been unusually settled throughout the month, especially over the Bay, where the advancing monsoon almost invariably gives rise to disturbances of more or less severity During the past month there was not the least sign of cyclonic weather at any time, a fact which is the more remarkable, as shallow depressions such as occur during the monsoon season were not unfrequent in May It is possible that the occurrence of these shallow depressions indicated the commencement of monsoon weather earlier than usual, a surmise which is supported by two noticeable features in the weather of May and the early part of June The first of these was the typical monsoon weather with general cloud and heavy rainfall which obtained during a large portion of the month of May, the second that notwithstanding the low pressure in the east of the province, subsequent to the occurrence of these depressions, the wind circulation retained its usual monsoon directions over the Bay and the province

The comparatively dry weather which prevailed over the west of the province in the early part of June was more of the nature of a break in the rains, and it came to an end in consequence of the formation of a shallow land depression about the 10th such as not unfrequently forms in July and August Though the depression filled up soon after its first appearance, it caused the showery weather, which had been continuous in the eastern districts from the beginning, to extend westward over the whole province and from about the 13th ordinary monsoon weather became established in the central districts, Bihar and Chota Nagpur

The rainfall which occurred during the third week of the month was due, to a very large extent, to local thunderstorms, and these probably arose from the small variations of pressure and changing winds which in the moist and comparatively quiet condition of the atmosphere are likely to be followed by ascensional currents, formation of cumuli and heavy rainfall

About the end of the third week pressure rose more over the province than over the Bay, and the gradient became not only less steep than was usual for the season, but less so than had been previously the case from the beginning of the month Rainfall in consequence became lighter and more scattered, but only for a few days, as a brisk fall of pressure which began on the 23rd and continued on the 24th restored the distribution to a practically normal condition A slight depression formed over Assam and East Bengal with almost general westerly winds The depression was too shallow, however, to cause a regular cyclonic circulation of winds which remained so light that they were affected by the smallest changes of pressure The changes which followed were always of small amount, but as they were of an oscillatory nature, upwards in the east, downwards in the west, or *vice versâ*, on successive days, the winds were constantly changing and heavy general rainfall was received in all parts of the province, except the south west The rainfall was similar in character to what had occurred earlier in the month, was due to local disturbances, irregular in its distribution, and in places much above the normal amounts

At the beginning of the month pressure was rising in the south-east of the Bay and falling over the province, where the gradient was moderately steep Winds were normal in direction, south-westerly over the Bay and in the south-western districts and between south and east at other inland stations Temperature was above the normal, but not by large amounts, except at a few stations in East Bengal and in the extreme west, where mean excess was between 5° and 8° Showers were fairly general in East and North Bengal, and a few fell in South West Bengal Weather such as described above continued from day to day during the first ten days of the month with daily rainfall in the eastern districts and occasional showers, as on the 6th and 7th further west A ridge of slightly high pressure developed over the centre of the Bay, in consequence of which the pressure distribution was more uniform than usual for the season in that area, and weather was quiet and settled Over the province, on the other hand, the gradient remained fairly steep

On the 10th irregular pressure changes occurred over the province A moderate to brisk rise was reported from Bihar and East Bengal, which with a slow fall in the central districts caused the slight depression referred to above as the only one during the whole month Readings were above the normal at all stations, but most so in East Bengal, and the centre of the low pressure area was in the west of South Bihar with a fairly regular circulation of light cyclonic winds The heavy rainfall which had been of daily occurrence in the eastern districts for some days extended westward, and in the course of the next two or three days reached the extreme west of the province

This advance of cloudy rainy weather is shown by the temperature changes On the 10th the difference from the normal varied from excess of 10° in Chota Nagpur to defect of 9° in Assam, on the 11th from excess of 2° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur to defect of 8° in Assam, and on the 12th there was a moderated defect in all districts

A brisk to rapid rise of pressure occurred on the 11th in the depression area of the 10th, and readings were then above the normal at all inland stations by considerable amounts, more so than at coast stations, but a fall began on the 12th and continued for

several days, till a uniform distribution was established over the province The small oscillations of pressure which then followed till about the end of the third week probably caused the continued showery weather which was a feature of those days, especially in the west of the province, where cloudy rainy weather prevailed with unusually low temperature

Rainfall became less general on the 20th owing to the comparatively high pressure which obtained over the province for a day or two, and temperature became practically normal Pressure fell on the 22nd, and showery weather such as occurred during the third week recommenced and continued without interruption till the end of the month. As before, the pressure distribution was uniform and winds light, so that the small oscillatory changes of pressure were sufficient to cause the local variations in the winds from east to west with thunderstorms and heavy falls of rain Temperature remained low, with the largest defect, as in the previous period of showery weather, in the west of the province

Pressure changes were much smaller than usual during June, owing to the absence of cyclonic disturbances, and the difference from the normal was never large It was above the normal in the early part of the month for some time, and as subsequently the changes generally consisted of small oscillations about the normal, the means for the month are generally somewhat in excess The greatest excess is 03 inch in Orissa and part of South-West Bengal Elsewhere the difference from the normal varies from excess of 02 inch in East Bengal to a slight defect in the west of Bihar

Temperature was above the normal during the first ten days, the excess being large in the western districts After the showery weather became general it fell everywhere, and while the general rainfall continued, readings, both maximum and minimum, remained in defect, the largest differences being again in the west of the province

The large excess in Chota Nagpur and Bihar in the early part of the month was largely neutralized by the subsequent defect, so that the means for the month differ by only small amounts from the normal The difference in maximum readings varies from excess of less than 1° in Chota Nagpur to defect of 2° in South West Bengal and Orissa, and in minimum readings from excess of 1° in North Bengal and Bihar to defect of less than 1° in Lower Bengal and Bihar In South-West Bengal, Orissa and Assam the mean difference from the normal was on an average for the division from 1° to 1° 6, and in North Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur the difference was less than half a degree

Rainfall was general in the east of the province during the greater part of the month, especially in the Rangpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri districts, where it was continuous and heavy In the central districts showers were of occasional occurrence during the first ten days, but in the extreme west it was altogether absent Between the 10th and 13th monsoon weather was established, and from the latter date rainfall was daily reported in varying quantity from a large proportion of the measuring stations

The general weather conditions were of a somewhat exceptional nature during the latter half of the month No cyclonic storms occurred over the north of the Bay, so that the coast districts generally show deficient rainfall Inland the heavier falls were caused by thunderstorms or small local disturbances, and consequently the distribution is less regular than usual The total fall for the month is below the normal over the greater part of Orissa, the Sunderbans and over a tract of country in the neighbourhood of the Assam hills In South-West Bengal and North Bengal there were centres of heavy rain, and over considerable areas surrounding these centres excess ranges up to 10 inches in the former and 15 or 20 inches in the latter In the western and central districts there has been generally a small excess, except in Champaran, which is the only part of Bihar with deficient rainfall, though not to any great extent

The average fall in North Bengal for the month is 21 9 inches, in East Bengal 17 4, in South West Bengal and Chota Nagpur nearly 13, in Bihar 11 2, and in Orissa 8 5

The following table gives a condensed view of the rainfall of the various divisions of Bengal in June, and in each of the previous months of the present year, as compared with the normal values for the same periods The figures given represent the actual falls expressed as percentages of the normal falls —

Meteorological Divisions	January	February	March	April	May	June	Actual rainfall of first six months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period
South West Bengal	230	62	17	135	118	133	113
North Bengal	270	49	112	93	85	127	112
East „	300	169	61	153	137	104	120
Bihar	224	56	17	283	101	143	136
Orissa	49	38	10	357	144	93	114
Chota Nagpur	164	24	Nil	255	86	154	126

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of June in all districts in the province The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each represents This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables The first column gives the normal district rainfall as determined from the rainfall records of the past 25 years, the second column the district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in the district, the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal as a percentage, while the fourth gives the percentage variation or the difference of column 3 from 100 —

Percentage Table for June 1899

Division	District	Normal district rainfall for June	Actual district rainfall for June 1899	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall	Percentage excess (+) defect (−)
South West Bengal	Burdwan	9 18	9 83	107	+ 7
	Birbhum	10 73	13 73	128	+ 28
	Bankura	10 66	13 69	130	+ 0
	Midnapore	9 59	11 [illegible]5	150	+ 50
	Hooghly	9 70	13 5[illegible]	140	+ 40
	Howrah	10 6	14 14	139	+ 3[illegible]
	24 Parganas	10 75	14 4	133	+ 33
	Calcutta	10 74	16 91	158	+ 58
	Nadia	9 82	9 50	97	− 3
	Murshidabad	9 32	10 90	117	+ 17
	Jessore	11 40	13 80	121	+ 21
	Khulna	12 65	12 29	97	− 3
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10 20	14 02	137	+ 37
	Dinajpur	15 32	18 04	118	+ 18
	Jalpaiguri	28 [illegible]9	38 35	137	+ 37
	Darjeeling	22 16			
	Cooch Behar	30 83	40 99	133	+ 33
	Rangpur	19 [illegible]6	14 5[illegible]	75	− 25
	Bogra	13 11	13 93	106	+ 6
	Pabna	10 85	13 14	121	+ 21
East Bengal	Dacca	12 91	16 2[illegible]	126	+ 26
	Mymensingh	17 87	17 08	96	− 4
	Faridpur	12 33	17 21	140	+ 40
	Backergunge	17 23	13 69	79	− 21
	Tippera	15 70			
	Noakhali	23 65	18 11	77	− 23
	Chittagong	25 67			
	South Lushai Hills	17 87	16 52	92	− 8
Bihar	Patna	6 70	9 92	148	+ 48
	Gaya	5 79	13 53	234	+ 134
	Shahabad	5 44			
	Saran	6 89	7 [illegible]5	102	+ 2
	Champaran	9 94	12 72	128	+ 28
	Muzaffarpur	7 49	10 02	134	+ 34
	Darbhanga	7 76	9 17	118	+ 18
	Monghyr	6 96	9 68	139	+ 39
	Bhagalpur	8 33	9 56	115	+ 15
	Purnea	12 57	16 86	134	+ 34
	Malda	9 93	16 46	166	+ 66
	Sonthal Parganas	9 01	13 25	147	+ 47
Orissa	Cuttack	10 14	...		
	Balasore	8 83	10 51	119	+ 19
	Puri	8 47	4 10	48	− 52
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7 90	13 85	175	+ 75
	Ranchi	8 14	13 77	169	+ 69
	Palamau	6 24	11 66	187	+ 87
	Manbhum	9 23	13 [illegible]7	142	+ 42
	Singhbhum	8 83	9 48	107	+ 7

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of June 1899 —

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL							
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month			Rainy days			Since 16th May 1899	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in month	Normal average number in month	Variation	Average	Normal average
South West Bengal	107 8	72 7	91 8	78 7	85 3	—1 0	12 78	10 46	+2 32	14 12	12 45	+1 67	17 24	13 7[illegible]
North Bengal	97 8	70 2	87 8	76 9	82 4	—0 2	21·93	17 28	+4 65	18 24	14 [illegible]5	+3 69	28 06	23 [illegible]7
East „	95 8	68 [illegible]	86 8	76 8	81 8	—0 7	17 37	16 69	+0 68	17 36	15 72	+1 64	25 88	23 [illegible]
Bihar	114 5	70 8	94 6	79 0	86 8	—0 4	11 22	7 86	+3 36	12 48	8 88	+3 60	12 8[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Orissa	104 4	73 1	90 2	79 5	84 9	—1 4	8 [illegible]5	9 20	—0 65	12 20	10 18	+2 02	11 94	12 30
Chota Nagpur*	110 0	68 9	94 1	77 0	85 6	+0 3	12 43	8 08	+4 35	13 04	10 11	+2 93	13 66	9 90
Assam	93 7	6[illegible] 7	85 9	75 4	80 6	—1 6								

* Daltonganj not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th July 1899.

C LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1899.

	Inches	Date.	Hour
The mean pressure of the month ..	29 587		
The average pressure of June from 24 years' registers .	29 549		
The highest pressure in the month . . .	29 724	11th	10
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29 455	14th	16
The range of pressure	0 269		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	32 7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ..	403 4		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month . .	84 4		
The average temperature of June from 24 years' registers	85 0		
The highest temperature in the month	97 2	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	73 2	11th	
The range of temperature during the month .	24 0		
The mean daily range of temperature ...	12 3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	22 0	11th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	85		
The average humidity of June from 24 years' registers ...	81		
	Inches		
The mean vapour tension of the month ...	0 995		
The average vapour tension of June from 9 years' registers	0 998		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7 92		
The average cloud proportion of June from 22 years' registers .	7 03		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	16 94		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	16 94		
The average fall of June from 48 years' registers .	12 08		
The greatest fall in 24 hours . .	4 12	28th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ...	19		
The average number of rainy days in June from 24 years' registers .	19		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month . .	⊖ 142 5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures .	52 0		
The greatest sun temperature . ..	155 6	12th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64 3	12th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	77 4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground .. .	1 1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature .	3 1	5th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	146 1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	260 0	9th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour . .	18 0	6th, 11 to noon and 3 to 4 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N 4, N E 3, E 12, S E 114, S 311, S W 223, W 36, N W. 12, Calm 5

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory) The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore 003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0 5° higher, and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0 6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th July 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th July 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature. Mean.	Max mum	Range.	Minimum	Hygrometry Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Wind Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather
1899.		°		Inches	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
July	2nd	148 4	1 6	29 478	86 2	92 4	12 2	80 2	83 4	1 109	82 1	89	SSW	85	1 14	Chiefly cloudy, o, p
,,	3rd	150 4	3 2	453	85 5	92 9	12 7	80 2	82 6	1 076	81 5	89	SSW and SSE	87	0 66	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t
,,	4th	152 7	2 0	450	84 3	92 4	11 5	80 9	81 3	1 030	80 1	88	SE and SSE	82	0 96	Chiefly cloudy o, d, p, t, <
,,	5th	152 7	6 2	444	85 6	92 6	13 4	79 2	81 6	1 026	80 0	84	S by E, ENE and variable	95	0 30	Partially cloudy, d, p, t
,,	6th	138 3	Nil	426	82 5	87 7	9 7	78 0	80 5	1 011	79 7	91	ENE, NNE and variable	110	3 22	Cloudy, o, p, t d
,,	7th	136 1	2 4	504	82 3	87 4	10 0	77 4	79 3	0 962	78 1	87	W by S and WNW	172	1 02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p
,,	8th	144 6	1 6	501	81 8	91 3	12 1	79 2	80 4	979	78 6	81	SSW and S	96	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy night clear

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 474
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 532
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	17 0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	91 0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days . . .	84 5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 7
The extreme variation of temperature	15 5
The maximum temperature	92 9
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour . ..	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office . .	85
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th July 1899 .	7 50
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office . ..	2 86
The total fall from 1st January to 8th July 1899	37 13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	24 82

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o, overcast; g, gloomy, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder, <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of May [illegible]

Divisions	Districts	Population under registration	Births: Number registered	Births: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Cholera: Number registered	Cholera: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Small pox: Number registered	Small pox: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Fever: Number registered	Fever: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Injury: Number registered	Injury: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Other causes: Number registered	Other causes: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Total of all causes: Number registered	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1 391 880	5 204	44 76	7	06	3	02	[illegible]	17 88	63	48	34	24	[illegible]	8 40	3 164	27 24	[illegible]	30 84	
	Birbhum	798 254	3 316	49 80	[illegible]	09			[illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	12	8	12	114	9 12	1 787	26 76	1 949	29 28	
	Bankura	1 06[illegible]	4 3[illegible]1	48 24	3	02	1	01	[illegible]	13 92	14	12	[illegible]7	24	713	7 9[illegible]	2 001	22 44	[illegible]	28 80	
	Midnapore	2 631 [illegible]	10 039	45 72	140	60	15	06	3 [illegible]	15 36	131	48	103	36	1 11[illegible]	5 04	4 8[illegible]5	22 32	[illegible]	22 92	
	Hooghly including Serampore	1 034 2[illegible]6	2 6[illegible]1	30 96	152	1 68			[illegible]	20 64	1[illegible]2	1 44	[illegible]7	60	[illegible]	4 32	2 502	28 92	2 5[illegible]	29 52	
	Howrah	763 625	2 480	38 98	10[illegible]	1 56	3	03	9[illegible]1	15 36	244	3 72	[illegible]5	84	51[illegible]	8 04	1 907	29 88	1 6[illegible]	26 16	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1 892 033	4,694	29 76	13[illegible]	84	1[illegible]	09	2 333	14 76	101	60	[illegible]	45	41[illegible]	[illegible]52	3 0[illegible]4	19 44	3 24[illegible]	20 52	
	Calcutta	681 560	767	13 44	116	1 92	4	06	[illegible]12	8 76	241	4 20	3[illegible]	48	1 1[illegible]	19 08	1 [illegible]81	34 80	1 [illegible]00	33 36	
	Nadia	1 644,108	5 921	43 20	303	2 16	7	04	2 [illegible]43	21 48	41	24	1[illegible]	84	5[illegible]	4 [illegible]0	4 013	29 28	4 2[illegible]5	30 96	
	Murshidabad	1 250 946	4 513	43 20	44	36	1[illegible]	12	[illegible]	21 84	1	008	[illegible]	36	1[illegible]9	3 84	2 80[illegible]	26 88	[illegible]	30 12	
	Jessore	1 888 827	5 241	33 24	241	1 44	1	006	3 [illegible]	24 00	12	07	78	18	4 [illegible]1	[illegible]61	4 546	28 80	[illegible]	29 64	
	Khulna	1 177 652	3 637	36 96	[illegible]	2 16	1[illegible]	12	1 [illegible]5	19 44	93	12	71	72	5[illegible]	5 76	2 809	28 56	2 372	24 12	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1 437 460	4 015	33 48	12[illegible]	96	1[illegible]	13	4 3[illegible]	36 48	25	12	115	96	3[illegible]	2 40	4 9[illegible]4	41 28	3 [illegible]1	32 40	
	Dinajpur	1 482 570	5 470	44 16	77	60	4	01	4 [illegible]	38 88	1[illegible]	09	[illegible]	24	2[illegible]8	2 40	5 238	42 36	3 640	29 52	
	Jalpaiguri	680 736	1 979	34 80					2 304	41 64	25	48	13	12	[illegible]4	84	2,4[illegible]9	43 32	2 281	40 20	
	Darjeeling	223,314	814	43 68			1	04	630	33 84	94	5 04	8	36	147	7 80	889	47 28	843	45 24	
	Rangpur	2 065 464	6 [illegible]51	39 72	160	84			4 319	25 09	13	07	32	12	3[illegible]6	1 92	4 [illegible]00	28 20	4 [illegible]1	28 68	
	Bogra	768 635	[illegible]	36 36	[illegible]	1 90	2[illegible]	24	1 [illegible]	23 58	1	01	93	45	11[illegible]	1 80	1 7[illegible]3	27 84	1 [illegible]7	23 88	
	Pabna	1 361 223	[illegible]	31 20	[illegible]	2 88			1 131	36 36	[illegible]	04	10	36	11[illegible]	96	4 12[illegible]	40 80	3 [illegible]	34 68	
Dacca	Dacca	2 395 60[illegible]	[illegible]	39 84	21[illegible]	56	1	004	1 [illegible]4	23 [illegible]	9[illegible]	1 44	[illegible]	36	1 [illegible]	6 24	[illegible]	32 [illegible]6	[illegible]	24 24	
	Mymensingh	3 472 1[illegible]6	9 [illegible]4	33 90	1 [illegible]	3 48	1[illegible]	04	[illegible]1	23 16	11	[illegible]4	1[illegible]	36	1 1[illegible]	3 72	[illegible]	31 20	7 [illegible]	25 92	
	Faridpur	1 823 543	5 416	35 52	54	45	[illegible]	04	144	33 84	[illegible]	36	7[illegible]	48	[illegible]	3 96	[illegible]	39 36	4 61[illegible]	30 36	
	Backergunge	2 153 965	7 [illegible]09	42 12	4[illegible]	2 64			11[illegible]	[illegible]1 72	15	12	13[illegible]	72	1 4[illegible]	4 52	6 1[illegible]2	34 08	5 747	31 92	
Chittagong	Tippera	1 782,935	5 9[illegible]8	40 08	[illegible]0	24			3 2[illegible]	[illegible]1 [illegible]	27	12	110	72	6[illegible]3	4 44	4 01[illegible]	27 36	3 4[illegible]3	23 40	
	Noakhali	1 009 693	3 [illegible]6	44 52	3[illegible]	36	3	02	3 4[illegible]	41 52	15	12	[illegible]	1 08	2[illegible]	3 72	3 [illegible]1	47 16	2 724	32 28	
	Chittagong	1 290 167	5 246	45 72	20	12	10	08	2 6[illegible]	[illegible]4 96	17	12	[illegible]3	72	1[illegible]3	1 32	2 969	27 60	4 030	37 56	
	South Lushai Hills																				Not under registration
Patna	Patna	1 772,352	5 945	40 20	162	1 08	10	06	2 657	17 88	23[illegible]	1 56	89	60	1 068	7 20	4 225	28 56	4,788	32 40	
	Gaya	2,138,331	8 5[illegible]7	48 24	8	03	54	24	4 047	22 68	36	12	91	48	85[illegible]	4 92	5 0[illegible]5	28 56	[illegible] 367	30 00	
	Shahabad	2 060 579	6,819	39 60	121	60			4 078	23 64	7[illegible]	12	71	36	709	4 08	5 004	29 04	4 873	28 32	
	Saran	2 466 065	10 693	51 96	20	09	68	24	2 818	13 68	260	1 20	147	60	3 29[illegible]	15 96	6 604	32 04	5 [illegible]01	29 04	
	Champaran	1 859 465	6,243	40 20			43	24	2 908	18 72	29	12	113	60	1 216	7 80	4 299	27 72	4 922	31 68	
	Muzaffarpur	2 712 857	10 [illegible]	48 00	19	08	13	04	4 [illegible]13	19 92	145	60	171	72	1 671	7 32	[illegible] 535	28 80	[illegible] 666	42 72	
	Darbhanga	2 801 955	11 058	47 28	2	008	2	008	5 640	24 12	234	96	134	48	1 2[illegible]	5 52	7 310	31 20	10 094	43 20	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	8 063	47 52	49	24	62	36	3 487	20 52	28	12	88	48	801	4 68	4 [illegible]	26 52	[illegible]962	35 04	
	Bhagalpur	2,032 696	7 [illegible]44	45 60	6	02	74	36	4 [illegible]1	23 88	1[illegible]	10	54	24	[illegible]2	3 24	4 7[illegible]6	27 96	5 949	35 04	
	Purnea	1 944 658	[illegible] 832	35 88	..		10	06	5 [illegible]	33 96	6	03	44	24	11[illegible]	72	5 [illegible]4	35 04	5 617	34 56	
	Malda	814 919	2 958	43 44	49	72	5	07	2 3[illegible]	34 80	[illegible]	08	17	24	87	1 20	2,530	37 20	1 766	25 92	
	Sonthal Parganas	1 763 775	6 970	47 64	4	02	15	09	2 632	18 00	15	09	45	24	418	2 76	3 12[illegible]	21 36	3 321	22 68	
Orissa	Cuttack	1 937 671	10 298	63 72	261	1 56	6[illegible]	3 96	2 171	13 44	426	2 7[illegible]	127	72	1 671	10 32	5 312	32 88	4 029	24 84	
	Balasore	994 625	5 824	70 20	202	3 12	69	72	833	9 96	235	2 76	61	72	1 047	12 48	2 497	30 12	2 578	31 08	
	Puri	944 998	4 3[illegible]	55 44	259	3 24	475	6 00	[illegible]07	6 36	260	3 24	49	60	1,270	16 08	2 [illegible]20	35 76	1 953	24 79	
	Angul and Khondmals																				Not under registration
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1 164 321	5 089	52 44	3	02	12	12	2 049	21 00	20	12	5[illegible]	48	5[illegible]4	5 64	2,689	27 60	2,998	29 76	
	Ranchi	1 128,885	4 417	46 92			19	12	1 428	15 12	118	1 20	[illegible]3	36	[illegible]33	9 84	2 537	26 88	2 [illegible]37	23 76	
	Palamau	596,770	2 880	57 84			15	24	1 5[illegible]0	31 56	11	13	27	48	277	5 52	1 800	38 16	1 388	27 84	
	Manbhum	1 193,328	4 817	48 36	5	04	13	12	1 861	18 60	17	12	31	24	[illegible]8	6 00	2,[illegible]25	25 32	3 063	30 96	
	Singhbhum	545 488	1 682	36 96			59	1 20	701	15 36	16	24	29	60	127	2 76	932	20 40	[illegible]81	21 48	
	Total	71,069 617	254,748	42 96	5 369	84	1 834	24	[illegible]	23 32	3 688	60	3 180	48	33 3[illegible]4	5 52	179 945	30 36	178 498	30 12	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years		179 998	30 36	23,231	3 84	2 004	24	123 [illegible]94	20 88	3 790	60	2 840	36	22 639	3 72	178 498	30 12		...	
	Difference + or —	.....	+74,750	+12 60	—17 86[illegible]	—3 00	— 170	Equal	+8 296	+1 44	+98	Equal	+340	+ 12	+10 7[illegible]	+1 80	+1 447	+ 24	..		

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H J DYSON, *Major*, I M S, F R C S,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of May 1899

Districts		Towns	Population under registration	Births: Number registered	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Cholera: Number registered	Cholera: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Small pox: Number registered	Small pox: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Fever: Number registered	Fever: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Injury: Number registered	Injury: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Other causes: Number registered	Other causes: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Total of all causes: Number registered	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered	Average: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ..	34 477	60	20 88	1	24			46	15 96	9	3 12	3	96	9	3 12	68	23 64	88	30 60	
Midnapore	2	Midnapore	32 264	117	43 44					52	19 32	12	4 44			22	8 16	86	31 92	83	30 00	
Hooghly ..	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33 080	56	20 28	14	5 04			45	16 32	16	5 76	3	1 08	16	5 76	94	34 08	105	38 04	
	4.	Serampore ..	33,852	66	21 96	55	18 24			74	24 60	20	6 60	6	1 92	13	4 32	168	56 64	130	45 36	
Howrah ...	5	Howrah	116 606	230	23 64	10	96	1	09	144	15 24	41	5 04	5	48	56	8 76	300	30 84	288	29 52	
24-Parganas	6	Cossipore-Chitpur	31 423	33	13 12	4	1 44			12	4 56	6	2 28	1	36	6	2 28	34	11 04	35	13 32	
	7	Maniktala	32 865	31	11 28	2	72			17	6 12	2	72			6	2 19	27	9 84	40	14 52	
	8	Barnagore	34 278	36	12 60	27	9 36	2	·60	48	16 80	15	5 16	1	24	18	6 24	111	38 76	85	29·64	
	9	South Suburban	41 718	76	21 84	1	24			45	12 84	5	1 32	2	48	14	3 96	67	19 20	128	36 72	
	10	Garden Reach	27 924	49	21 00					51	21 84	2	84			5	2 04	58	24 84	Data not available		
	11	South Barrackpore including Tittagarh Municipality	35 647	32	10 68	3	96			44	14 76	9	3 00	4	1 32	8	2 64	68	22 80	80	26 88	
	12	Naihati ..	29 724	46	18 48					50	20 16					3	1 20	53	21 36	74	29 76	
Calcutta ...	13.	Calcutta	681 560	767	13 44	115	1 92	4	06	502	8 76	241	4 20	32	48	1 087	19 08	1 981	34 80	1 900	33 36	
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar ..	25 500	65	30·48	1	36			35	16 44			1	36			37	17 40	69	32·40	
	15	Santipur	30 437	56	21 96				..	23	9 00			3	1 08	15	5 88	41	16·08	61	24 00	
Murshidabad	16.	Berhampore ..	23 515	41	20 88					56	28 56					5	2 52	61	31 08	64	32 64	
Rajshahi	17	Rampur Boalia	21 407	62	34 68					63	35 28			2	1 08	2	1 08	66	37 44	49	27 36	
Pabna ..	18	Sirajganj	23 267	..	16 44	2	96			20	10 20			1	48			23	11 76	45	23 16	
Dacca	19	Dacca	82 523	166	24 12	2	24			93	13 52	65	9 48	6	84	85	12 36	251	36 48	219	31 80	
Chittagong	20	Chittagong	24 069	[illegible]	20 58					35	17 40	3	1 44	2	96	3	1 44	43	21 36	66	32 88	
Patna	21	Patna City	165 112	380	27 60	60	4 32			173	12 60	44	3 12	13	84	128	9 24	421	30 48	576	41 76	
	22.	Bihar	47 723	176	44 16					55	13 80	3	72	1	24	28	6 96	87	21 84	127	31 92	
	23.	Dinapore ..	44,419	112	30 24					47	12 60	3	72			21	5 64	71	19 08	103	27 72	
Gaya	24.	Gaya	80 383	162	24 12	3	36	1	12	171	25 44	4	48	4	48	43	6 36	226	33 72	288	42 96	
Shahabad	25	Arrah ...	46 000	123	33 00					75	19 08	3	72	1	24	14	3 48	93	23 76	93	23 76	
	26.	Sasaram	22 713	89	46 92	1	48			53	27 96	1	48	2	96	10	5 28	67	35 28	71	37 44	
Saran ..	27	Chapra	57 352	192	40 08					60	12 48	1	12	1	12	95	19 80	157	32 76	110	22 92	
Champaran	28	Bettiah	22 780	59	30 96	..		1	48	39	20 52	6	3 12	3	1 56	26	13 68	75	39 48	77	40 56	
Muzaffarpur	29	Muzaffarpur	49 192	105	25 56	..				54	13 08	5	1 20	5	1 20	49	11 88	113	27 48	179	43 56	
	30.	Hajipur ..	21 487	98	54 72					12	6 60	5	2 76	4	2 16	30	16 68	51	28 44	73	40 68	
Darbhanga	31	Darbhanga ..	73 561	192	31 32	1	12			69	11 16	7	1 08	3	72	97	15 72	179	29 16	321	52 20	
Monghyr	32	Monghyr	57 077	205	43 08					78	16 32	8	1 68	4	84	37	7 68	127	26 64	160	33 60	
Bhagalpur ..	33.	Bhagalpur	69 106	172	29 76	1	12	4	60	55	9 48	17	2 04	8	1 32	36	6 24	116	20 04	220	38 16	
Cuttack ..	34	Cuttack	47 186	103	26 16					36	9 12	16	3 96	1	24	26	6 60	79	20 04	84	21 36	
Balasore	35	Balasore	20 775	95	55 44	2	1 08			5	2 88	5	2 88	1	48	23	13 32	36	20 76	60	34 56	
Puri	36.	Puri	28 794	41	17 04	4	1 56			26	10 80	20	8 28			36	15 00	86	35 76	53	22·08	
Ranchi	37	Ranchi	21 300	65	36 60					21	12 36					10	5 88	31	18 24	46	24 32	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20 000 and over	2 273 167	4 435	23 40	309	1 56	13	06	[illegible]	13 08	[illegible]	3 12	125	60	2 112	11 04	5 647	29 76	6 263	33·00	
		Average of corresponding month of previous five years		3 664	19 32	962	5 04	151	84	2 911	15 36	[illegible]	3 12	115	60	1 500	7 80	6 263	33 00		..	
		Difference + or −		+771	+4 08	−653	−3 48	[illegible]	− 78	−421	−2 28	[illegible]	Equal	+10	Equal	+612	+3 24	−616	−3 24			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 8th July 1899

H J DYSON, *Major*, I M S., F R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of May 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

Canals	Tollage, 1899-1900		Tollage, 1898-99	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.
Orissa Circle				
Taldanda Canal System	2,829 0 9	2,829 0 9		6,990 2 11
Kendrapara ditto	2,246 13 11	8,518 6 9	6,311 10 7	9,099 11 11
High Level Canal, Range I		1,350 8 0	816 10 3	4,017 3 0
Ditto, " II	*	328 14 0	111 0 6	654 15 3
Ditto, " III		57 7 0	47 5 3	315 2 9
Jajpur Canal		77 3 6	7 12 3	29 8 0
Total Orissa Circle	5,075 14 8	13,161 8 0	7,294 6 10	21,106 11 10
South-Western Circle				
Midnapore Canal	7,880 13 6	17,156 7 6	9,723 3 9	15,723 7 6
Hijili Tidal Canal	5,118 13 9	11,016 10 3	9,396 7 0	19,633 1 9
Total South-Western Circle	12,999 11 3	28,173 1 9	19,119 10 9	35,356 9 3
Sone Circle				
Patna Canal System	4,071 6 3	8,916 15 6	191 9 0	5,133 10 6
Arrah ditto	3,313 4 3	7,813 2 9	5,240 9 6	8,497 13 3
Buxar ditto	1,317 15 6	3,029 4 9	1,183 8 9	1,236 8 3
Total Sone Circle	8,732 10 0	19,819 7 0	6,615 11 3	14,868 0 0
Grand Total ..	26,808 3 11	61,154 0 9	33,029 12 10	71,331 5 1

Government Transport Service

Canal	Tollage 1899-1900						Tollage 1898-99					
	During the month			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month		
	Passengers.	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods.	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P
High Level*				1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	2,237	858	1,518 15 3	6,324	1,362	5,036 3 8
Total Orissa Circle				1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	2,237	858	1,518 15 3	6,324	1,362	5,036 3 8

Assessed Tollage Receipts

Canals	Earnings, 1899-1900		Earnings, 1898-99	
	During the month	To end of the month.	During the month	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P
Orissa Canals	5,075 14 8	14,594 11 9	8,813 6 1	26,142 15 6
Midnapore Canal	7,880 13 6	17,156 7 6	9,723 3 9	15,723 7 6
Hijili Tidal Canal	5,118 13 9	11,016 10 3	9,396 7 0	19,633 1 9
Sone Canals	8,732 10 0	19,819 7 0	6,615 11 3	14,868 0 0
Total .	26,808 3 11	62,587 4 6	34,548 12 1	76,367 8 9

* There was no traffic during the month on account of closure of the canals for annual repairs.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of May 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

CANALS	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900		TOLLAGE, 1898-99.	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	21,226 13 3	41,148 13 6	16,553 2 6	36,455 0 0
Tolly's Nala ..	5,169 15 9	11,224 5 3	2,442 10 9	6,084 7 6
Total	26,396 13 0	52,373 2 9	18,995 13 3	42,539 7 6
Orissa Coast Canal	3,726 9 0	7,913 13 6	7,260 4 6	16,141 6 6
Nadia Rivers	4,024 15 0	8,695 11 0	2,640 1 6	7,021 11 0
GRAND TOTAL	34,148 5 0	68,412 11 3	28,896 3 3	65,702 9 0

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1899

A H C MACCARTHY,
Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 8TH JULY 1899			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 9TH JULY 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	460	74,750	1,229	171	17 175	203
Jute ..	8	3,225	59	15	8,100	176
Firewood ..	96	73,126	1,098	63	40,300	583
Other articles ...	763	2,61,895	2,993	620	1,60,705	1,872
Total ...	1,327	4,12,995	5,379	859	2,26,280	2 831

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 27th May 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898

STAPLES	1898 Weight	1898 Freight	1899 Weight	1899 Freight	INCREASE Weight	INCREASE Freight	DECREASE Weight	DECREASE Freight
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	65 10 [illegible]	9 07 143	72 23 6[illegible]	9 81 198	7 13 1[illegible]0	73 095		
Cotton raw	[illegible] 380	30 134	53 717	36 292	1 337	6 158		
Cotton manufactured—								
1—Twist & Yarn, European	5 152	5 301	4 314	4 759			838	512
2— Ditto Indian	27 081	11 [illegible]	34 961	14 [illegible]	7 880	3,205		
3—Piece goods—European	2 [illegible] 301	2 20 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 205	2 01 284			13,096	18 946
4— Ditto —Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 9[illegible]	16 114	6 450	7 306		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1—Intoxicating other than opium	644	408	460	378			184	30
2—Non intoxicating	9 97[illegible]	8 [illegible]11	12 161	11 610	2 198	3 [illegible]99		
Dyes and Tans—								
1—Indigo	3 111	[illegible]	875	601			2 [illegible]36	1 [illegible]15
2—Myrabolams	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 330	2 [illegible]50	[illegible] 051	72[illegible]		
3—Cutch	2 638	1 003	3 293	1 565	[illegible] 5	[illegible]63		
4—Turmeric	1 173	13 [illegible]01	[illegible]3 848	18 524	7 6[illegible]9	4 [illegible]3		
5—Alizarine and aniline dyes	41[illegible]	[illegible]4	2 183	232	1 [illegible]71			3[illegible]
6—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	[illegible]8	[illegible]	[illegible]56	[illegible]5	1 8	13		
7—Others	10 [illegible]07	[illegible]7	3 34[illegible]	1 333			6 922	894
Grain and Pulse—								
1—Wheat	3 [illegible] 643	8 2[illegible] [illegible]00	1 [illegible] 801	2 8[illegible] 629			17 73,782	5 37,[illegible]71
2—Rice in the husk	78 090	7 0[illegible]	1 1[illegible] [illegible]85	12 977	41 [illegible]95	[illegible]88		
3—Rice not in the husk	[illegible] 718	6[illegible] [illegible]7	[illegible] 84 71[illegible]	1 09 901	146 [illegible]71	40 644		
4—Jowar and Bajra	[illegible]	6[illegible]	11 723	[illegible] 96	7 028	[illegible] 104		..
5—Gram & pulse	3 0[illegible] [illegible]47	[illegible] 3 [illegible]	[illegible] 3 [illegible]23	1 12 239	146 [illegible]86	3[illegible] 88[illegible]		
6—Others	3[illegible] 614	[illegible] 767	[illegible]	13 086	2[illegible] 812	5 31[illegible]		
Hides and Skins—								
1—Hides of cattle	871	18 [illegible]	[illegible] 503	26 760	19 [illegible]3	8 7[illegible]3		
2—Skins of sheep &c	[illegible] 988	[illegible] 867	1[illegible] 549	9 850	7 661	3 [illegible]83		
Horns	606	[illegible] 4	723	310	117	86		
Hemp and other fibres	71 3[illegible]	14 [illegible]	30 [illegible]31	[illegible] 570			10 608	7 6[illegible]4
Jute—								
1—Raw	[illegible]8 3 9	8 [illegible]	24 [illegible]00	5 437			13 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 0
2—Gunny bags and cloth	1 [illegible]	1 27 814	1 3[illegible] 97	[illegible] 606			60 155	[illegible]3 [illegible]08
Lac—								
1—Stick	1 [illegible] 288	[illegible]	18 [illegible]88	7 887	3 00[illegible]	2 9[illegible]7		
2—Shell	13 [illegible]7	11 [illegible]	1[illegible] 110	13 [illegible]81	3 583	2 0[illegible]		
Leather manufactured	[illegible] 36	[illegible]8	4 462	4 513		[illegible]8	901	
Liquors—								
1—Ale and Beer	15 [illegible]78	30	11 [illegible] 8	4 161		..	1 520	1 [illegible]
2—Spirit of all kinds including country spirit	[illegible] 125	1 8[illegible]	8[illegible]1	1 471			1 264	3[illegible]4
3—Wines	50[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 68			2[illegible]5	1 014
4—All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer			204	44	201	44		
Metals—								
1—Copper unwrought	852	1 124	85	45			817	1 07[illegible]
2—Brass ditto	3 305	3 13[illegible]	1 513	970			1,7[illegible]2	2 1[illegible]
3—Copper wrought	10[illegible]3	1 [illegible]4	730	473			2[illegible]3	755
4—Brass ditto	18 568	6 [illegible]	17 1[illegible]8	7 936		1 251	1 370	
5—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	[illegible]3 838	[illegible] 313	[illegible]0 303	5 540		[illegible]36	3 529	
(b) Unwrought	[illegible]0 166	1 1 3	18 3 6	1 175		52	1 780	
(c) Wrought	87 [illegible]03	2[illegible] [illegible]0	78 [illegible]69	38 279		11 52[illegible]	10 934	
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	18 592	10 [illegible]	4[illegible] 4[illegible]1	18 359	23 859	7 392		
6—Zinc and spelter	2 [illegible]07	2 107	2 333	1 [illegible]5			314	652
7—Others	8 783	7[illegible] 7	9 079	5 774	206			1 863
Oils—								
1—Kerosine	7[illegible] [illegible]4	27 [illegible] 8	1 28 809	36 887	4[illegible] [illegible]45	9 829		
2—Castor	3 1[illegible]4	[illegible]8[illegible]	3 477	1 084	283	39		
3—Cocoanut	244	2 808	7 0[illegible]3	2 356	1 5[illegible]			102
4—Mustard and rape	7 77[illegible]	2 3[illegible]0	13 [illegible]05	6 191	5 823	4 171		
5—Others	4 714	[illegible] 3	3 953	2 456			761	97
Oilseeds—								
1—Linseed	7 [illegible]9 783	1 [illegible] 747	11 54 414	3 10,534	4 24 631	1 24 [illegible]87		
2—Rape and mustard	4 45 [illegible]07	1 13 [illegible]37	4 67 7[illegible]0	1 03 316	22 14[illegible]			9,918
3—Til or jinjili	10,[illegible]56	1 81	27 634	4 219	16,978	2 407		
4—Poppy	1,12 [illegible]37	37 [illegible]	2 3[illegible] 013	66 107	1 19 076	28 138		
5—Earthnuts	11	6	108	20	97	14		
6—Castor	1 09 0[illegible]9	[illegible]9 837	84 542	21 256		419	24,557	
7—Others	7 [illegible]3[illegible]	1 444	6 584	1 064			1 055	380
Opium	48 291	30 808	12 028	9 216			3[illegible] 663	21 592
Paper and pasteboard	10 068	11 771	21 097	8 544	2 029			3,227
Provisions—								
1—Ghee	29 163	1[illegible] 983	34 851	31 155	5 088	12 172		
2—Dried fruits and nuts	3 47[illegible]	2 8[illegible]7	8 604	4 334	5,125	1,437		
3—Potatoes	44 278	9 355	3[illegible] 981	5 95[illegible]			5,297	3 400
4—Others	80,[illegible]14	31,0[illegible]	90 089	29,671	6 775	[illegible]		1,388
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	3 377	1 0[illegible]2	5 003	2,514	1 626	1,452		
2—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	4 114	1 054	4,[illegible]74	624			1,840	430
3—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish plates	280	2[illegible]3	18 007	6,298	17,727	6,065		
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	11 299	2,940	3 701	1 004		...	7 598	1,936
(c) Other sorts	9[illegible] 673	15 156	70 945	16 633		1 476	22,728	
Salt	5 14,006	81,037	5,53,442	1,04,846	39,436	23,809		

STAPLES	1898 Weight	1898 Freight	1899 Weight	1899 Freight	INCREASE Weight	INCREASE Freight	DECREASE Weight	DECREASE Freight
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs
Saltpetre &c—								
1—Saltpetre	36 493	13 190	45 [illegible]	[illegible]	8 9[illegible]	[illegible]		
2—Other saline substances	18 240	4 804	[illegible]	[illegible]	27 4[illegible]	[illegible]		
Silk raw—								
1—Foreign		...	[illegible]	10		10		
2—Indian	1 161	616	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	
Silk piece goods—								
1—Foreign								
2—Indian	70	157	82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Spices—								
1—Betel nuts	16 822	13 800	[illegible]	21 810	8 8[illegible]	[illegible]		
2—Pepper	2 510	2 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
3—Ginger	1 512	510	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 143	[illegible]		
4—Chillies	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			817	1 [illegible]
5—Cardamoms	4[illegible]	[illegible]48	1 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]47	11		
6—Others	1 000	560	[illegible]	07			[illegible]	
Stone and lime	4 07 59[illegible]	[illegible]9 311	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]3 207	[illegible]		
Sugar—								
1—Refined	12 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]07	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]		
2—Unrefined	[illegible]	60 869	4 [illegible]	77	1 0[illegible]	[illegible]		
T—								
1—Foreign	[illegible]3	22					[illegible]	
2—Indian	2 9[illegible]	1 922	[illegible]	734	2 3[illegible]	[illegible] 1		
Timber	1 22 50[illegible]	17 231	[illegible]	17 232	4 [illegible]	1		
Tobacco	1 00 12[illegible]	42 743	1 04 [illegible]	[illegible]95	[illegible]	1 [illegible]		
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	4 117	2 802	[illegible]	[illegible]	1			
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I—Carpets and rugs	522	670	[illegible]	807		1		
II—Piece goods European	[illegible]	31[illegible]	14	8			[illegible]	[illegible]
III—Piece goods Indian	1 478	1 666	1 [illegible]87	1 [illegible]			[illegible]	1
IV—Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise—								
1—Bones	42 946	10 181	[illegible]41	[illegible]913			[illegible]	[illegible]
2—Firewood	9 58[illegible]	[illegible]19	[illegible]	[illegible]488	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]		
3—Jute seed	7 [illegible]	9 215	11 3[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]		
4—Oil cake	91 097	1[illegible] 385	1 23 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]		
5—Paints & colours	17 171	4 077	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
6—Seeds other than oilseeds	43 781	20 069	1 13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
7—Wooden articles	11 [illegible]42	[illegible] 037	1	4 00[illegible]	48			[illegible]
8—Others	8 34 531	1 [illegible]1 831	6 1[illegible]	1 [illegible]		1 411	18 [illegible]	
Total	1 [illegible] 18 684	[illegible] 70 979	1 62 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	1 0 [illegible]			1 [illegible]
Military stores	10 7[illegible]	18 867	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 190	1 1		
Coal for railway	12 18 146	89 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway materials	11 9[illegible]	3 605	13 [illegible]	4[illegible]	1 3[illegible] 547			[illegible]
Live-stock		4 650		2 20[illegible]			[illegible]	1
Total	1 85 3[illegible]	37 [illegible] 066	1 83 [illegible]	36 56 [illegible]			1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]

C W CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the [illegible]th July 1899*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th June 1899 on 1,71[illegible] 25 miles open

	Coaching Traffic: Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic: Coaching receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Receipts	Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run: Coaching	Traffic Train miles run: Merchandise	Traffic Train miles run: Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) [illegible]111	(a) 3[illegible] [illegible] 0	[illegible] 00 832 10	(b) 881[illegible] 0 [illegible] 0	21 [illegible] 0 0	1 28 [illegible]1 10 0	94 7[illegible]	176 [illegible]	271 [illegible]97
Or per mile of railway		188 7 [illegible]		514 [illegible] 10	14 5 11	[illegible]17 7 3			
For previous [illegible] weeks of half year	* [illegible]	*[illegible] 1 0	† 10 0 11 710 0	† [illegible] 0 0	‡ 1 317 0 0	[illegible]28 [illegible] 15 1 0	§2 1[illegible]8 4	§3 922 [illegible]	§8 121 221
Total for [illegible] weeks	[illegible] 7 0 1	[illegible] 6 0	11 [illegible] 1 10	10[illegible] 71 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	3 00 [illegible] 11 0	[illegible] 608	[illegible] 019	[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3[illegible] 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 120 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	11 [illegible] 600 1 6	[illegible] 108	1[illegible]7 1[illegible]6	267 [illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		1 0 1 [illegible]		1 1 11	[illegible] 3 10	[illegible] 5 0			
Total for corresponding [illegible] weeks of previous year	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 3	10 3 11 5[illegible]	10[illegible] 13	1 [illegible] 6 11	3 01 11 60[illegible]	[illegible]	4 08[illegible] 432	[illegible]

(*a*) The increase is in outward traffic chiefly from [illegible] in B and L districts [illegible] account of marriage parties and the *Dusohrah* bathing festival

(*b*) The increase is chiefly in [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] tions

* Added No of passengers 11 [illegible] and Rs [illegible] on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended [illegible] and [illegible] May 1899

† Deducted Mds 18 [illegible] and [illegible] 344

‡ Do

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 13th May 1899

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 1[illegible] days of June 1899 on 1712 [illegible]5 miles open

	Coaching Traffic: Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic: Coaching receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Receipts	Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run: Coaching	Traffic Train miles run: Merchandise	Traffic Train miles run: Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	(a) [illegible] 48	(a) [illegible]70 [illegible]3 1 0	80 64 444 10	(b) 1[illegible] 14 0	[illegible] 0 0	22 4 801 7 0	17 081	* 319 131	494 212
Or per mile of railway		[illegible] 9 1		88 5 10	34 10 10	1 311 9 [illegible]			
For previous [illegible] weeks of half year	*8 8 68 6 1	*[illegible] 0	† 11 11 10 9[illegible]	† [illegible] 0	‡ 40 0[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 11 0	§ 2 [illegible]	§ 4 114 188	§ 6 408 251
Total for [illegible] weeks	8 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 0	11 [illegible] 0	2 1 [illegible] 3 0	4 [illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 2 0	2 [illegible] 144	4 433 310	6 [illegible] 463
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	[illegible]	5 34[illegible] 32 1 4	70 [illegible] 10	13 [illegible] 15 7	36 048 4 11	18 [illegible] 251 5 10	153 4[illegible]	28[illegible]	439 390[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		313 7 11		7[illegible] 14	21 2 3	1 111 8 5			
Total for corresponding [illegible] weeks of previous year	8 886 [illegible]	[illegible] 12 11	11,[illegible] 30	1[illegible] 2 6	07 2 8 11 2	3 14 [illegible] 10 7	2,410 0[illegible]3	4 371 394½	6 781 417½

(*a*) The increase is due to movements of marriage parties chiefly in A and B districts and to the moon eclipse of 23rd June 1899

(*b*) The increase is chiefly in [illegible] and seed and grain traffic to Kidderpore Docks and Howrah

* Added No of passengers 11 [illegible] and Rs 11 131 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899

* Do ditto [illegible] and 3 0 3 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899

* Do ditto [illegible] and 8 [illegible] on account of special trains fares for conveyance of employes of Government Telegraph Department and construction lines and toll on the S [illegible] Railway passenger traffic at Delhi

† Added Mds [illegible] and deducted 13 [illegible] on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899

† Do [illegible] and deducted 1 3 [illegible] on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899

† Do [illegible] and 1[illegible] on account of some foreign inward invoices not having been included in previous returns

† Deducted 40 088 on account of demurrage accrued on wagons under load detained at Lillooah by Carriage and Wagon Department

† Do [illegible] on account of rebate on coal

‡ Deducted [illegible] 087 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899

‡ Do [illegible] 37 829 on account of mileage and demurrage and hire of vehicles which have been shown as a credit to expenditure

‡ Added 1 [illegible]15 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899

‡ Do 71 413 on account of sundry receipts not having been included in previous returns

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 27th May 1899

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th June 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a)18 956	(a)4 778 1 0	17 030 0	[illegible] 1 0	9 0 0	5 473 [illegible] 0	1 079	109	1 188
Or per mile of railway		214 1[illegible] 0		[illegible]	0 6 6	[illegible] 7 [illegible]			
For previous 23 weeks of half year	*554 212	*1 40 130 1[illegible] 0	†3 [illegible] 163 20	†24 81[illegible] 0	‡ [illegible] 0 0	1 [illegible] 1 0	§2[illegible] 01[illegible]	§3 073	§28 08[illegible]
Total for 24 weeks	573 168	1 44 908 13 0	1 13 193 20	[illegible] 11 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	1 [illegible]6 6 0	[illegible]	3 182	2[illegible] [illegible]77
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1710[illegible]	3 712 [illegible]	6 386 0	814 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 1 0	[illegible] 1 13 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	10	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		168 1[illegible] 10		[illegible] 1[illegible] 3	0 [illegible] 10	[illegible] 1 11			
Total for corresponding 24 weeks of previous year	[illegible]21 182[illegible]	1 [illegible]28 [illegible] [illegible]	4 0[illegible] 632 0	[illegible] 1[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	1 6 [illegible] 13 7	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	21 632

(a) The increase is in outward traffic on account of [illegible] festival
* Added No of passengers 2 300 and Rs 1 1[illegible] } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended [illegible]th and 1[illegible]th May 18[illegible]
† Do Mds 1 213 and [illegible]
‡ Deducted [illegible]
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 13th May 18[illegible]

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 1[illegible] days of June 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	(a)40 087	(a)9 [illegible]1 10 0	18 183 10	6[illegible]1 0	1 0 0	10 [illegible]7 13 0	1 98[illegible]	[illegible]14	2 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway		416 1[illegible] 3		[illegible]7 0 8	0 10 10	[illegible]			
For previous 24 weeks of half year	*[illegible]76 111	*1 1[illegible] [illegible]36 13 0	†1 1[illegible] 31 20	†1 [illegible] 1 0	‡ [illegible] 0 0	1 [illegible]1 31[illegible] 6 0	[illegible] 0[illegible]7	[illegible]	§ [illegible]1 0
Total for 2[illegible] weeks	[illegible]16 1[illegible]	1[illegible] 3[illegible]8 7 0	1 30 [illegible] 30	1[illegible]1[illegible] 1 0	1[illegible]9 0 0	1 18[illegible] 3 0	[illegible]8 083	[illegible]	31 [illegible]70
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	36 070	8 20[illegible] 0 [illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible] 8 20	7[illegible]1 0 0	17 3 [illegible]	8 [illegible]07 8 8	1 [illegible]	140	2 0[illegible]8
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		36[illegible] [illegible] 9		3[illegible] 10 11	0 1[illegible] 4	[illegible] 1 0			
Total for corresponding 2[illegible] weeks of previous year	[illegible]7 203[illegible]	1[illegible]7 417 1[illegible] 0	[illegible] 31 707 0	17 0[illegible] 1[illegible] 0	1[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1 [illegible]1 [illegible]3 [illegible]	[illegible] 108	[illegible]	31 00

(a) The increase is due to the moon eclipse of 2[illegible]rd June 18[illegible]
* Added number of passengers 2 4[illegible] and Rs [illegible] } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 2[illegible]th and 2[illegible]th May 18[illegible]
† Deducted Mds [illegible] and added [illegible]
‡ Ditto [illegible]
‡ Added [illegible] On account of sundry receipts not having been included in previous returns
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 27th May 1899

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1[illegible]th June 1899 on 1[illegible] [illegible] miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	21 052	16 179 11 0	1 03 7[illegible]1 0	12 [illegible] [illegible] 0	71 0 0	[illegible]8 843 4 0	[illegible] 0[illegible]8	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway		90 [illegible] 8		77 [illegible] 10	0 7 0	177 12 6			
For previous 23 weeks of half year	*443 673	*3 81 26[illegible] 10 0	†20 [illegible]7 [illegible]07 30	†[illegible] 12 [illegible]4 1 0	‡1 [illegible]7 0 0	6 [illegible] 260 11 0	§1 [illegible] [illegible]31	§[illegible]9 [illegible]	§ [illegible]
Total for 24 weeks	464,[illegible]25	3 97 4[illegible] 5 0	[illegible]1,[illegible]78 30	2 5 816 10 0	1 838 0 0	6 54 103 1[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]131	[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20 613	15 736 5 5	[illegible]1 34[illegible] 0	13 592 11 [illegible]	[illegible]1 14 9	2 [illegible]30 15 11	7 2[illegible]7	3 457	10 [illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		96 15 11		77 9 11	0 5 1	1[illegible]4 14 11			
Total for corresponding 24[illegible] weeks of previous year	573 803	4,88 616 1 3	2[illegible] 07 [illegible]0[illegible] 0	3 63 022 11 [illegible]	1 967 1 9	[illegible] [illegible]3 505 14 3	1[illegible]8 2[illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]

* Added No of passengers 2,024 and deducted Rs 6[illegible] } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 6th and 13th May 1899
† Do Mds. 19,678 and 26
‡ Deducted 35
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 13th May 1899

DELHI-UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 1[illegible] days of June 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings •	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	40 334	(a)30 331 0 0	1 65 658 20	[illegible] 2 0	121 0 0	[illegible]0 516 2 0	12 513	5,771	18,314
Or per mile of railway		18[illegible] 1 3		1 3 10 8	0 11 11	311 [illegible] 10			
For previous 24 weeks of half year	466 839*	4 02 320 [illegible] 0*	16 20 898 30†	[illegible] 10 0†	536 0 0‡	6 15 792 1[illegible] 0	171 440§	83 627§	255 067§
Total for 2[illegible] weeks	507 173	4 32[illegible] 1 [illegible] 0	17 86 557 10	[illegible] 10 12 0	9 71 0 0	6 96 249 1 0	183 953	89 398	273,381
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	34[illegible]7	31 [illegible] 7	2,3[illegible] 906 0	1[illegible]00 11 8	135 0 9	[illegible] 3 0	12 649½	6 831¼	19 481¾
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		196 13 4		[illegible] 10 7	0 13 4	320 [illegible] 3			
Total for corresponding [illegible] weeks of previous year	61[illegible] 775	5 41 057 14 2	23 93 739 0	[illegible] 10 4	7 7[illegible]7 0 4	9 17 [illegible]99 8 10	200 894¾	114 256¾	315 151½

(a) The decrease is due to the inclusion in the corresponding period of 1898 of the earnings from five extra troop trains run from N W Ry to I M Ry in April 1898

* Added No of passengers 1 701 and Rs [illegible] 81 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899
Do do 246 and 83[illegible] on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899
Do do 167 and 2[illegible] on account of conveyance of employes of the Government Telegraph Department

† Deducted Mds [illegible] and [illegible] on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899
Do [illegible] and 1 000 on account of revenue [illegible] for the half year
Added 170 and deducted [illegible] on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899

‡ Deducted [illegible]81 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899
Do [illegible]21 on account of sundry receipts having been excess included in previous return

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 27th May 1899

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K D and Assam Bihar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of June 1899 on 931 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 13 days	4[illegible] 400	1,[illegible] 690 0 0	11 36 230 0	201 [illegible]10 0 0	[illegible]7 270 0 0	4 94 870 0 0	65 871	60 333	126 204
Or per mile of railway	2[illegible]6	117 0 0	681 0	1 1 0 0	[illegible]1 0 0	*[illegible] 0 0			
For previous 24 weeks of half year†	5 078 875	24 04 [illegible]26 0 0	2 15 [illegible] 249 0	[illegible] 0 0	3 89 134 0 0	[illegible]7 49 805 0 0	840 633	846 105	1 686,738
Total for 26 weeks	[illegible] 505 275	[illegible] 0 0	2 [illegible] 0	1 [illegible] 0 0	4 86 404 0 0	62 44 675 0 0	906 504	906 438	1,812 942
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	389 092	1 54 141 0 0	18 32 092 0	2 20 [illegible] 0 0	69 278 0 0	4 43 817 0 0	70 599	33,386	103 985
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	238	94 0 0	1 1[illegible]0 0	13[illegible] 0 0	29 0 0	258 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5 407 133	26 [illegible] 330 0 0	2 41 23 854 0	[illegible] 66 563 0 0	4 57,544 0 0	67 84,437 0 0	922,948	910,877	1,833 825

* Excluding steamer earnings
† Audited up to 13th May 1899
Increase is due to 13 days traffic against 12 days in the corresponding period

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of June 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 13 days	43 470	16 040 0 0	26 380 0	2 060 0 0	180 0 0	18 880 0 0	5,001	2,657	7 658
Or per mile of railway	253	97 0 0	153 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0			
For previous 24 weeks of half year*	579 166	1 82 560 0 0	7,77,673 0	67 402 0 0	4 972 0 0	2,54,934 0 0	64 225	36,643	100,868
Total for 26 weeks	623 636	1 98 200 0 0	8,04 053 0	69 462 0 0	5 152 0 0	2,73,814 0 0	69,226	39,300	108,526
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	43,734	12,154 0 0	37,269 0	1 069 0 0	1,562 0 0	14,785 0 0	4 588	—2,130	2,458
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	254	71 0 0	217 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	86 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	641,487	1 88,275 0 0	9,48,901 0	85 205 0 0	6,452 0 0	2 79,932 0 0	66,701	43,683	110,384

* Audited up to 13th May 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of June 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 13 days	5 760	1 390 0 0	1 650 0	120 0 0		1 510 0 0	650	1 265†	1 915
Or per mile of railway	87	21 0 0	25 0	2 0 0		23 0 0			
For previous 24 weeks of half year*	86 712	22,090 0 0	144 179 0	5,617 0 0	63 0 0	27 770 0 0	6 658	14 801	21,459
Total for 26 weeks	92,472	23,480 0 0	145 829 0	5 737 0 0	63 0 0	29 280 0 0	7 308	16 066	23 374
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..				..	...			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..								...	

* Audited up to 13th May 1899
† Includes ballast train miles 1 057.

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 13 days	2 910	990 0 0	9,210 0	790 0 0	20 0 0	1 730 0 0	350	1 385†	1 735
Or per mile of railway	59	19 0 0	186 0	16 0 0		35 0 0			
For previous 11 weeks of half year*	18 105	5 201 0 0	61,007 0	3,608 0 0	183 0 0	9 082 0 0	1 849	6 180	8 029
Total for 12 weeks	21,015	6 211 0 0	70 217 0	4 398 0 0	203 0 0	10 812 0 0	2 199	7 565	9 764
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year								...	..

* Audited up to 13th May 1899
† Includes ballast train miles 960

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 33 73 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 13 days	3,890	1 850 0 0	12 170 0	1,570 0 0	90 0 0	3 510 0 0	608	‡1 088	1 696
Or per mile of railway	58	27 0 0	180 0	23 0 0		*50 0 0			
For previous 24 weeks of half year†	37 846	15 232 0 0	1 58,015 0	15,054 0 0	3 014 0 0	33,300 0 0	5 391	16 181	21 572
Total for 26 weeks	41,736	17,082 0 0	1 70 185 0	16,621 0 0	3 104 0 0	36 810 0 0	5 999	17 269	23 268
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	1,809	872 0 0	6,253 0	443 0 0	187 0 0	1,502 0 0	235	9 688	9 923
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	43	20 0 0	141 0	10 0 0		30 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	37,699	13,921 0 0	2 19,134 0	18,903 0 0	3,406 0 0	36,230 0 0	3 676	15,932	19,608

* Excluding ferry
† Audited up to 13th May 1899
‡ Includes ballast train miles 384.

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(Worked by the B N W Railway)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 20th May 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	9 5	204 12 9	10 301	341 3 0	8 14 0	554 13 9	337	167	504
Or per mile of railway	54 17	11 6 0	572 28	18 15 3	0 7 11	30 13 2		..	..
For previous 10¾ weeks of half year	11 211	2 613 11 8	88 704	648 11 0	62 15 0	5 325 5 8	4 389	2,143	6 532
Total for 11¾ weeks	12 186	2 818 8 5	99 005	9 89 14 0	71 13 0	5 880 3 5	4 726	2 310	7 036
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open									
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(Worked by the B N W Railway)

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	434	96	2 420	87	7	190	248	112	360
Or per mile of railway	24 11	5 33	134 44	4 84	0 39	10 56			
For previous 16¼ weeks of half year (a)	17 346	4 140	1 53 261	4 810	90	9 040	6 441	3 079	9 520
Total for the half year	17 780	4 236	1 55 681	4 817	97	9 230	6 689	3 191	9 880
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									..

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 20th May 1899
Note — The line has been closed for traffic from 29th June
(Vide Agent and Chief Engineer's No 8607 of 5th July 1899)

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 1 082 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	118,090	46,790	4 75 130	58 240	21 080*	1,26,110†	22 170	26,102‡	48 272
Or per mile of railway	109 14	43 24	439 12	53 83	19 48	116 55			... ..
For previous 25 weeks of half year§	3,446,262	13 97 656	1 69,58,350	22,50 928	4,59,150	41 07,734	598,410	784,605	1,383,015
Total for the half year	3 564 352	14 44 446	1 74 33 480	23 09 168	4 80 230	42 33,844	620 580	810 707	1,431,287
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	95 760	31 537	3 51 604	38 748	24,390	94 675	15 135	18,442‖	33,577
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	103 52	34 09	379 03	41 89	26 37	102 35			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3 246 577	12 99 475	1 42 67 573	18 95,031	4 03,633	35 98,139	513,478	636,888	1,150 366

* The decrease under sundries in both this and last week's figures was due to an adjustment of Rs 30,000 on account of Ajodhya and Gogra Ghat ferry charges made in the audited return for last 12 days of June 1898

† Increase due to improvement of traffic on main line and earnings of one day more in this period than in the corresponding period

‡ Includes 3 558 miles of ballast trains run on open line

§ " audited figures up to week ending 20th May 1899

‖ " 2 167 miles of ballast trains run on open line

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ending 30th June 1899 on 306 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	46 698	38 663 0 0	4 84,923 0	22 187 0 0	2 843 0 0	63 693 0 0	7 219	13 216	20 485
Or per mile of railway ..	117·92	97 63	1 119 91	51 24	6 57	155 44	18 3[illegible]	30 [illegible]	48 88
For previous 24 weeks of half year*	741 604	4,83 181 0 0	63 57 516 0	2,65,268 0 0	17 672 0 0	7 66 121 0 0	91 660	204 500	296 16[illegible]
Total for 25 weeks	788,302	5 21,844 0 0	68 42 439 0	2 87,455 0 0	20 515 0 0	8,29 814 0 0	98 929	217 716	310 645
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	44 015	34 868 0 0	4 20 854 0	22 589 0 0	1 392 0 0	58 849 0 0	5 473	8 522	13,995
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	153 90	121 92	1 431 66	77 10	4 75	203 77	19 14	29 04	48 [illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	681 789	4,17 562 0 0	61 23 824 0	2,38,344 0 0	17 139 0 0	6 73 015 0 0	80 [illegible]45	1[illegible]1 06[illegible]	2 01 710

* Includes audited figures for week ending 20th May 1899

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 30th June 1899			Receipts for week ending 30th June 1898			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 30th June 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 30th June 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
433	63 693	155 44	293	58 849	203 77	433	3 81 918		293	3 38 [illegible]		42 [illegible]93	

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 17th July 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 06, Kalna 8 37, Katwa 6 10, Raniganj 4 23 Weather seasonable Transplanting of *aman* paddy going on briskly Sugarcane, *til* and jute doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing Common rice selling as follows.—

		Srs	
Sadar	... .	17 to 20	per rupee
Kalna	.. ..	15 to 16½	
Katwa	. .	17	
Raniganj	... ..	16½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 9 38, Rampur Hât 2 82 Weather rainy Transplantation of paddy going on. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Rampur Hât 17½ seers per rupee Fodder sufficient No cattle-disease

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 8 72, Vishnupur 4 28 Weather rainy Transplantation rapidly progressing Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17½ seers per rupee

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 11 63, Tamluk 8 49, Ghatal 5 22 Weather seasonable Transplantation going on Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favourable Cattle-disease reported from Binapur outpost Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12 to 20	per rupee
Tamluk	14¾	
Ghatal	14 to 17	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 6 06, Serampore 7 92, Jahanabad 3 31 Sowing of winter paddy going on Excessive rainfall damaged jute and paddy seedlings Cattle disease reported from Pursura Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee

Howrah—Rainfall at Sadar 5 81, Ulubaria 7 99, Weather cloudy with heavy showers almost every day Transplantation of *aman* retarded on account of heavy rainfall Seedlings damaged in places in Ulubaria Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee

24-Parganas—Rainfall at Sadar 6 76, Barasat 6 58, Basirhat 3 43, Diamond Harbour 10 50 Weather rainy Excessive rainfall has injured the standing crops Weeding and transplanting operations are at a standstill except at Basirhat, where transplantation of *aman* is reported to be going on Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	13 to 15	per rupee
Barasat	16½	
Basirhat	18-13ch	
Diamond Harbour	15	

Nadia—Rainfall at Sadar 4 24, Kushtia 2 97, Meherpur 2 14, Chuadanga 2 40, Ranaghat 3 14 Weather cloudy and rainy Prospects of standing crops promising Paddy and jute are being damaged by insects in parts of Chuadanga and Ranaghat subdivisions Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad—Rainfall at Sadar 3 70, Kandi 9 10, Jangipur 4 16 Weather cloudy Transplantation of *aman* is still going on *Bhadoi* in ear in some places State of indigo and mulberry favourable Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kandi	18¼	
Jangipur	18	

Jessore—Rainfall at Sadar 3 84, Jhenida 3 26. Magura 1 79, Narail 1 74, Bangaon 4 55 Weather cloudy and rainy Weeding of paddy and jute going on Insects damaging the paddy Early *aus* paddy is being harvested in Narail Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from thana Gaighata Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16 to 19	per rupee
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17 to 20	
Narail	20	
Bangaon	17 to 18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 47, Bagirhat 2 57, Satkhira 2 78 Weather hot, cloudy and rainy Cultivation and transplantation of *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	19 to 23	per rupee
Bagirhat	19	
Satkhira	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*).	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 03, Nator 1 5. Prospects of crops good No cattle-disease Fodder and water ample Price of rice ranges from 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4 22 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy has commenced Cattle disease reported from five thanas Fodder and drinking-water plentiful Rice selling at 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri—Rainfall at Sadar 4 48, Alipur Duars 2 59 Weather hot and cloudy State and prospects of standing crops good Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy rapidly going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 9 95, Siliguri 3 61 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy being transplanted, *bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, and *chota marua* doing well *Terai*—Jute, *bhadoi*, and *jamera* paddy doing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills ..	9 to 12	per rupee
Terai ..	16 to 17	per rupee

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur—Rainfall at Sadar 2 08, Gaibandha 1 20, Kurigram 3 26, Nilphamari 3 24 Weather hot and rainy Cutting of *aus* and jute going on Prospects good Common rice selling from 16½ to 20 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka

Bogra—Average rainfall 3 51 Harvesting of early *aus* and jute begun in some places Preparation of land for and transplantation of *aman* going on Prospects good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells from 16 to 23 seers per rupee

Pabna—Rainfall at Sadar 1 84, Sirajganj 6 17 Weather cloudy and rainy Prospects of crops good in spite of some damage to low land paddy

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 4 95, Manikganj 2 77, Munshiganj 3 99, Naraingani 5 57 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Insects are destroying jute and paddy in Sadar and Munshiganj subdivisions *Aus* paddy in low lands in Manikganj damaged by sudden rise of water to certain extent Fodder available No cattle disease Common rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar 5 73, Kishoreganj 37, Tangail 7 81, Jamalpur 1 45 Weather dull and showery Prospects of crops excellent Condition of cattle good Fodder and water-supply ample Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee

Faridpur—Rainfall at Sadar 2 67, Goalundo 3 24, Madaripur 3 53 Weather rainy and seasonable State and prospects of standing crops generally good Common rice selling at 17 to 19 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar 5 39 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Common rice sells from 13 to 21 seers per rupee

Tippera—Rainfall at Sadar 1 60, Brahmanbaria 1 62, Chandpur 5 40 Weather seasonable Jute being cut *Aus* paddy doing well Some damage to crops by insects reported from the Brahmanbaria subdivision Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 9 17, Feni 5 98 Transplantation of *aman* commenced Prospects fair No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice 14 to 21 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall. 7 25 Weather seasonable Cultivation of *aus* progressing In places it is being reaped Lands being prepared for *aman* Prospects good Prices stationary Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7 40, Barh 13 34, Bihar 9 08, Dinapore 7 74, Hilsa 7 32, Bikram 3 41 The rain will do much damage to the *bhadoi* crops Transplantation of *marua* continues in some places Fodder and water for cattle sufficient No cattle-disease Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 8 15, Jahanabad 5 45, Aurangabad 2 20, Nawada 5 02 Paddy being sown *Bhadoi* suffered much from excessive rain Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 7 67, Buxar 3 04, Bhabua 2 95, Sasaram 5 25 Sugarcane and *marua* good *Bhadoi* reported to be damaged in Buxar and Sasaram owing to excessive rain Twenty deaths out of 47 cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sasaram subdivision Fodder and water abundant

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 1[illegible]21, Siwan 4 35, Gopalganj 4 54 Weather rainy and cloudy Prospects good Weeding of *bhadoi* crops and transplanting of *aghani* paddy going on Incessant rain not beneficial to the *bhadoi* crops. Clear and sunny weather very much wanted Cattle-disease reported from Chatra police-station Average price of common rice 14 11 seers and of *makai* 25 2 seers per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 7 00, Bettiah 2 77, Barharwa 6 06, Bagaha 6 62, Ramnagar 2 58 Prospects good Paddy transplantation continues *Bhadoi* sowings almost over Weeding till retarded. *Makai* somewhat damaged by heavy rain Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 22½ seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 9 05, Hajipur 7 59, Sitamarhi 6 63. *Bhadoi* crops damaged to some extent by excessive and continued rain A few days' fair weather urgently needed to improve the *bhadoi* crops Rice being transplanted where practicable Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 24 seers, *makai* 23 to 24 seers, gram 22 to 23 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Weather cloudy and rainy throughout the week Rainfall at Sadar 3 66, Madhubani 8 92, Samastipur 11 52 Weeding of *bhadoi* crops is retarded owing to continued and heavy rainfall, which has done damage to the *bhadoi* crops Cessation of rain for a week is badly wanted Transplantation of paddy is in progress Common rice selling at Sadar 13 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Monghyr—Rainfall at Sadar 10 62, Begusarai 4 57, Jamui 2 62 Weather very rainy. Weeding retarded by rain Transplantation of paddy and *marua* going on *Bhadoi* sowing continues, but somewhat damaged by excessive rainfall Rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr	13 to 15	per rupee
Begusarai	12 to 15	
Jamui ..	15½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather rainy and cloudy Rainfall at Sadar 11 93, Banka 5 07, Madhipura 4 81, Supaul 4 02 Heavy rain damaging the *bhadoi* seedlings Stray cases of cattle-disease reported from the three subdivisions Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee

Purnea—Rainfall at Sadar 6 56, Kishanganj 1 71, Araria 3 28 Weather rainy Standing crops not doing well owing to incessant rain Early-sown *bhadoi* in ear Transplantation of *aghani* continues No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda—Rainfall at Sadar 3 52, Shibganj 3 16, Gajol 1 18 Weather hot and cloudy with frequent showers of rain Transplanting of winter rice going on Prospects good Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee

Sonthal Parganas—Heavy rain, especially in Dumka (10 inches) and Deoghur (13 inches) damaging the Indian-corn crop, prospects otherwise good Price of common rice 13 to 18 seers, and of maize 17 to 32 seers per rupee Cattle-disease in Rajmahal

Cuttack—Rainfall at Sadar 2 08, Jajpur 3 05, Kendrapara 2 02, Banki 1 41 Weather seasonable *Sarad*, jute and sugarcane growing *Biali* being weeded Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch	
Cuttack	17	1	per rupee
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 7 63 Sugarcane thriving well Re ploughing of *sarad* going on Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak Cattle disease prevailing in chaklas Singla, Dhamnagar, and Chandbali Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Sadar 2 64, Bisipara 8 21 *Bhadoi*, winter rice and sugarcane crops thriving Broadcasting and puddling of winter rice and transplanting of *mandia* in progress Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Angul and 15 seers at Khondmals

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 2 14, Khurda 3 85 Young plants of *sarad*, *beali* and *mandia* growing well Puddling commenced in places Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops promising Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease continues Price of common rice stationary

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 94, Giridih 4 86 Weather cloudy and rainy Rain excessive for *bhadoi* crops Ploughing and sowing in progress Common rice sells from 15 to 20 seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall 4 32 Weather seasonable Agricultural prospects favourable Rice sells at Ranchi 16 seers per rupee and in the interior from 16 to 23 seers per rupee Health of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—Rainfall 6 43 Weather seasonable *Marua* being planted *Makai* injured to some extent by excessive rain Sugarcane doing well Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 74, Gobindpur 4 94 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops generally good Cattle disease reported from thanas Jaldah, Raghunathpur, and Tundi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 17½ seers and at Gobindpur 17 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singbhum.—Rain 2 97 Prospects of crops good Rice sells from 16 to 20 seers per rupee

General Summary—There was general and heavy rain during the week A break is now required The autumn rice and jute crops in parts of South-West Bengal and the *bhadoi* crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions are reported to have been damaged to some extent, and transplantation of winter rice is retarded in some parts Damage to crops by insects is reported from parts of Nadia, Jessore, Dacca, and Tippera There is cattle-disease in several districts, but the fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient Prices continue practically stationary

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 18th July 1899

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th July 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature: Mean	Temperature: Maximum	Temperature: Range.	Temperature: Minimum.	Hygrometry: Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry: Vapour tension	Hygrometry: Dew point.	Hygrometry: Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather
1899		°		Inches	°	°	°	°		Inches	°	%			Inches	
July	9th	147 4	5 7	29 551	85 2	90 6	12 4	78 2	81 0	1 001	79 3	83	W by N, WSW and SW by S	187	0 27	Partially cloudy, o, p
"	10th	111 6	Nil	554	83 0	85 2	8 0	77 2	80 5	1 009	79 5	89	WSW, WNW and SW by S	105	0 43	Cloudy, o, d, p
"	11th	146 2	2 6	512	82 7	88 7	11 5	77 2	80 5	1 013	79 6	91	SW by S and WSW	125	0 86	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p
"	12th	143 4	0 3	464	83 4	89 1	12 0	77 4	80 9	1 022	79 9	89	W by S and WNW	115	0 06	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t
"	13th	104 6	Nil	414	81 3	84 4	7 9	76 5	80 1	1 013	79 6	95	WNW and W by N	147	3 37	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, <
"	14th	115 8	"	413	80 1	82 3	5 5	76 8	79 0	0 979	78 6	95	WNW and W by S	231	1 76	Cloudy, o g, d, p
"	15th	149 6	1 3	528	83 6	89 9	11 9	78 0	80 2	986	78 8	85	WSW and variable	95	0 24	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 491
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 543
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	9 9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93 7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82 8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 8
The extreme variation of temperature	14 1
The maximum temperature	90 6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	15
	%
The mean relative humidity	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th July 1899	6 99
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 69
The total fall from 1st January to 15th July 1899	44 12
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	27 51

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o, overcast, g, gloomy, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder; <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 17th July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 15th July 1899			Week ending Saturday the 16th July 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	483	68,665	1,092	244	20,825	254
Jute	7	3,650	57	8	3,425	68
Firewood	15	7,250	99	52	33,575	510
Other articles	746	1,99,010	2,603	520	1,44,687	1,834
Total	1,251	2,78,575	3,851	824	2,02,512	2,666

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N B, DACCA, K D, AND ASSAM BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of July 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 8 days	240 6,0	1,06 800 0 0	6 82 540 0	1 07 080 0 0	6 560 0 0	2 20 440 0 0	37 770	35 835	73 605
Or per mile of railway	289	128 0 0	818 0	128 0 0	7 0 0	*257 0 0			
For previous weeks of half year						..			
Total for 1 week	240 6 0	1 06 800 0 0	6 82 540 0	1 07 080 0 0	6 560 0 0	2 20 440 0 0	37 770	35 835	73 605
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	250 157	1 07 903 0 0	9 39 595 0	1 28 718 0 0	9 275 0 0	2 45 896 0 0	42 447	41 138	83 585
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	306	132 0 0	1 149 0	157 0 0	3 0 0	292 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	250,157	1 07 903 0 0	9 39 595 0	1 28 718 0 0	9 275 0 0	2 45 896 0 0	42 447	41 138	83 585

* Excluding steamer earnings

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of July 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 8 days	28 200	8 820 0 0	9,700 0	1 160 0 0	140 0 0	10 120 0 0	3,030	1 400	4 430
Or per mile of railway	329	103 0 0	113 0	13 0 0	2 0 0	118 0 0			
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1 week	28 200	8 820 0 0	9 700 0	1 160 0 0	140 0 0	10 120 0 0	3 030	1,400	4 430
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year ..	30 815	9 017 0 0	32 799 0	1 930 0 0	196 0 0	11 143 0 0	3 020	3 000	6 020
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	358	105 0 0	381 0	23 0 0	2 0 0	130 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30 815	9 017 0 0	32,799 0	1 930 0 0	196 0 0	11 143 0 0	3,020	3 000	6,020

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of July 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 8 days	3 180	780 0 0	1 250 0	100 0 0		880 0 0	360	792*	1 152
Or per mile of railway	96	24 0 0	38 0	3 0 0		27 0 0			
For previous week of half year ..				..					
Total for 1 week	3 180	780 0 0	1,250 0	100 0 0		880 0 0	360	792	1,152
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year							..	..	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..				....	...			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..								...	..

* Includes ballast train miles 624.

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 8 days	1 900	510 0 0	4,590 0	460 0 0	90 0 0	1 060 0 0	210	1,584*	1 794
Or per mile of railway	77	21 0 0	185 0	18 0 0	4 0 0	43 0 0		..	
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1 week	1,900	510 0 0	4 590 0	460 0 0	90 0 0	1 060 0 0	210	1 584	1,794
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									...

* Includes ballast train miles 1,344

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 33 73 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for 8 days	2 340	1 020 0 0	12 050 0	720 0 0	80 0 0	1 820 0 0	350	†1 040	1 390
Or per mile of railway	69	30 0 0	357 0	22 0 0		*52 0 0			
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1 week	2 340	1 020 0 0	12 050 0	720 0 0	80 0 0	1 820 0 0	350	1 040	1 390
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	1 631	577 0 0	1 7[illegible]1 0	1 [illegible] 0 0	150 0 0	903 0 0	213	183	396
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	74	26 0 0	79 0	8 [illegible] 0	1 0 0	35 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1 631	577 0 0	1 [illegible]1 0	1[illegible]6 0 0	150 0 0	903 0 0	213	183	396

* Excluding ferry
† Includes ballast train miles 562

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 125 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for last 13 days of June	65 301	31 030 0 0	82 101 0	6 69[illegible] 0 0	13 1[illegible]7 0 0	50 [illegible]23 0 0	9 673	4 789	14 [illegible]2
Or per mile of railway per week	281	134 0 0	354 0	[illegible]3 0 0	57 0 0	2[illegible]0 0 0			... ..
For previous 24 weeks of half year ...	811,018	3,11 066 0 0	15 38 411 0	1 09 6[illegible]0 0 0	64 98 0 0	4 85 514 0 0	120 5[illegible]0	5[illegible] 769	1[illegible]8 [illegible]
Total for 26 weeks	87[illegible] 319	3 42 0[illegible]6 0 0	16 20 57[illegible] 0	1,16 31[illegible] 0 0	77 9 5 0 0	5,3[illegible] 436 0 0	130 [illegible]63	6[illegible] [illegible]8	1[illegible] [illegible]1
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding last 12 days of previous year	72 807	18,061 0 0	1,56 450 0	6,021 0 0	9 467 0 0	35 040 0 0	7 328	4 [illegible]08	11 836
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	339	88 0 0	730 0	31 0 0	44 0 0	103 0 0			...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	560 82[illegible]	3,45,780 0 0	15,03 331 0	1,07 944 0 0	74,359 0 0	5 28 083 0 0	127 [illegible]63	56 631	184-1[illegible]

* Audited up to 20th May 1899

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the first 8 days of July 1899	15,270	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898 ..	14,757	0	0
Increase . ..	513	0	0
Receipts per mile for the first 8 days of July 1899 .. .	299	6	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	289	5	8
Increase	10	0	11
Receipts from 1st July to 8th July 1899	15,270	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	14,757	0	0
Increase	513	0	0

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No. 30 of 1899.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1898

RESOLUTION—No 36J.R.T.

POLICE

Dated Yacht Rhotas, the 18th July 1899

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1898

The Annual Report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate

The Annual Report of the Presidency Magistrate of the Northern Division

Read also—

The Reports for the two previous years and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Mr. James held the office of Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

2. The following table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during each of the last five years —

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town	41,512	45,291	51,855	52,866	65,058
Suburbs	13,014	13,589	15,064	13,761	13,428
Total	54,526	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486

The abnormal rise in the town in 1898 is entirely due to an enormous increase in the number of applications for summonses under the Municipal Act, 33,105 having been received in the year under report against 17,617 in 1897 Of these applications, no less than 20,106 related to failure to take out licenses for professions, callings and trades, and 3,252 to similar failure in regard to carriages and animals The increase is explained to have been due to a large number of people having left Calcutta or changed their shops during the scare caused by the plague. It has not been stated that it was wholly due to this cause and, from the inquiries made at the time, the Lieutenant-Governor was greatly disappointed to find that the main cause was nothing less than the laxity of the Municipal subordinates Had they insisted on the punctual taking out of licenses, and applied for summonses against defaulters in due time, the Magistrates' Courts would not have been swamped with 14,416 applications in the month of June 1898 This matter formed the subject of correspondence with the Corporation, measures were taken to assist the Magistrates in the disposal of the work as quickly as possible and, after much delay, a system was introduced, which ought to have been adopted long before, for ensuring that neglect in taking out licenses shall have reasonably prompt notice and action. But it is altogether wrong that the Criminal Courts should be used as the ordinary method for enforcing the payment of taxes, and the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill have most properly introduced a procedure for the recovery of arrears of these taxes, which will very greatly reduce the necessity for proceeding against defaulters in the Courts and prevent, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, the possibility of the recurrence of a state of affairs, which justly excited very strong comment

The table below compares the crime reported during the past five years in the town and suburbs together, showing separately cognizable and non-cognizable crime, and offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the Municipal and other laws —

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cognizable—					
Penal Code ..	7,492	6,836	8,116	9,109	8,786
Miscellaneous . .	23,316	24,392	26,714	28,019	26,708
Non-cognizable—					
Penal Code ..	6,277	6,760	6,608	6,259	5,479
Miscellaneous	17,441	20,892	25,481	23,240	37,513
Total	54,526	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486

The figures of cognizable crime for 1897 and 1898 given in the report have been found incorrect on investigation The errors show much carelessness, which must be avoided in future.

3. In the following statement are shown the cognizable and non-cognizable cases which were sent up by the Police or taken up direct by the Magistrates during the last two years and the number tried and their results, and also the division of work between the Courts of the Presidency and Suburban Magistrates —

Court	Cases instituted			Cases tried				Number of cases ending in conviction			
	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct	Non cognizable cases	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct	Non cognizable cases	Total	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct	Non cognizable cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division Court	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	477	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	711	[illegible]
Southern ditto	[illegible] 434	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bench Court	[illegible] 531	[illegible]	32 70[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]1	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 50[illegible]	[illegible]
High Court								[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	30 031 [illegible]
Total	2[illegible] 480	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	8 810	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 7
Figures for preceding year	[illegible]	[illegible] 12	24 013	[illegible] 20	8[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 1	[illegible]	6 017	[illegible]
Northern Division Suburban Court	3 771	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 310	[illegible]	2 010	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]21	2 [illegible]	1
Southern Division Suburban Court	2 8[illegible]	126	[illegible]	2 [illegible] 0	73	41[illegible]	0	2 314	[illegible]	203	[illegible]
Court of Session								[illegible] 12 1	2	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 134 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 178	[illegible]	3[illegible]	3 057	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Figures for preceding year	7 [illegible]	[illegible]70	[illegible] 7[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 42,600, of which 38,202, or 89 67 per cent, ended in convictions. Of these the police sent up 29,390 cognizable cases and obtained convictions in 28,443, or 96 77 per cent The Magistrates took up direct 2,138 cases and convicted in 798 or 37 32 per cent Of 36,814 non-cognizable cases instituted in the town, only 8,810 were actually tried The bulk of the cases which did not come on for trial were, no doubt, those under the Municipal Act, for omission to take out licenses, of which the Chief Presidency Magistrate explains that a very large number was struck off because service of processes could not be effected, while many more were dismissed owing to the licenses being subsequently taken out

4 The cases declared false in the town and suburbs during the year were 152 in number, the percentage of false to true cases being 19 Out of 111 false cases in the town, prosecutions under the Penal Code were instituted in 15. In 10 of these convictions were obtained, and fines were imposed, aggregating Rs 77, in 4 cases the accused were discharged, and 1 case was withdrawn Out of 41 false cases in the suburbs prosecutions were instituted in 8, in 7 of which convictions were obtained, fines aggregating Rs 100 being imposed in 5 cases and the accused in the remaining 2 being sentenced to two and three months' imprisonment respectively It is not shown whether any use was made of the provisions of sections 250 and 553, Criminal Procedure Code, in the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrates Information on this subject should be given in future reports The number of prosecutions for false charges is again small, and the punishments awarded in the cases tried appear to be generally quite inadequate for so serious an offence.

5. *Property stolen and recovered* —The value of property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs 2,76,460 against Rs 3,06,963 in 1897, and the recoveries amounted to Rs 1,82,350 against Rs 1,72,629, the percentage on the property stolen being 65 95 against 56 23.

6. *Cognizable offences in the Town*.—The total number of cognizable offences in the town was 25,796 against 26,592 in the preceding year. A decrease occurred in offences, both serious and minor, against the person and property under the Indian Penal Code, and also in offences under special and local laws There were 10 cases relating to coinage and forgery of currency notes against 7 in 1897, two important convictions being obtained in respect of forged notes Two riots were committed in connection with plague measures, in both of which convictions were obtained. In 2 cases of murder capital sentence was passed in 1 the accused is still at large, and in the fourth the murderer was found to be insane There was one case of murder by robbers, in which no clue could be obtained Cases of grievous hurt decreased from 47 to 39, and cases of kidnapping also showed a reduction from 6 to 1 The number of robberies was 3—the same as in 1897. Burglaries were fewer than in the preceding four years, being 124 against 152 in 1897, 185 in 1896, 134 in 1895 and 141 in 1894 Detection followed in 73 cases, and 77 persons were convicted. Thefts also show a large decrease, the total being 1,060 against 1,700 in 1897. Of these, 857 cases were detected, 855 persons being convicted There was a further decrease in the number of cases of criminal breach of trust, the total for the year being 153 against 187 in 1897 and 476 in 1896 Many cases of a civil nature appear to have been formerly brought before the Magistrates. Action was taken against vagrants and bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in 242 cases against 80 in 1897, and 235 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour against 85. The increase shows greater energy on the part of the police in a direction in which it was needed The larger number of cases and of persons bound down possibly accounts in part for the decrease in burglaries and thefts Offences against the Police and other Acts numbered 12,312 against 10,717 in 1897, and there were 108 prosecutions under the Shipping Act against 70 in 1897. The cases under the Port Act were 784 in number, being approximately the same as in the preceding year Prosecutions for cruelty to animals showed a decrease from 7,323 in 1897 to 6,636 in the year under review.

7 *Non cognizable crime in the Town*.—Three important cases of forgery were successfully prosecuted during the year In one of them an attempt was made fraudulently to obtain possession of a large sum of money lying to the credit of a suit pending before the High Court Several of these cases are under enquiry, and it appears that a number of persons have been engaged for some time in putting forward false claimants for money in deposit in the High Court The number of cases under the Calcutta Municipal Act was nearly double that in the preceding year, as already shown. Bogus firms carrying on fraudulent business, details of which have been given in previous reports continue to decrease, the number at the end of the year being 42 against 57 at the end of 1897.

8 *Cognizable crime in the Suburbs*.—There was a decrease in cognizable offences in the suburbs from 7,301 in 1897 to 6,419 in 1898 It was common to all classes of crime, except class 1 (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice) There were 7 cases of counterfeiting coin against 6 in the previous year A serious riot occurred, in which two medical officers on plague duty were attacked by a mob. On their being followed into the second storey of a house where they had been given shelter by the owner, one of the officers fired and wounded two men, both of whom died subsequently Seven of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. There were 3 murders against 4 and 29 cases of grievous hurt against 34 in 1897. Cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon fell from 38 in 1897 to 21 in the year under review. A dacoity occurred in the outlying Tollyganj section. Arrests were made, but no conviction was obtained Burglaries and thefts showed a decrease from 127 and 631 cases respectively in 1897 to 71 and 330 cases in 1898. In the suburbs, as in the town, proceedings were taken against a larger number of vagrants and bad characters, under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-one persons were sent up, and order to furnish security for good behaviour was passed against 26, 3 being still under trial at the end of the year

9. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The total number of non-cognizable cases was 6,178 against 6,777 in the previous year There was a decrease in the number of municipal cases from 5,270 in 1897 to 4,439 in 1898.

10. *Suicides and accidental deaths* —There were 89 suicides during the year against 101 in 1897. The number of accidental deaths was 329 against 331 in 1897. The Police appear to have exercised greater vigilance in checking rash driving, 130 drivers having been prosecuted for this offence against 100 in 1897. The number of fatal accidents in the Port of Calcutta was 87, of which 73 were by drowning

11 *Working of the Arms Act* —At the beginning of the year 3,249 fire-arms were in the hands of licensed dealers. The number imported was 3,715, and 1,319 weapons were purchased in the country In all 5,309 weapons were sold against 5,568 in 1897. The balance in hand at the end of the year consisted of 3,610 pieces Importations of guns and rifles were smaller than in the previous year. The figures show that revolvers and pistols are imported in steadily increasing numbers year by year Twelve prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act during the year The most important case was a prosecution of an officer of a German steamer for importing a number of revolvers and offering them for sale without a license

12. *European Vagrancy Act* – At the close of 1897 there were 17 European vagrants in the Work-house, and 48 were admitted during the year. Twenty-seven were released on obtaining employment Altogether 11 persons were deported, after entering into agreements under the Vagrancy Act. Twenty-two seamen had resort to the Alms-house, and passages were arranged for them by the Superintendent

13 *Fire-Brigade Act.*—The Brigade was employed at 40 fires during the year, 13 in the town and on the river, 13 in the suburbs, and 14 in Howrah The number of fires attended in 1897 was 32 The manual engines at out-stations rendered assistance in 10 fires Eighty-nine other fires occurred in which the loss was trifling, being under Rs 7 in each case The estimated loss of property by fire during the year was Rs. 4,9[illegible],220 against Rs 2,43,760 in 1897

14 *Strength and discipline of the Police Force* —The sanctioned strength of the Force at the end of the year was 3,004 against 3,007 on the last day of 1897. This number includes police permanently supplied to the Port Commissioners and other public bodies and private individuals. Sixteen members of the force were punished judicially during the year against 5 in 1897 Fifty-nine men were dismissed against 60 in 1897 The total of minor punishments was 501 There were 20 desertions against 6 in the preceding year Proposals were submitted to the Government of India during the year for sanction to a considerable increase to the strength of the Force, and final orders are awaited The necessity for a body of armed police was again felt in the past year, during the excitement which arose on the occurrence of plague and the adoption of precautionary and preventive measures A large force of Military and Reserve Police was brought down from the districts, and their presence in the city proved of great value to the Commissioner of Police in preserving order.

15. *Old offenders and Anthropometry* —The police kept surveillance over 744 released offenders. Out of 1,093 persons convicted of offences againt property, and whose antecedents were unknown to the police, previous convictions were proved against 164—by means of anthropometry in the case of 27, and by finger prints in the other cases. Previous convictions were proved against 480 offenders in all, against 517 in the previous year.

16. *Judicial Work* —Mr Pearson was on leave from the beginning of the year until the 2nd April, from which date until the end of the year he held the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr Bonnaud officiated during his absence. The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hussein, C I E, was Magistrate of the Northern Division during the year, except from the 14th October to the 28th November 1898, when Mr Bonnaud acted.

17. *Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate* —The total number of cases instituted during the year and pending from the previous year was 10,930 against 11,986 in the previous year. A total of 11,963 persons was concerned in these cases, of whom 10,659 were convicted and 1,292 discharged.

Appeals were preferred against the order of the Court in 27 cases. In 21 cases the appeals were summarily rejected and in 6 they were dismissed. Motions were made to the High Court in 8 cases, of which 1 only was successful

18 *Court of the Northern Division Magistrate.*—The total number of cases instituted was 16,812 against 16,966 in the year preceding. Of 18,749 persons appearing before the Court, 17,989 were convicted and 696 were acquitted or discharged Appeals were preferred in 42 cases, and the order of the Lower Court was upheld in all except 1, which was remanded for re-trial. Motions were made to the High Court in 22 cases, and of these 1 was partially successful, the case being remanded for further evidence.

19. The following statement compares the number of persons against whom process issued in non-cognizable cases, with the numbers actually appearing before the Court in each of the past two years —

Name of Court	Number of persons against whom process issued		Number of persons actually appearing		Percentage of persons appearing to persons against whom process issued		Remarks
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chief Presidency Magistrate	2 837	2 3[illegible]1	857	886	30 2	38 2	
Presidency Magistrate Northern Division	4 904	3 636	1 351	1 158	27 5	31 8	
Honorary Presidency Magistrates ...	19 880	32,637	12 174	17 320	61 2	53	
Total	27 621	38 504	14 382	19 364	52	50 2	

20 *Work of Honorary Magistrates*—A total of 2,070 cases was transferred for trial to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates against 2,493 in the previous year, and 2,599 cases to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly as compared with 2,944 in 1897 Of the 4,669 cases thus transferred, 3,264 were from the Southern and 1,405 from the Northern Division Of 6,475 persons who appeared before the Courts in these cases, 4,659 were convicted and 1,788 acquitted or discharged Appeals were preferred in 14 of the cases, but the conviction was upheld in all The High Court was moved in 6 cases, in 2 of which the order was set aside. The number of Municipal cases which came before the Honorary Magistrates was 32,702 Of these, 16,890 were struck off, and of the 15,812 cases which came on for trial, 10,271 resulted in acquittal or discharge and 5,227 in conviction. The amount of fines imposed in Municipal cases was Rs. 30,989-14 against Rs 23,280-14 in the previous year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 22,257-8 was realised Practically the whole of the cases instituted by the Corporation under Act II (B.C.) of 1888 is disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates The very large number of cases struck off indicates much waste of labour in issuing processes, which could have been avoided if the Municipal establishment had been more energetic in compelling the taking out of licenses An extra clerical staff had to be employed. Since the commencement of the present year three additional clerks have been sanctioned for the Bench for one year. If it be found necessary to retain this establishment permanently, the matter should be separately submitted for the orders of Government The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Honorary Magistrates who have assisted in disposing of the large amount of work done by the Bench, and especially those whom Mr Pearson mentions as having frequently attended out of their regular turn to take the place of absentees.

21 Since the close of the year the Government has received representations from public bodies urging the necessity for the appointment of a third Stipendiary Magistrate The matter will be settled on the Lieutenant-Governor's return to Calcutta.

22 The efficiency of the Calcutta Police Administration has been maintained under Mr James' control, and he again acknowledges the assistance rendered by Mr. Paget, the Deputy Commissioner. Several of the Superintendents and Inspectors are commended for their good work.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information and for communication to the Presidency Magistrates.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and the Municipal Department of this Government, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON INLAND EMIGRATION REPORT FOR 1898

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EMIGRATION

Calcutta, the 20th July 1899.

RESOLUTION—No 2186

READ—

The Report of the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, on Inland Emigration for the year 1898

DR. C BANKS held the appointment of Superintendent of Emigration throughout the year

2 In accordance with the orders of Government contained in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the Inland Emigration Report for 1897, the Superintendent of Emigration has in section 1 of his Report summarized the more important questions connected with Inland Emigration which engaged the attention of Government during the year These were—

(1) the precautionary measures adopted by Government to protect the tea industry from the spread of the plague,

(2) the arrangements for the segregation of emigrants infected with cholera, small pox, and other contagious diseases at Sara, Naihati, and the various halting places along the emigration routes to the labour districts in Assam,

(3) the revision of the rules issued under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, and the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C) of 1889, in order to improve the transit of emigrants to Assam, Sylhet and Cachar, and

(4) the opening of an alternative route for emigrants proceeding to Cachar and Sylhet *via* Chandpur

The arrangements under items (2) and (3) in the above list are now being carried out, the orders of the Government of India as to the establishments proposed for the various halting places having been recently received

Besides these administrative measures, the amendment of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, with the object of removing abuses in connection with the recruitment and despatch of coolies to Assam, was under consideration, and since the close of the year the opinion of this Government on the subject has been submitted to the Government of India

3. *Contractors' emigrants* —There were three licensed contractors with depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta during 1898, of whom one closed his business on the 9th July 1898 They had 14 recruiters working under them as against 15 in the preceding year, and they registered 2,867 coolies as against 5,227 in 1897. This large decrease of 2,360 in the number of emigrants recruited on behalf of licensed contractors during the year was no doubt due to the greater prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-supplies Of the 2,867 coolies, all but 30 were registered in the 24-Parganas, which corroborates the conclusion drawn in last year's Resolution that contractors depend largely on the numerous free emigration depôts in Calcutta for their supply of labour Of the coolies registered, 45 per cent were natives of Bengal, 1 5 came from Bihar, nearly 5 per cent. were natives of Orissa, hardly any came from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 21 per cent were natives of the Central Provinces, 7 per cent. of Central India, and 19 per cent. were natives of Madras. These details are based on the statements of the emigrants themselves, and cannot be regarded as absolutely correct. Out of the 2,867 emigrants, 5 were discharged and 6 deserted from sub depôts, reducing the total number to 2,856 To this number must be added 99 coolies who were already in the depôts on the first day of the year, and one infant born in a depôt, raising the total number of persons accommodated in the depôts to 2,956. Of these, 41 were discharged, 78 deserted, 3 died, 1 was rejected, 52 remained over in the depôts at the close of the year, and 9 were unaccounted for. These last belonged to the depôt which was closed during the year. The percentage of sickness during 1898 amounted to 0 27 as against 1 82 in the previous year, and the death-rate per mille was 1·01 as against 6 87. These figures show that the health

of the emigrants was good, and no case of cholera, small pox, chicken-pox or measles occurred during the year. The percentage of contracts for four years on the total number of contracts registered rose to 90 9 as against 81 4 in the previous year The emigrants despatched to Goalundo numbered 2,817, including 49 despatched from Calcutta on the 31st December 1897 Of these, 1,957 emigrants were landed in Assam, and 839 went to Cachar and Sylhet

4 *Special Local Agents*—During the year under report 11 special local agents were licensed as against 8 in the previous year Their recruiting operations, which were confined to the districts of Manbhum, Ranchi, the Sonthal Parganas, and Singhbhum, resulted in the enlistment of 7,447 emigrants as against 15,471 in 1897. This considerable falling off in the number registered, notwithstanding the employment of a larger number of special local agents, must also be attributed to the return of prosperity locally. The proportion of labourers to dependents was approximately 3 to 1 Of the entire number, Manbhum contributed nearly 73 per cent, Ranchi 26 5 per cent, and the Sonthal Parganas 0 5 per cent Of the total number of emigrants, 7,261 were registered for Assam, 81 for Cachar and 105 for Sylhet Of these, 5,386 were despatched to Goalundo, where they arrived without casualty, while at Goalundo there were 34 releases and 7 desertions, the number of emigrants being thus reduced to 5,345, of whom 5,207 were embarked for Assam, 80 for Cachar and 58 for Sylhet Of the number despatched to Assam, 15 deserted and 9 died, 8 of the deaths being due to cholera, the percentage of the total number of casualties amounting to 0 46 and of deaths to 0 17 as against 0 84 and 0 69, respectively, in the previous year No casualties occurred among the emigrants embarked for Cachar and Sylhet One hundred and eighteen emigrants left for Assam *viâ* Dhubri, and duly arrived at their destination

5 *Certificated garden sardars*—There were 4,306 certificated garden sardars and 31 sardarnis as against 4,439 sardars and 65 sardarnis in 1897 The marginal table gives the number for each of the last five years, and shows that the number of sardars and sardarnis has been gradually on the decrease since 1895 No licenses of local agents were cancelled or certificates of garden sardars withdrawn during the year The number of coolies registered by garden sardars and sardarnis amounted to 13,624 and 71, respectively, as against 18,775 and 184 in the previous year—a decrease, for which the prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-grains is again responsible Of the 13,695 emigrants, 12,522 were registered for Assam, 361 for Cachar, and 812 for Sylhet The total number of emigrants who left the districts of recruitment during the year for embarkation at Goalundo was 19,280, of whom 10 were released, 2 deserted, and 2 died at Goalundo Of the remaining 19,266, 17,052 were embarked for Assam, 875 for Cachar, and 1,339 for Sylhet Out of the 918 sardari emigrants who were despatched to Assam *viâ* Dhubri, 4 died of cholera at that place, and the remaining 914 were landed at their destination as there was no casualty on the passage by steamer

Year	Number of—		Local agents
	Sardars	Sardarnis	
1894	5 274	156	138
1895	5,317	164	172
1896	4 748	73	164
1897	4 439	65	119
1898	4,306	31	144

6. *Free emigrants*—The figures as to free emigration, which are only approximately accurate, are derived from information received from the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri as to the number passing through these stations. Their reports show that 21,054 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo, and 1,463 for Dhubri, giving a total of 22,517 as against 54,934 in 1897. Of the coolies who travelled *via* Goalundo, 3 deserted, 2 died, and 31 were released at that place, the total casualties thus amounting to 36 Of the remaining 21,018 emigrants, 8,314 were bound for Assam, among whom 2 desertions and 8 deaths subsequently occurred, but no casualty of any description occurred *en route* among the 4,465 and 8,239 free emigrants who embarked for Cachar and Sylhet, respectively Out of the 1,463 free emigrants who were despatched to Dhubri, 1,431 eventually arrived, the casualties numbering 32 as against 187 in the previous year In addition to this number, 6,950 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, bringing the actual number of arrivals at Dhubri to 8,381. This number was increased

by the 5 emigrants that remained at Dhubri at the close of the previous year to 8,386 Among these there were 218 casualties, viz., 208 released, 6 desertions, and 4 deaths. Eventually 8,155 were re-embarked and 13 left behind at Dhubri Of the number embarked, 7,952 executed labour contracts, and 203 proceeded as free emigrants.

7 *Execution of contracts* —The following statement gives the figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882 —

Place	Three years				Four years.				Grand Total
	Contractors coolies	Special local agents coolies	Garden sardars coolies	Total	Contractors coolies	Special local Agents' coolies	Garden sardars coolies	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam			225	225	1 574	5,282	6 580	13 445	13 670
Cachar		13	147	160	384	40	50	474	634
Sylhet	202	14	312	528	63	42	158	262	790
Total for 1898	202	27	684	913	2 020	5 364	6,797	14,181	15,094
Total for 1897	694	643	8 496	9 833	3,041	9,645	1 354	14 040	23,873

Fifteen thousand and ninety-four contracts were executed during 1898, of which 6 per cent were for three years, and 94 per cent. for four years. In 1897 the number of contracts executed was 23,873, of which 41 per cent. were for three years, and 59 for four years

8 *Offences connected with emigration and inspection of depôts* —The quarterly returns of offences connected with emigration submitted by district officers and their annual reports of inspection of cooly depôts are dealt with separately, and need not be noticed here

9 *Summary* —The following table summarizes the statistics of emigrants registered to proceed during the year from the recruiting districts to the labour districts in Assam *viâ* Calcutta, Goalundo, and Dhubri.—

	1897				1898			
	Viâ Calcutta	*Viâ* Goalundo	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total	*Viâ* Calcutta	*Viâ* Goalundo	*Viâ* Dhubri	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number registered through licensed contractors	5,227			5,227	2,863		4	2,867
Number registered through special local agents		11,881	3,590	15 471	...	5 511	1,936	7 447
Number registered through certificated garden sardars		15,519	3 440	18,959		8 482	5,213	13,695
Free emigrants		46,940*	7 994	54,934		21 054*	1 463	22 517
Total	5 227	74,340	15 024	94,591	2 863	35,047	8,616	46,526

* These figures include the free emigrants who were landed at Dhubri for execution of contracts

Taking all classes of emigrants together, the results of the year's operations show that during 1898 there was a decrease of 48,065 in the number of coolies embarked for the labour districts in Assam, an obvious consequence of the abundant harvests and improved comfort of the later year.

10 *Transport* —Emigrants were conveyed from Goalundo to the labour districts by steamers, and these vessels were inspected at certain places *en route* by officers specially appointed for the work. The average length of the river journey to Assam was during 1898 from six to eight days, and to Cachar and Sylhet from one to six days. Of the 3,934 batch way-bills of emigrants proceeding *viâ* Goalundo, issued in 1898, 3,443, or 87 per cent., were eventually returned to the Superintendent of Emigration. In 1897 out of a total of 4,199 batch way-bills issued, 3,634, or 86 per cent., were returned to that officer. In regard to the despatches from Dhubri, out of a total of 261 batch way-bills issued, 209, or 80 per cent., were returned in 1898 as against 817, or 77 per cent, in the preceding year.

11. *Casualties* —As compared with the decrease in the number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts, there has been more than a corresponding

decrease in the total number of casualties, the total of which fell from 2,507, or 2·53 per cent., in 1897 to 609, or 1·19, during the year under report Deaths from cholera amounted to 0 11 per cent. as against 0·99 per cent in the preceding year, while the mortality from other causes fell from 0 12 per cent during 1897 to 0·03 per cent in 1898. The number of casualties among free emigrants also decreased from 2·53 per cent in 1897 to 1 43 per cent during 1898 There has been also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths among this class of emigrants, which was only 24, or 0 1 per cent, during 1898, as against 541, or 0·98 per cent, during 1897.

12 The thanks of Government are due to Dr Banks for the active and careful discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Emigration. There was a marked improvement in all the circumstances and arrangements relating to coolie emigration to Assam.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A SLACK,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE LEGAL AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

No 37J R.T

RESOLUTION

JUDICIAL

Dated Yacht Rhotas, the 20th July 1899

READ—

The Report on the Legal Affairs of the Government of Bengal for the year 1898-99

Read also—

The Reports of the two previous years, and the orders of Government recorded thereon

The report is submitted by Mr. Piatt, who was Legal Remembrancer at the close of the year. There were several changes in the appointment during the year, due to the temporary promotion to the High Court of Mr Wilkins, the substantive incumbent, and Messrs Piatt and Gupta, officiating incumbents

2 Only one appeal in which the Government is interested was pending before the Privy Council It relates to a claim to lands against the Syedpore Trust Estate, which is managed by the Collector of Khulna The appeal is against a decision of the High Court, on appeal, rejecting the claim.

3 The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1898 99 with those of the two preceding years —

	Original suits			Appeals— Before Lower Courts			Appeals— Before High Court			Total			Remarks
	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Decided in favour of Government	118	143	142(a)	35	51	30(b)	14	33	26(c)	167	227	198	(a) 17 cases were governed by 8 judgments
2 Decided against Government	54	36	45(e)	7	10	16(d)	6	3	5	67	40	96	(b) 5 appeals by 2 judgments
3 Compromised remanded or withdrawn	24	29	48	2	1	6	2	4	33	28	34	87	(c) 29 cases by 7 judgments
4 Percentage in favour of Government	72 8	82 1	71 5	83 3	91 1	69·2	73 6	91 6	78 2	74 5	82 2	71 7	(d) 7 appeals by 3 judgments (e) 9 appeals by 1 judgment

Excluding cases under the Land Acquisition Act, the figures are as follow —

	Original suits			Appeals— Before Lower Courts			Appeals— Before High Court			Total			Remarks.
	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Decided in favour of Government	103	121	88	35	51	30(b)	14	21	12	134	193	130	(a) 20 cases were governed by 3 judgments
2 Decided against Government	37	26	49(a)	7	10	16(c)	5	2	4	49	38	69	(b) 5 appeals by 2 judgments
3 Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	19	27	31	2	1	6	2	3	33	28	31	70	(c) 7 appeals by 3 judgments
4 Percentage in favour of Government	79 2	82 3	73 3	83 3	91 1	69 2	73 0	91 3	75	77 4	83 5	72 5	

There was an increase under all heads of litigation except that of appeals in the Lower Courts, the total of all cases being 381, against 310 and 262 respectively in the two preceding years. Excluding suits compromised, remanded or withdrawn, the percentage of successful cases was lower than in either of the two preceding years, being 71·7 against 82 2 and 74 5 in 1897 and 1896 respectively.

4 Out of 64 appeals before the High Court, 33 are shown as having been compromised, remanded or withdrawn It would be convenient if in future years the cases remanded are shown separately from those compromised or withdrawn. Five cases were decided against Government and of each of these the Legal Remembrancer gives a brief account In three the Government was defendant-respondent, and in two defendant-appellant In the Lower Appellate Courts the percentage of successful cases was 69 2, twelve cases being decided against Government. In five of these a second appeal has been preferred to the High Court In the Courts of first instance there were 265 cases, out of which 48 were compromised or withdrawn, while of the remainder 71 5 were decided in favour of Government, two or more cases governed by one judgment being counted as one. No special interest appears to attach to any of the litigation in which the Government was concerned during the year, and no irregularities on the part of officers giving rise to litigation are brought to notice

5 The following statement shows the result of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years —

	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
Decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	2,206	3,041	2,439
Ditto against the Court of Wards	162	183	186
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	159	249	184
Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards	93 1	94 3	86 8

The percentage of successful appeals before the High Court was 85 7, against 60 in the previous year and 75 in 1896-97. This result is satisfactory That in the Lower Appellate Courts was less so, only 56 6 per cent. of the cases having been successful, against 76 5 in the preceding year In the Courts of first instance the number of cases was large, 2,625 suits having been instituted Of these, excluding cases compromised or withdrawn, 95 3 per cent were successful.

6 The following table shows the amounts realised under decrees in favour of Government during the year 1898-99 compared with the two preceding years —

	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
Brought forward from last year	41,435	43,057	55,284
Decreed during the year .	22,196	33,311	18,769
Total amount due	63,631	76,368	74,053
Amount realised	20,574	21,084	20,630
Percentage of amount recovered to total amount due ..	32 3	27 6	27 8

The percentage of realisations was practically the same as in the preceding year The heaviest outstanding balances were in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Ranchi, Midnapore, Tippera, Darbhanga, Gaya, Faridpur, Chittagong and Backergunge The explanations given of the short realisations show that in Midnapore, Gaya, Faridpur and Chittagong the success attained in realising amounts which were recoverable during the year was very small. A sum of Rs 450-5 6 was distributed in rewards to officers in three districts whose special exertions led to the recovery of sums aggregating Rs 3,800-6-9, which could not be realised in the ordinary way

7. In Court of Wards' cases the realisations under decrees were worse than in either of the two preceding years, being only 26 3 per cent. against 30·2 and 28·8. The attention of the Commissioners concerned will be drawn to the failure of the District Officers to submit returns for the estates mentioned in paragraph 72 of the Report

8. The revised Civil Suit Rules, the issue of which has been delayed owing to the necessity of making certain references to the Accountant General on matters of account, will shortly be published.

9 The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that in almost every section of the work of the Legal Remembrancer's office there has been a distinct decline during the past year.

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and to the Solicitor to Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue and to the Revenue Department of this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Report and of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PALAMAU GOVERNMENT ESTATE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 20th July 1899

RESOLUTION—No 2423

READ—

The Final Report on the settlement of the Palamau Government Estate in the district of Palamau

Read also—

Letters No 288A, dated the 30th March 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No 3298, dated the 21st February 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No 736L R, dated the 16th November 1898, from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, reviewing the Settlement Officer's Final Report

Letter No 569A, dated the 15th June 1899, from the Board of Revenue, on the subject of the grant of pattas to the raiyats

THE new settlement of the Palamau Government estate began to take effect from September 1896, but the report of the Settlement Officer, which bears date the 24th October 1897, reached Government on the 7th April 1899. It appears that the correction of the proofs was much delayed owing to the want of time on the part of the officer engaged on the work, so that the final copies were not issued until August 1898. Considerable delay also occurred in the submission of the remarks of the Divisional Commissioner. The Lieutenant Governor, agreeing with the Board, is unable to regard the explanation offered as wholly satisfactory.

Notwithstanding certain inaccuracies noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, the Report with its appendices contains much interesting information relating to the physical features of the country, its agriculture, the habits and customs of the people, and other matters. But the accounts given in it of the traverse and cadastral survey, the preparation of the records, and the determination of the rates of rent, are meagre, and much too little has been said of the valuable work done by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr W R. Bright, who fully discussed every important question which came before Government in connection with the settlement, and by whom the proceedings were organised from the beginning, and practically the whole of the survey and record-writing and some part of the attestation supervised.

2. The Government estate, the settlement of which forms the subject of the present report, lies in pargana Palamau, part of the district of the same name. This tract, a hilly and wild region, was conquered from its Chero rulers in 1773 A.D. After several successive settlements made with the descendants of the old Rajas, the estate was purchased by Government in 1812 at an auction sale for arrears of revenue. In 1816 it was granted to the Raja of Deo, in the district of Gaya, as a reward for loyal services rendered, but was resumed in 1818 in consequence of oppression on the part of the Raj agents, a remission of Rs. 3,000 a year from the revenue of his Bihar estates being allowed to the Raja by way of compensation

3. The native rulers of Palamau had alienated a large part of the pargana as *jagirs* and other tenures granted at quit-rents, subject to a right of re-entry

in default of heirs male. Government on acquiring the rights of the old Rajas did not resume these tenures. After a searching enquiry made in 1893-94, they have been recognised as estates, permanent, heritable, and transferable and the right of Government to resume on failure of male heirs has been abandoned once for all. The villages not so given away, known as *khalsa* or personal villages, constitute the Government estate, which has been settled raiyatwari from time to time, with thikadars to collect the rents from the raiyats.

4. The last regular settlement was commenced in 1864 and completed in 1872. The total number of villages settled was 401 with a total area of 273,635·81 acres (or 427 55 square miles), out of which 30 villages were subsequently included in the Palamau Reserved Forests, while 12 were added to the roll by resumption or jungle-clearing The terms of settlement of the several villages were so fixed as to expire simultaneously on the 31st March 1894, but, when the resettlement operations were in progress the existing settlement was extended to the 31st March 1896 in order to admit of the completion of the proceedings.

5 Proposals for a resettlement of the estate were submitted to Government in September 1892, but the survey was not commenced until July 1893. The traverse survey was practically completed in the survey year 1893-94. Cadastral survey was commenced in November 1893, but, owing in great part to the slowness of the local *Kol* amins, was protracted till the end of the survey year 1894-95 In August 1895 Government decided that, in order to set back encroachments made by jagirdars or other tenure-holders and to protect the Government estate from further encroachments, the external boundaries of all the *khalsa* villages should be surveyed and demarcated in accordance with the revenue survey of 1860, except where this had already been done in the course of the survey of the cultivated blocks This work was commenced on the 10th November 1895 and completed on the 12th June 1896. The initial record-writing was done by the survey amins under the supervision of Babu Rameshwar Prashad, and this officer also did some amount of attestation under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Bright, who had drawn up detailed rules for both *khanapuri* (initial record-writing) and attestation. The Settlement Officer, Mr D H E. Sunder, joined on the 17th November 1894 The attestation work was completed in the survey year 1894 95, except for one village, which was dealt with in the following year Assessments were completed and announced to the raiyats by the end of April 1896 *Jamabandis* or rent-rolls were published in August 1896 in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII (B C) of 1879, and extracts showing the details of the lands in each holding and the rent payable were distributed to the raiyats The submission of the final report was delayed till October 1897, in consequence mainly of the deputation of the Settlement Officer to famine—relief

By a notification of the 17th July 1894, all waste lands the property of Government in the *khalsa* villages, with the exception of lands used by the villagers for cultivation or habitation, had been declared "Protected Forests" Accordingly the Settlement Officer was required to mark off, in consultation with the local Forest officers, the village areas in blocks of a convenient shape, adding to the cultivated lands such quantity of waste land as would be sufficient for the needs of the villagers The blocks of waste land left out of these village areas, if of suitable size, were to form Protected Forests. It seems, however, that the Settlement Officer failed to grasp the intention of Government, and his final report contains no mention of what he did in this matter. After the close of the settlement operations, this work was entrusted to the Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Rameswar Prashad, in charge of the Government Estate, who has completed it, and his report on the proceedings is being separately considered by Government.

6 The Palamau Government estate as now settled comprises 399 villages. The total area traversed, including jungle and waste, is 272,000 acres, or 425·22 square miles, of which 187,520 acres, or 293 93 square miles, from the occupied area, and have been cadastrally surveyed.

The aggregate area, cultivated and culturable, including homestead, held by tenants is 65,546 acres, of which 56,278 51 acres are reported to have been found actually under cultivation The Settlement Officer calculates the increase in cultivation since the last settlement at 221 per cent, taking the total cultivated area at that time to have been 17,511 44 acres The cultivated area shown in Table III appended to Mr L R Forbes' Report of the last settlement is, however, 43,426 25 acres, and on this basis the increase in cultivation amounts to only 29 6 per cent The discrepancy has been noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, and a copy of the explanation called for by him should be submitted to Government

Of the total cultivated area 10,428 20 acres are double cropped Rice occupies 23 84 per cent of the cropped area, while 54 39 per cent is covered by other food-crops The total irrigated area reported by the Settlement Officer is 8,558·58 acres *Ahars*, or reservoirs made by throwing embankments across drainage hollows or across the natural slope of fields, constitute the principal source of irrigation Mr Sunder has recommended the construction or improvement of certain *ahars* The matter is receiving the attention of the Board and the local officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a report on the action taken to give effect to the Settlement Officer's recommendations.

7 A great part of the population of Palamau consists of aboriginal tribes who were not accustomed to the ordinary system of assessing each bigha of land at a certain rate of rent, known in Palamau as the *uttokar* system, which was, therefore, at the last settlement adopted only in the case of villages where cultivation was more permanent and the raiyats were of the more advanced castes In the more jungly villages lying chiefly to the south, the system adopted was the *paraudari* system, which was the only one the aboriginal raiyats understood, and under which certain of the village lands, generally the lowlands fit for paddy, were divided into a number of *parias* or shares, each of which carried with it the right to cultivate a certain extent of *bhita* or upland free of rent The *parias* were classified as first, second and third class, according to the soil contained in each, and a rent was fixed for the whole area according to the class in which the *paria* was placed

For the new settlement it was at first decided that the *uttakar* system should be introduced wherever possible, it being left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer to continue the crude *paraudari* system where he failed to induce the raiyats to accept the other method Subsequently, in the course of his proceedings, the Settlement Officer found that the general development of the country had been such that there was no need to settle the estate partly on the *uttakar* and partly on the *paraudari* system, and in accordance with a recommendation made in his Rate Report, Government decided that throughout the estate the settlement should be made on the *uttakar* system

8 After considerable discussion it was finally decided that for purposes of assessment the two broad divisions of cultivated land, *dhankhet* and *bhita*, should each be divided into three classes First-class *dhankhet* is the lowest land on which most water remains, and which is therefore best suited to winter rice, the other two classes possess the same character but in lower degrees First-class *bhita* is the land on which *bhadoi* or autumn paddy, wheat, barley, maize and sugar cane are grown, lands yielding *marua* (*eleusine corocana*), linseed and gram have been classed as second class *bhita*, and those producing til or jinjilli (*sesamum indicum*), cotton and pulses have been classed as third-class *bhita*. This classification is the same as that current in the adjoining districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, but the Settlement Officer observes that while it appears to be understood by the more intelligent raiyats of the higher castes, the bulk of the people cannot grasp the distinction between the several classes

Whilst the above classification of soils was retained unaltered from the last settlement, the similar triple division of villages was abandoned, and in its place a more complicated division, based on a variety of factors, was introduced.

In fixing the rates, Government was influenced by the consideration that Palamau is still in a backward condition, partly owing to the absence of railways, and the vicissitudes of the rainfall. Therefore it was decided for the most part to keep to the rates of the previous settlement, and in some cases those rates were even reduced.

9. The following table shows the class of tenants, the areas held by them and the rents assessed —

Class of tenants		Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated and culturable area held by each class	Average area of cultivated and culturable lands per holding	Rent— Actually paid by tenants as found at attestation	Rent— According to settlement.	Average rent per acre as now settled	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres	Acres	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Settled raiyats	Resident	3,875	27,675 84	7 23	23,914 6 11	31,702 11 0	1 2 3	
	Non resident	1,131	11,703 90	9 90	10,988 6 5	15,215 0 0	1 4 10	
Occupancy raiyats	Resident	1,862	6,016 14	3 21	6,228 6 2	8,104 10 0	1 5 6	
	Non resident	605	2,604 26	4 20	2,754 11 9	3,815 9 0	1 7 5	
Non occupancy raiyats	Resident	3 593	10,642 22	2 97	8,098 10 5	9 019 9 0	0 13 6	
	Non resident	1,883	6,373 49	3 38	5,708 8 5	6,545 3 0	1 0 5	
Rent free holders	A Service tenures	222	385 15	1 73				
	B Chaukidari and Goraiti	19	28 63	1 50				
	C Others (Khairat, &c)	51	116 40	2 28				
Total		13,244	65,546 03		57 693 2 1	74,432 10 0		
Shikmi or under raiyats		2,519	2,977 21	1 18	5 966 14 • 6	Not settled		

The classification of raiyats into settled, occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats has been made in accordance with the principles of the Tenancy Act, although that Act is not in force in the Chota Nagpur Division, and although occupancy rights are unknown in the *jagirdari* villages The large percentage of non-occupancy raiyats shown above is due to the unstable disposition of the people. Besides the concession of occupancy rights, all the raiyats, whether rent-paying or not, have for the first time been given *mahua* trees free of rent at the rate of two trees per raiyat in the northern and four in the southern villages The flower of these trees, dried and preserved, forms a a valuable article of food for the lower classes. The resident raiyats have also been allowed to hold their homestead lands rent-free, the total area of land thus left unassessed being 991 51 acres, or an average of 0 19 acre per raiyat Of the rent free holdings, the service tenures, which are resumable, are held on the distinct understanding that they will be retained in their tenures only so long as the raiyats are satisfied with them. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner and the Board in thinking that the lands comprised in the chaukidari tenures, amounting only to 29 acres, need not be resumed, and that the service tenures referred to in paragraph 97 of the final report need not be specially sanctioned since they are all resumable save those called *khairat*, which appear to be petty maintenance grants given by the former Chero Rajas to *fakirs*, Brahmans and others

10. The total raiyati rental fixed at the last settlement was Rs. 40,843. This by various means the thikadars or farmers increased to Rs. 57,693, which was the rent actually paid as ascertained at attestation. The new rental being Rs 74,433, the increase on the attested rental amounts to 29 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that (paragraph 5, Board's report,) the incidence of the rent per acre, viz. Re 1-2 3, is moderate. The increase in the rental is due chiefly to extension of cultivation and has been accepted by the tenants.

The cost incurred was as follows —

	Total cost.	Cost per acre of the area cadastrally surveyed	Cost per acre of the total area surveyed
	Rs	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P
Survey	79,165	0 6 9	0 4 8
Settlement	40,387	0 3 5	0 2 4
Total	1,19,552	0 10 2	0 7 0

The actual expenditure incurred, and the time occcupied were, however, more than double those originally contemplated, this being due to the fact that the original estimates were based on the assumption that only 110 square miles would have to be cadastrally surveyed, whereas in reality the area was 294 square miles

11 To the rental of the estate should be added the revenue derived from the following species of trees —

(1) *Mahua trees* —Those in excess of the number allowed to the raiyats free of rent have been settled for the period of the settlement (15 years at 4 annas per tree in the northern villages and at 2 annas in the southern villages

(2) *Asan trees*, used for rearing silk cocoons, sold by auction annually by the Deputy Commissioner either for the whole estate or for groups of villages

(3) *Khair trees* used for the manufacture of *kath* or catechu and in growing lac The Deputy Commissioner has been left free to settle these trees from year to year to the best advantage. The manufacture of *kath* involves the destruction of the trees It was therefore decided in 1896 that in villages where *khair* trees are numerous some of them might be allowed to be felled, but that in others it might not be advisable to allow such destruction, specially where the trees are used for lac cultivation *Khair* trees are used also for house posts and ploughs, and for making charcoal, and the Settlement Officer recommends that the destruction of these trees in the Government estate should be stopped altogether The Deputy Commissioner does not agree in this recommendation The Conservator of Forests will be requested to have the trees in question inspected, and to submit a report as to whether, looking to the rules relating to these trees in the reserved and protected forests, it would be inadvisable to give effect to the decision already arrived at by Government.

(4) *Palas and Kusum trees* used in growing lac It was decided in 1896 that such of the trees as had already been entered in the raiyats' names in the khatians as being in their possession should be settled with them separately at the rates noted on the margin for one year, on the distinct understanding that they would be re-settled with them or not as Government might determine on receipt of fuller information. On this question and that of other lac bearing trees, the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report called for in paragraph 3 (*e*) of Government Order No. 3292L.R, dated the 17th August 1896

In the northern villages—
Palas 2 annas a tree
Kusum 6 „ „
In the southern villages—
Palas 1 anna a tree
Kusum 4 annas „

The excess *mahua* trees have been settled for a period of 15 years with the raiyats for Rs. 3,270 per annum, the *palas* and *kusum* trees were settled for 1896-97 at Rs. 10,087, and the revenue obtained from *kath* in that year was Rs. 265. No revenue was obtained from silk cocoons in 1896-97.

12. The term of settlement of the land revenue has been fixed at 15 years, commencing from the beginning of the Fasli year in September 1896. The kists fixed at the last settlement were 4 annas, due on the 28th October, 8 annas on the 28th January, and 4 annas on the 28th March, paid respectively from the sale-proceeds of the *bhadoi* crops, of the paddy and other *kharif* crops, and of the *rabi* crops Rents for *mahua* and lac-bearing trees were payable on the 28th March along with the last kist of land revenue. These kists have been continued, but it appears that a large balance generally remains uncollected at

the end of the financial year, owing presumably to the *rabi* crops not being ready for the market till the end of April, and *mahua* and lac till May The Lieutenant-Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Board and the local officers that the 4 anna instalment of land revenue paid from the sale-proceeds of *rabi* crops should be fixed for the 28th of April, and that rents for *mahua* and lac-bearing trees should be made payable in one instalment on the 28th of May In view of the circumstances referred to a report is desired as to whether there is any need to make a similar change in the dates at present prescribed for the collection of land revenue in the district of Palamau

13 The rents were formerly collected through thikadars or farmers who were paid a commission of 10 to 15 per cent on the actual collections made by them, and were allowed certain privileges which were a source of considerable gain In some villages, the thikadar also held the *manjhas*, or *nijjote* lands, at village rates, but as he was entitled to hold these lands only so long as he might manage the village properly and treat the raiyats well, he was precluded from acquiring any right of occupancy over them It came to light that the thikadars generally had made no improvements in the estate, and had to a great extent violated the conditions of their leases The system was therefore abolished and khas management introduced on the 1st April 1896, but the local officers have permission to settle with such individual thikadars as may have special claims to consideration on account of long ancestral connection with the village or of extensive improvements effected by them or by their predecessors

14 No *pattas* have yet been issued, and the Settlement Officer is apparently not in favour of the grant of formal leases, seeing that the raiyats are content with the extracts from the *jamabandi* already given to them. But under section 5 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act I (B C) of 1879, every raiyat is entitled on demand to receive a *patta* showing (1) the quantity and boundaries of the land, (2) the amount of annual rent, (3) the instalments in which it is to be paid, and (4) any special conditions of the lease, and the *jchrists* distributed do not appear to contain anything as to items (3) and (4) The Lieutenant Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Board and the Commissioner of the Division, that a *patta* should be given to every raiyat who may demand it, and that should any village be hereafter let to a thikadar, a *patta* should be given to each raiyat before possession is given to the farmer He also approves the revised form of *patta* submitted with the Board's letter No 569A, dated the 15th June 1899, subject to the following corrections, viz, the dates given in the preamble should be made to conform with the actual facts—the settlement having taken effect only from September 1896—and a column giving boundaries should be added to the statement at the end of the form, as the law requires this If there is to be no general distribution of *pattas*, the Board are requested to consider what steps should be taken to make known to the raiyats the kists, and the special conditions of the lease, such as those on the restriction of transfers, the term of sub leases, the supply of *rasad* and coolies, and the reservation of mineral rights and of the right to take up lands for public purposes, &c, which every raiyat ought to be aware of

15 As to the question of the maintenance of the settlement records, Government awaits the Board's opinion on the special report which the Director of Land Records is to submit on the question It will be obvious to them that this question requires very early attention and decision

16 In paragraph 29 of his final report and in the appendices, the Settlement Officer has recommended the construction or improvement of certain roads The attention of the District Road Committee should be drawn to these proposals

17 As suggested in paragraph 375 of the Report, arrangements should be made for the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the estate and his tahsildars to annually inspect the permanent survey marks and submit a report thereon, and the Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Board and the Commissioner that the improvement of the markets should be made out of allotments from the management grant

18 The Lieutenant Governor will await a report from the Commissioner of the Division showing what, if any, action it is proposed to take on the Settlement Officer's suggestions in Appendices XX and XXI to the final report as to the sale of skins of wild animals, the transfer of cubs, &c, to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and the preservation of certain species of birds The report called for by the Commissioner concerning the manufacture and sale of country guns in Palamau should be submitted with his own remarks to the Judicial Department of this Government

19 The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr W R. Bright for the excellent work done by him, as Deputy Commissioner, in organizing the proceedings and carrying them through the earlier and more difficult stages, to Mr L F. Berkeley, who as officer in charge of the survey did excellent work, and to the Settlement Officer Mr Sunder, who by indefatigable industry, tact in dealing with the people, and mastery of detail, has carried out the settlement with marked success The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Babu Rameswar Prashad for the good work done by him as Assistant Settlement Officer

ORDER —Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that a copy of it be sent to the Board of Revenue and to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

RETURNS OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1898 99

No I

Abstract of Joint-Stock Companies for the year 1898-99

	COMPANIES DIVIDED INTO SHARES			COMPANIES LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, POSSESSING NO CAPITAL PAID UP	
	Number of Companies	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Number of Companies.	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs		
Working at close of 1897 98	666	19,72,33,681	14,11,20,256	39	91,120
Registered during 1898 99	21	45,22,500		2	2,200
Capital increased during 1898 99	14	41,79,000	1,25,55,786		
Capital decreased during 1898 99	2	84,500	1,04,000		
Ceased to work during 1898 99	200	54,97,830	37,28,534	36	85,900
Working at close of 1898 99	487	20,03,52,851	14,98,43,508	5	7 420

No II.

Joint-stock Companies registered during the year 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I —BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES		Rs	Rs	
		(a)—Banking and Loan Companies				
1439	17th Oct 1898	Pabna Model Co, Ld	Loan business, &c	1,00,000		Raghabpur, Pabna town
		(b) Insurance Companies				
1430	15th Aug „	Sáyerbákhdá Krisi Fund Sáháyya Co, Ld	Life insurance	5,000		
			Total of Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	1,05,000		
		II —TRADING COMPANIES				
		(a)—Merchants and Traders				
1422	20th April „	Indian Co operative Journal Society Ld	To publish newspapers	20,000		No 82, Harrison Road, Calcutta
1425	21st May „	Atkinson Brothers Ld	Trading in timber, stone sand, &c	3,00,000		No 13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
1426	23rd „ „	Anukhal Bandhava Banijya...ai Co, Ld	General traders	20,000		Anukhal, Kalna, Burdwan
1446	10th Feb 1899	Chota Nagpur Timber and Trading Co, Ld	To carry on the business of timber merchants, &c, &c	2,00,000		
		(b) Navigation		5,40,000		
		(c) Railways and Tramways				
		(d) Co operative Associations				
1431	17th Aug 1898	Deverous & Co, Ld	Co operative business, to sell wine &c, &c	1,00,000		No 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta
1432	17th „ „	Samuel Fitz & Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00 000		Ditto ditto
		(e) Shipping, Landing and Warehousing		2,00,000		
			Total of Trading Companies	7,40,000		
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES				
		(a) Cotton Mills				
1443	9th Nov „	Serampore Cotton Mills, Ld	Spinning and weaving cotton	9,00,000		No 37, Clive Street, Calcutta
		(b) Jute Mills		9,00,000		
		(c) Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.				
		(d) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	Total of Mills and Presses	9,00,000		
		(e) Other Mills and Presses				
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES				
		(a) Tea				
1423	30th April „	Rangmala Tea Co, Ld	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea	60,000		No 3 4, Hare Street, Calcutta
1427	26th May „	Lohaghur Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000		No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
1434	29th Aug „	Dhoedaam Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,40,000		Debrugarh, Assam
1448	18th Mar 1899	Simul Barie Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	50,000		
1449	22nd „ „	Kodala, Ld	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea, coffee, &c	60,000		Kadala, Chittagong
		(b) Others		5,10,000		
1421	17th May 1898	Chandpur Co, Ld.	Planting and manufacturing indigo	7,32,500		No 7, Hare Street, Calcutta
			Total of Tea and other Planting Companies	12,42,500		

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1		3	4	5	6	7
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES		Rs	Rs	
		(a) Coal				
1428	7th June 1898	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld	Mining coal	1,40 000		No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta
14?3	23rd Aug ,,	Nandi Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	51,000		
1437	14th Oct ,,	Chota Nagpur Coal and Mica Mining Co , Ld	Mining coal and mica	20,000		Giridih, Hazaribagh
1441	1st Nov ,,	Nowagarh Coal Co , Ld	Mining coal	6 12,000		
1442	1st ,, ,,	Lutchipore Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	6 12,000		
		(b) Others		14,35 000		
1444	20th Dec ,,	Sylhet Lime Co , Ld	Mining and quarrying lime	1,00,000		No 4, Fairlie Place Calcutta
			Total of Mining and Quarrying Companies	15,35,000		
		VI —ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES				
		VII —SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES				
		VIII —BREWERIES				
		IX —OTHER COMPANIES				

No III

Companies Limited by Guarantee, registered during the year 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Number of members	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I —BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES			
		(a) Banking and Loan Companies			
		(b) Insurance Companies			
1435	21st Sept. 1898	Enginemen and Firemen's Union in India, Ld	Life Insurance	2,000	
		II – TRADING COMPANIES			
		(a) Merchants and Traders			
		(b) Navigation			
		(c) Railways and Tramways			
		(d) Co operative Associations			
		(e) Shipping, Landing and Warehousing			
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES.			
		(a) Cotton Mills			
		(b) Jute Mills			
		(c) Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c			
		(d) Cotton and Jute screws and Presses			
		(e) Other Mills and Presses			

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Number of members.	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES			
		(a) *Tea*			
		(b) *Coffee and Cinchona*			
		(c) *Others*			
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES			
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES			
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES			
		VIII.—BREWERIES			
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES			
1440	1st Nov 1898	Bali Sadharani Sabha*	To improve the condition of the town of Bali, Belur, and other neighbouring places	200	Bali, Howrah

* Registered under section 26

No IV

Joint-Stock Companies that have increased their Capital during the year 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Date of increase	Previous Capital. Nominal	Previous Capital. Paid up	Present Capital. Nominal.	Present Capital. Paid up	Difference. Nominal	Difference. Paid up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES							
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies*							
		(b) *Insurance Companies*							
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES							
		(a) *Merchants and Traders*							
9	30th Mar. 1895	Burn & Co, Ld	23th Apl 1898	18,00,000	18,00,000	25,00,000	18,00,000	7,00,000	.
		(b) *Navigation.*							

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Date of increase.	Previous Capital. Nominal	Previous Capital. Paid up	Present Capital. Nominal.	Present Capital. Paid up	Difference Nominal.	Difference Paid up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
		(c) *Railways and Tramways*							
		(d) *Co-operative Associations*							
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing*							
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES							
		(a) *Cotton Mills*							
		(b) *Jute Mills*							
361	25th Sept 1877	Kamarhatty Co, Ld	26th May 1898	8,00,000	4 00,000	16 00 000	15 50,500	8 00,000	11,50,500
461	30th Dec 1882	Kanknarrah Co, Ld	26th May 1898	14,00,000	9 10,000	17 50,000	9,10 000	3,50,000	
585	28th Nov 1889	Sibpur Jute Manufactur Co, Ld	3rd Mar 1899	10,00,000	10,00,000	17,50,000	10,00,000	7,50,000	
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c*							
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses*							
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses*							
444	28th July 1882	Titaghur Paper Mills Co, Ld	18th Feb 1899	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00 000	10,00,000	5,00,000	
1339	26th Jan 1897	Bihar Machine Works Co, Ld	29th Sept 1898	30,000	12,525	75,000	20,375	45,000	7,850
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.							
		(a) *Tea.*							
292	7th Aug 1874	Joonktollee Tea Co, Ld	9th Sept 1898	80,000	80,000	1,16,000	80,000	36,000	
834	17th Mar 1894	Hati Khira Tea Co, Ld	19th Apl 1898	6,00,000	6,00,000	9,00,000	6,00,000	3,00,000	
1018	16th Sept. 1895	Kaddom Tea Co, Ld	10th June 1898	50,000	50,000	1,00,000	50,000	50 000	
1351	2nd Feb 1897	Burrachonga Tea Co, Ld	6th Mar 1899	40,000		58,000	31,400	18,000	31,400
1365	10th Mar 1897	Kingsley Golaghat Assam Tea Co, Ld	11th Feb 1899	4,50,000		4,80,000	4,50,000	30,000	4,50 000
		(b) *Others*							
		V —MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES							
		(a) *Coal.*							
1112	23rd May 1896	Sitarampore Coal Co, Ld	14th Oct 1898	2,00 000	2,00,000	3,00,000	2,11,000	1,00,000	11,000
1358	19th Feb 1897	Ondal Coal Co, Ld	16th June 1898	5,00,000	2,37,500	9,00,000	6,00,000	4,00,000	3,62,500
1408	20th Dec. 1897	Tasra Coal Co, Ld	11th Aug. 1898	3,00,000		4,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
		(b) *Others*							
		VI —ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES							
		VII —SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.							
		VIII —BREWERIES.							
		IX.—OTHERS.							

No. V.

Joint-Stock Companies that have reduced their Capital during the year 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Date of reduction	Previous Capital.		Present Capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal	Paid up.	Nominal	Paid up	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES							
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies*							
		(b) *Insurance Companies*							
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.							
		(a) *Merchants and Traders*							
750	12th May 1893	India Publishers, Ld	6th Oct. 1898	2,00,000	1,30,000	1,26,000	26,000	74,000	1,04,000
		(b) *Navigation*							
		(c) *Railways and Tramways*							
		(d) *Co-operative Associations*							
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing*							
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES							
		(a) *Cotton Mills*							
		(b) *Jute Mills*							
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c*							
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses*							
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses*							
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.							
		(a) *Tea*							
368	12th July 1878	Hindu Tea Co., Ld	11th Sept. 1898	35,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	10,500	
		(b) *Others*							
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES							
		(a) *Coal.*							
		(b) *Others*							
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES							
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES							
		VIII.—BREWERIES.							
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES							

No VI.

Joint-stock Companies that, having ceased to work, have gone into liquidation, or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I —BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES	Rs.	Rs		
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies*				
899	26th Feb 1880	Hindu Union Bank, Ld	20,000	5,100		Defunct
1355	18th „ 1896	Elashin Sreemanta Sawdagar Co, Ld	20,000		25th Mar 1899	
		(b) *Insurance Companies*				
751	16th May 1893	Tangail Family Relief Fund Co, Ld	15,000	2,850		Defunct
752	20th „ „	Bagirhat Mutual Relief Co, Ld	7,500	4,860	22nd Sept. 1898	
768	29th July „	Rayerkati Family Pension Fund Co, Ld	500	315		
770	7th Aug „	Family Maintenance Co, Ld	6,000	110		
778	8th Sept „	Jolabari Life Insurance Co, Ld.	10,000	518		Defunct
785	28th „ „	General Relief Association Co, Ld	15 900	653		
795	4th Dec „	Bhandaria Bharat Hitaisi Bhandar Co, Ld	3,700	165		
797	13th „ „	Universal Relief Fund Co, Ld	1,500	814	11th Feb 1898	28th Dec 1898
813	29th Jan 1894	Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld	500	500	4th „ 1899	4th Feb 1899
817	8th Feb „	Beneficial Fund Co, Ld ..	10,500	2,329		Defunct
824	19th „ „	Provident Association, Ld	[illegible]000	7,000	17th Aug 1897	4th Oct. 1898
828	28th „ „	Karapara Family Relief Co, Ld	313	95	18th Jan 1899	18th Jan 1899
830	7th Mar „	Utter Sahabazpur Bhabi Hitaisi Dhanagar Fund Co, Ld	1,500	688		Defunct.
831	13th „ „	Avaynagar Family Pension Fund Co, Ld	1,000	[illegible]7	14th Jan 1898	24th Jan 1899
835	17th „ „	Rayerkati Poor Relief Fund Co, Ld	6,250			
845	3rd „ „	Edilpur Paribarik Sangraha Samiti, Ld	2,000			
859	27th „ „	Narayanpur Jana Hitakari Fund Co, Ld.	720	546		
860	1st May „	Rahamatpur Useful Fund Co, Ld	330	330		
863	7th „ „	Bidyanandakati Relief Co, Ld	625	88		
866	11th „ „	Porgola Bharat Bandhu Co, Ld	375	61		
868	14th „ „	Juluhar Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Fund Co, Ld	925	469		
869	15th „ „	Jalabari Sahayya Samiti, Ld	20,000			
872	19th „ „	Oriental Relief Fund Co, Ld	3,000			
875	21st „ „	Amarajuri Union Fund Co, Ld	1,375			Defunct
881	5th June „	Ranipur Unnati Sadhan Bhandar Co, Ld	1,500	65		
882	8th „ „	Eastern Poor Relief Fund Co. Ld	2,293		..	
886	16th „ „	Baukhir Daridra Dukha Nibarani Relief Co, Ld	1,250			
87	16th „ „	Sahibganj Sahayya Bhandar Fund Co., Ld.	2,250			
889	16th „ „	Mulghar Pension Fund Co, Ld.	2,500			
894	19th „ „	Jhalakati Poor Fund Co Ld	300			
895	19th „ „	Hoybatpur Jiban Bima Co, Ld	260	130		
897	23rd „ „	Pecuniary Helping Fund Co, Ld	2,500	60		
898	23rd „ „	Kalighat Family Relief Co, Ld.	18,000			
899	26th „ „	Idilkati Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	5,000			
901	10th July „	Madaripur Special Relief Fund Co, Ld	9,000		13th Mar 1899	
903	19th „ „	Beldakhan Janahitaisi Fund Co., Ld	1,500			
910	3rd Aug „	Kandiala Sulav Sahayya Samiti, Ld	3,000			
911	4th „ „	Kritipasa Sahayya Samiti, Ld	450			
916	20th „ „	Jatiya Sahayya Samiti, Ld	875	875		
917	20th „ „	Baukati Hitaisi Bhandar Co, Ld	500	500		
919	21st „ „	Sarvajana Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld.	2,500	2,105		
930	15th Sept. „	Betda Janahitaisi Bhandar Co, Ld	1,125	...	..	Defunct.
931	20th „ „	Kangal Bhandar Co, Ld	2,000	1,903		
933	25th „ „	Kalkini Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Co, Ld	2,344			
938	31st Oct. „	New Indian Life Assurance Co., Ld	20,000			
943	16th Nov „	Aghorbari Sarvadina Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	1,325			
944	17th „ „	Sadharan Artha Sangraha Samiti, Ld	500	.. ...		

Number on the register	Date of registration		Classification and name of Company	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2		3	4	5	6	
			I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd*	Rs.	Rs.		
			(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd				
948	26th Nov	1894	Jivika Sangsthan Samiti, Ld	375	138		Defunct
955	18th Dec	,,	Tangail Universal Marriage Fund Co, Ld	1,200	940	16th Feb 1899	
957	20th ,,	,,	Jautha Sahayya Tahabil Co, Ld	1,750			Defunct.
969	29th Jan	1895	Phulbari Sadharan Hita Bhandar Co, Ld	1,000	..		
990	20th May	,,	Malda Marriage Fund Co, Ld	300	300	12th Dec 1898	
1000	17th July	,,	Sibil Arrah Marriage Fund, Ld	5,000	841	3rd Nov ,,	
1034	15th Nov	,,	East Bengal Provident Fund Co, Ld	8,400			
1058	28th Jan	1896	Bibaha Sahayya Jautha Tahabil Co, Ld	5,000			
1059	3rd Feb	,,	East Bengal Friend Fund Co, Ld	5,600			
1069	19th ,,	,,	Nalsindura Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	20,000	2,092		Defunct
1071	20th ,,	,,	Ghatail Family Wedding Fund Co, Ld	1,500	323		
1082	27th Mar	,,	Nagarpur Rin Sodha Co, Ld	3,000			
1085	1st April	,,	Kalpataru Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000			
1092	15th ,,	,,	Nagdaha Marriage Fund Co, Ld	4,000			
1097	30th ,,	,,	Khamar Bichandai Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	20,000			
1100	4th May	,,	Chandrapatal Parivarik Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	2,400		21st Feb 1898	6th April 1898.
1103	13th ,,	,,	Mirzapur Kantalia Paribarik Hita Bhandar Co, Ld	750			Defunct
1104	13th ,,	,,	Mirzapur Kantalia Bibaha Sahayya Samiti, Ld	3,000	798		
1105	16th ,,	,,	Khamar Halokhana Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000	..	9th May 1898	
1111	21st ,,	,,	Nandangati Marriage Fund Co, Ld	1,500	368		
1115	27th ,,	,,	Sindurmati Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	10,000			
1119	3rd June	,,	Uttar Banga Rin Sodha Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	12,000	..		Defunct
1120	3rd ,,	,,	Gotamari Krisi Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	10,000	..		
1122	5th ,,	,,	Kasipur Universal Relief Fund, Ld	20,000	1,249		
1123	6th ,,	,,	Kauniya Mutual Helping Fund, Ld	20,000			
1124	8th ,,	,,	English Bazar Mutual Relief Fund Co, Ld	400	205	9th Feb 1899	
1126	11th ,,	,,	Solakuda Paribarik Sahayya Co, Ld	20,000			
1138	9th July	,,	Falda Debtors' Helping Fund Co, Ld	3,000			
1140	11th ,,	,,	Ganespur Guratipara Krisi Bibaha Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld	20,000			Defunct
1141	14th ,,	,,	Gajerkuti Abhab Mochan Co, Ld	20,000			
1145	20th ,,	,,	Atbil Universal Relief Fund, Ld	20,000			
1149	24th ,,	,,	Sindurmati Universal Relief Fund, Ld	5,000			
1150	25th ,,	,,	Khamar Bhotamari Manonita Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	15,000		8th Feb 1898	6th May 1898
1153	1st Aug	,,	Charabari Bibaha Bhandar Co, Ld	1,500		19th Jan. ,,	21st April ,,
1155	4th ,,	,,	Kherbari Rin Sodha Co, Ld	20,000	2,098		
1157	5th ,,	,,	Kotesvar Des Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	10,000			
1159	6th ,,	,,	Kantalbadi Bibidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000			
1162	7th ,,	,,	Rajarhat Relief Fund, Ld	20,000			
1163	8th ,,	,,	Dakalibandha Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	5,000	...		Defunct.
1165	10th ,,	,,	Nandangati Rin Sodha Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	5,000			
1166	11th ,,	,,	Madhukhali Relief Fund Co, Ld	4,000	...		
1173	19th ,,	,,	Atbil Jana Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	10,000			
1176	24th ,,	,,	Gangarhat Bividha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000			
1177	24th ,,	,,	Bhelkova Rin Sodha O Marriage Fund, Ld	20,000	...	6th Dec. 1898	
1178	24th ,,	,,	Satpataki Sammilani Bhandar Co., Ld	10,000			
1180	25th ,,	,,	Bothla Universal Helping Fund Co, Ld.	20,000	1,245		
1182	25th ,,	,,	Hariçvar Kaloya Prakaçya Daser hat Bividha Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	20,000			Defunct
1183	25th ,,	,,	Mahiça Khacá Sardarpara Sarva jana Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	5,000			
1184	25th ,,	,,	Baniadangi Krisi Rin O Bibaha Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld ..	20,000			

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd*	Rs	Rs		
		(b) *Insurance Companies*—contd				
1185	25th Aug 1896	Bidyananda Universal Helping Co, Ld	12,000			
1186	26th „ „	Dinajpur Parcavidha Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	20,000	1,511		Defunct
1189	27th „ „	Madhupur Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld	5,000			
1194	29th „ „	Bandhava Samiti Fund Co, Ld	4,200	329		
1196	1st Sept „	Chinai Sulava Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	18,000	2,813	16th May 1898	
1197	1st „ „	Baitigach Kazirhat Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	12,000			
1198	1st „ „	Baligram Caturvidha Sahayya Bhandar Samiti Co, Ld	16,250			Defunct
1200	2nd „ „	Gopalpur Sulabha Hitaisi Universal Helping Fund, Ld	20,000			
1201	2nd „ „	Jamuna Sarvajatiya Sammilani Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	10,000			
1202	3rd „ „	Nagarbari Kanchanpur Sulabha Sahayya Samiti, Ld	5,000	833	5th July 1898	
1203	3rd „ „	Baidyabati Hitaisi Bhandar, Ld	4,500			Defunct
1205	5th „ „	Jamirbari Imamdi Sulabhita Sahayya Samiti, Ld	10,000		8th Feb 1898	6th May 1898
1206	5th „ „	Mauza Chouddi Sadharan Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	5,000			
1208	7th „ „	Khamar Imirbari Sauhhagya Sparga Mani, Ld	10,000			
1209	7th „ „	Sadamanai Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	10,000	725		
1210	8th „ „	Sammilani Kali O Dibaha Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	5,000			
1211	8th „ „	Barapadi Sarvajani Hitaisi Sulabha Sahayya Manomati Fund Co, Ld	20 000			Defunct
1216	9th „ „	Gobindpur Baladha Sahayya Co, Ld	5,000			
1218	10th „ „	Rajpur Bharat Suhrid Fund, Ld	10,000			
1219	11th „ „	Rangpur O Gaula Rajabari Adaya Co, Ld	5,250		..	
1220	12th „ „	Thakurbari Sarvajana Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	5,000			
1221	12th „ „	Bedajin Hitaisi Fund, Ld	20,000			
1230	18th „ „	Chatra Kamalbati Sadharan Sahayya Co, Ld	10,000	761	30th Mar 1899	
1236	23rd „ „	Bangaon Sarvajani Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	6,000			
1237	23rd „ „	Nakchanda Sulava Sahayya Samiti Co, Ld	20,000			
1244	30th „ „	Pingna Sammilani Sahayya Britti Bhandar Co, Ld	20,000			
1245	1st Oct „	Jagannathpur Bina Sud Karja Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	10,000	..	.. ..	
1249	1st „ „	Pathardavi Universal Fund, Ld	20 000			
1251	3rd „ „	Kalikapur Sulabha Sukhavidhan Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	10,000	690		
1252	3rd „ „	Jhunagach Cipani Bina Sudé Taka Karja Dadan Ebhan Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	9,000			Defunct
1253	5th „ „	Kayorganj Popular Helping Fund, Ld	20,000			
1254	5th „ „	Nabhaganja Sarva Hitaisi Saptavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000			
1256	7th „ „	Jatrapur Loan Hall Chit Co, Ld	20,000	..		
1258	7th „ „	Phulgach Sulabha Krisi O Corrugated Iron House Sahayya Co, Ld	20,000			
1259	7th „ „	Patikapara Sadharana Sansarik Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	10,000	851		
1260	8th „ „	Kagjipada Sarvajana Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	10,000			
1262	8th „ „	Radha Krishnapur Saptavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000			
1263	8th „ „	Malda Maqduinpur Indigent Provident Fund Co, Ld	320	296	19th Jan 1899	
1265	8th „ „	Latakhadi Kamanasiddhi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	10,000			
1267	9th „ „	Baispukur Sahayya Samiti Co, Ld	10,000			Defunct.
1271	3rd Nov „	Kalikapur Sarva Hitaisi Bina Sudé Karjja Dadan Co, Ld	20,000		..	
1274	6th „ „	Vidyavagisa Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	20,000		17th May 1898	
1275	9th „ „	Madati Sarvadesa Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	10,000		.	Defunct.
1277	9th „ „	Nayarhat Sarvajatiya Sammilani Pancavidha Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	10,000			

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*	Rs	Rs		
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
1280	10th Nov 1896	Kutari Sarvavidha Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1281	12th " "	[illegible] Desa Hitaisi Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	2,250			Defunct
1282	12th " "	[illegible] Hirati Biradarga Rin Sodha O Krisi Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	9,000			Defunct
1283	17th " "	[illegible] Dhalu Rin Sodha Bibidha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	2,000			Defunct
1284	18th " "	[illegible] Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	300	280	17th Feb. 1899	
1285	19th " "	[illegible] Sadharani Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	8,000			Defunct
1287	20th " "	[illegible] Public Helping Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	486		Defunct
1289	26th " "	[illegible] Trividha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000			Defunct
1291	26th " "	[illegible] Hitaisi Kalpataru Fund Co., Ld.	10,000			Defunct
129[illegible]	2nd Dec "	[illegible] Hat [illegible] Sahayya Bhandar Ld.	5,000			Defunct
1296	2nd " "	[illegible] Mahmud [illegible] Sodha Hitaikari Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	4,000			Defunct
1297	3rd " "	[illegible] Bhutan Sarvavidha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	9,000			Defunct
1300	5th " "	[illegible] Helping Fund Co., Ld.	9,000			Defunct
1301	7th " "	[illegible] Mesta Char Krisi O Rin [illegible] Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	15,000	576		Defunct
1302	7th " "	[illegible] Budhdanga [illegible] Hitaisi Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000			Defunct
1303	10th " "	[illegible] Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	1,000	430	28th Feb. 1899	
1306	1[illegible]th " "	[illegible] New Relief Fund, Ld.	4,000			Defunct
1310	21st " "	[illegible] Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000		5th Apl. 1899	
1311	22nd " "	[illegible] Daulatpur Sarvajanik Sahayya Samiti Ld.	1,500	311	25th Aug. 1898	26th Sept. 1898
1312	28th " "	[illegible] Vidya Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1313	28th " "	[illegible] Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	3,000			Defunct
1317	30th " "	[illegible] Sarvavidha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1318	31st " "	[illegible] Fund Co., Ld.	2,250	281		Defunct
1321	2nd Jan. 1897	[illegible] General Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1322	4th " "	[illegible] Bividha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1327	11th " "	[illegible] Dhalu Rin Sodh Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	2,000			Defunct
1333	20th " "	[illegible] Atiyabadi [illegible] Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1337	23rd " "	Sadharan Bibahi Sahayya Co., Ld.	18,000	330		Defunct
1338	25th " "	Jodagach Model Helping Fund Ld.	2,500			Defunct
134[illegible]	1st Feb. "	Khamar Pirahimra Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Fund Co., Ld.	2,000			Defunct
1347	1st " "	Sinkos Sadananatan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1348	1st " "	[illegible]orapur Sadavidha Sahayya Nivas Fund Co., Ld.	1,500			Defunct
1349	1st " "	Gaivanda Rin Sodhadi Pancavidha Sahayya Bhandar Samiti, Ld.	20,000	914		Defunct
1350	2nd " "	[illegible] Mun[illegible] Sarvavidha [illegible]stan Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1352	9th " "	[illegible] Bividha [illegible] Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000			Defunct
1360	26th " "	[illegible] Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1364	10th Mar. "	Kulaghat Sarvajanik Abhava Mocaka Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000			Defunct
1369	19th " "	Damurhuda Sansarik Sancaya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000		14th Mar. 1899	
1371	26th " "	Sikrail Saptavidha Sahayya Co., Ld.	5,000	397	26th May 1898	
1376	7th April "	English Bazar Birth Provident Fund Co., Ld.	250		9th Jan. 1899	
1377	9th " "	[illegible] Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	20,000			Defunct
1378	9th " "	Jayapurhat Rina Sudha [illegible] Karja Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	4,000			Defunct

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I — BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—concld	Rs	Rs		
		(b) Insurance Companies—concld				
1380	19th April 1897	Bhatchala Elamiya Canda Pahibar Co, Ld	20,000			Defunct
1382	21st „ „	Kutavpur Bima Sudo Rindan Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	16,000			Defunct
1383	22nd „ „	Dhopapada Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	20,000			Defunct
1384	23rd „ „	Jamjami Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	5,000			Defunct
1392	9th June „	Jalalpur Parivarik Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	6,000		30th Mar 1899	
1397	3rd Aug „	Cadapada Astapalar Sahayya Co, Ld	5,000	270	26th Sept 1898	
1401	8th Sept „	Bagulsah Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	12,000	516	27th Jan 1899	
		II — TRADING COMPANIES				
		(a) Merchants and Traders				
991	6th June 1895	Twinning Calcutta Theatrical Co, Ld	25,000			Defunct
1003	25th July „	Pallinghatta Co Ld	50 000	27 200	5th Oct 1898	
1084	1st April 1896	Indian Patents Co, Ld	2,00,000		5th May 1897	29th June 1898
		(b) Navigation				
		(c) Railways and Tramways				
		(d) Co-operative Associations				
		(e) Shipping, Landing and Warehousing				
		III — MILLS AND PRESSES				
		(a) Cotton Mills				
		(b) Jute Mills				
1007	8th Aug 1895	Gordon Mills Co, Ld	3,00,000	3,00,000	28th Jan 1899	
		(c) Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c				
974	2nd Mar 1895	Howrah Hydraulic Press Co, Ld	2,75,000	2 75 000	11th July 1898	
		(d) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses				
		(e) Other Mills and Presses				
		IV — TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES				
		(a) Tea				
39	23rd Nov 1859	Bengal Tea Co, Ld	10,00 000	9,48 520	27th Oct 1897	2nd Aug 1898
207	24th Jan 1867	Kuttal Tea Co, Ld	1,00,000	1 00 000	16th Jan „	14th Dec „
218	15th Aug 1868	New Mutual Tea Co, Ld	1,20 000	1,17,750	26th Feb „	2nd Aug „
238	4th April 1872	Central Terai Tea Co Ld	4,00,000	4,00,000	6th Jan 1899	
278	10th Jan 1874	Springside Tea Co, Ld	1,68 000	1 68,000	7th Oct 1897	2nd Aug 1898
293	1st Sept „	Burkhola Tea Co, Ld	2,70,000	2,70,000	6th July „	29th June „
311	26th Feb 1875	Second Mutual Tea Co, Ld	2,35 000	2,17,500	27th Oct „	2nd Aug „
392	8th Aug 1879	Washabario Tea Co, Ld	1,50 000	1, 0 000	6th Nov „	11th Dec „
398	14th Feb 1880	Nahartoli Tea Co, Ld	1,60 000	1 60 000	19th July 1898	
410	7th Feb 1881	Ringtong Tea Co, Ld	3,00,000	2,00,000	16th June 1897	14th Dec 1898
500	19th July 1884	Tezpur and Gogra Tea Co, Ld	6,50 000	5,98,800	27th Oct „	2nd Aug „
516	22nd Dec „	Mandakata Tea Co, Ld	2,00 0 0	2,0 000	10th June 1898	
550	25th Feb 1888	Jotinga Valley Tea Co, Ld	1,50 000	1 50 000	18th Nov 1897	5th Nov 1898
558	17th July „	New Glencoe Tea Co, Ld	3,00 000	3,00,000	6th „ „	14th Dec „
615	19th July 1890	Lohagura Tea Co, Ld	2,10 000	2,10,000	2nd Oct „	26th July „
715	16th Jan 1892	Monabarrie Tea Co, Ld	1,60 000	1 28,000	6th Nov „	14th Dec „
739	29th Dec „	Central Duars Tea Co, Ld	4,00 000	1,00 000	16th June „	11th „ „
792	6th Nov 1893	Sylhet Tippera Tea Co, Ld	5,00 000	3,98 750	11th „ „	11th „ „
794	29th „ „	British Sylhet Tea Co, Ld	2,00 000	2,00,000	29th April 1898	14th „ „
979	22nd Jan 1895	Awwal Tea Co, Ld	15,000	10 000	6th „ „	
992	15th June „	Rhoni Tea Co, Ld	4,50,000	4,42,000	16th Dec „	
1054	18th Jan 1896	Juntee Tea Co, Ld	4,00 000		16th June 1897	11th Dec 1898
1207	7th Sept „	Kellyden Tea Co, Ld	6,00,000	6 00,000	16th „ 1898	6th Sept „
		(b) Others				
637	6th Oct 1890	Ramnugger Indigo Concern, Ld	1,40,000	1,40,000	14th June 1898	

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		V —MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES	Rs	Rs		
		(a) Coal				
735	6th Dec 1892	Purnia Coal Co Ld	7,50,000	7 49,7 0	7th Dec 1898	
972	27th Feb 1895	Asansol Coal Co, Ld	1,00 000	1,00 000	5th April "	20th Jan 1899
998	12th July "	Loyalty Coal Syndicate, Ld	35,000	35 000	1 th May "	15th Oct 1898.
1044	21st Dec "	[illegible] Coal Co, Ld	40,000	40 000	13th Apl "	
		(b) Others				
		VI —JUTE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES				
		VII —SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES				
		VIII —BREWERIES				
		IX —OTHER COMPANIES				
593	22nd Feb 1890	Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co, Ld	3,00,000	2,23,385	17th Mar 1898	14th Mar 1899
72?	18th May 1892	Indian Match Factory Ld	70,000	47,210	16th Feb 1897	6th April 1898
734	2nd Nov "	Indian Printing Gas Factories, Ld	2,00 000		6th Jan "	21st Sept "

No VII

Companies limited by guarantee that having ceased to work, have gone into liquidation, or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Number of members	Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I —BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES			
		(a) Banking and Loan Companies			
		(b) Insurance Companies			
763	1st July 1893	Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld	1,200	5th August 1898	
820	13th February 1894	National Marriage Fund, Ld	5,000	26th " "	2nd December 1898.
968	23rd January 1895	Mittinga Marriage Fund, Ld	6,000		Defunct.
988	4th May "	Rangpur Parivarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld	1,200		Defunct.
1006	8th August "	Mogra Marriage Relief Fund, Ld	3,000		Defunct.
1009	12th " "	Mutual Nominee Relief Fund Co, Ld	2,500		Defunct.
1017	14th September "	Kulaghat Sulava Bibaha Bhandar Co, Ld	4,500		Defunct.
1020	20th " "	Mutual Co operative Co, Ld	1,500		Defunct.
1030	30th October "	Shaptani Sulava Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld	5,000	4th November 1898	
1040	4th December "	Khuniagach Rin Sodha Fund Co, Ld	2,500		Defunct.
1043	17th " "	Teesta Rin Sodha Fund Co, Ld	5,000		Defunct.
1057	27th January 1896	Khuniagach Marriage Provision Fund, Ld	2,500		Defunct.
1061	6th February "	Teesta Marriage Provision Fund, Ld	3,000		Defunct.
1063	10th " "	Rangpur Mussalman Siksa Bibaha Mrita Byaktir Paribar Barger Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Unlimited members.		Defunct.
1067	14th " "	Kholahati Bibaha Britti Bhandar, Ld.	5,000	7th September 1898	
1091	13th April "	Chongadada Helping Fund, Ld	3,000		Defunct.
1098	30th " "	Kurigram Rin Sodha Fund, Ld	3,000		Defunct.
1099	30th " "	Brahmani Kunda Marriage Fund, Ld.	3,000		Defunct.
1131	19th June "	Rangpur Nawabganja Rin Sodha Fund, Ld	2,500		Defunct.

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Number of members	Date of going into liquidation	Date of final dissolution
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I —BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concluded*			
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concluded			
1133	27th June 1896	Manibar Bibaha Rin Sodha Fund, Ld	Unlimited members	–	}
1134	1st July "	Beda Panga Rin Sodha Sahayya Co, Ld	3,000	–	
1136	2nd " "	Payodadanga Sammilani Sahayya Co, Ld	Unlimited members	–	
1143	15th " "	Isvari Briddhesvari Sarva Jana Hitaisi Fund, Ld	3,000	–	
1147	15th " "	Kholahati Bibaha Rin Krisi O Parivarik Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Unlimited members		Defunct
1154	3rd August "	Mirzapur Marriage and Tin House Fund, Ld	Ditto	– –	
1158	5th " "	Haldi Badi Ghodamara Paribarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld	1,500	– –	
1170	12th " "	Khunisagach Krisi Sahayya Fund, Ld	3,000		
1187	26th " "	Satjan Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Unlimited members	–	}
1224	16th September "	Patgram Rin Sodha Fund, Ld	3,000	5th August 1898	
1233	22nd " "	Jaorani Binoddhar Bhandar Co, Ld	3,000	29th June "	
1240	25th " "	Durgapur General Helping Fund Ld	3,000	– –	}
1257	7th October "	Digaltari Helping Fund, Ld	Unlimited members	– –	
1293	28th November "	Burrug Jhalai Prakacya Khandakarpada Bibaha Rin Tin Alankar Fban Krisi Karyyer Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	–	Defunct.
1324	6th January 1897	Kholahati Rin Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	3,000	–	
1328	13th " "	Congadada Family Provision Fund, Ld	1,500	– –	
1367	12th March "	Gayeccrbari Rin Sodha Fund, Ld	2,500		}
		II —TRADING COMPANIES			
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders*			
		(*b*) *Navigation*			
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways*			
		(*d*) *Co operative Associations*			
		(*e*) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing*			
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES			
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills*			
		(*b*) *Jute Mills*			
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*			
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses*			
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses*			
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Tea.*			
		(*b*) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(*c*) *Others*			
		V MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.			
		VI —ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES			
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VIII —BREWERIES.			
		IX —OTHER COMPANIES.			

No VIII.

List of Joint Stock Companies at work on 31st March 1899

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES		Rs	Rs	
		(a) Banking and Loan Companies				
221	7th April 1869	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Banking business	2,25,00,000	2,25,00,000	No 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta
225	13th June 1870	Faridpur Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20 000	19,820	Faridpur town
226	25th Mar 1871	Tippera Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ganganganj Comilla Tippera
268	23rd Sept 1873	Mymensingh Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	1,00 000	80,400	Mymensingh town
270	17th Nov	Barisal Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20 000	18,000	Barisal town
301	5th 1874	Bogra Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20 000	13,310	Bogra town
326	26th Sept 1875	Nasirabad Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	50,000	28,180	Nasirabad town, Mymensingh
333	12th April 1876	Jessore Loan Co, Ld	Lending money	1,20,000	1,00 000	Jessore town
336	26th June ,,	Sahar Serpur Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20,000	16,170	Serpur town Mymensingh.
342	29th July ,,	Munshiganj Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20,000	12 060	Munshiganj, Dacca
401	29th Mar 1880	Dacca Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	1,39 060	Jindabahargali Dacca.
418	13th Aug 1881	Sylhet Loan Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	13,000	Sylhet town
467	21st Feb 1883	Chota Nagpur Banking Association Ld	Banking business	50,000	38,990	Hazaribagh
478	8th Aug ,,	Pabna Bank, Ld	Lending money	20,000	18,780	Raghabpur Pabna
484	19th Sept ,,	Kishorganj Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	50,000	40 000	Kishorganj, Mymensingh
509	2nd Mar 1885	Noakhali Loan Office Ld	Ditto	20,000	13 649	Noakhali Sadar
537	12th Feb 1887	Tangail Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	50,000	40,910	Tangail, Mymensingh
540	27th July ,,	Ghatail Sammilani Dhana Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	60,000	25,000	Ghatail station, Gopalpur Mymensingh
542	4th Aug ,,	Kurigram Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20,000	20,000	Madhapara, Kurigram, Rangpur
546	15th Sept	Khulna Loan Co, Ld	Ditto	15 000	15,000	Khulna town.
553	2nd May 1888	Digh Pait Mohila Dhana Bhandar Co Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	32,000	Digh Pait, Jamalpur, Mymensingh
574	23rd ,, 1889	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld	Banking business	1,00,000	48,250	Jalpaiguri
597	24th Mar 1890	Bankipore Loan Office, Ld	Lending money	50 000	25,138	Bankipore, Patna
728	22nd Aug 1892	Bagerhat Loan Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000	10,000	Chandra Kanta Das Place, Bagirhat
743	23rd Feb 1893	Madaripur Loan Office Ld	Banking business	20,000	10 000	Town Madaripur, Faridpur
826	27th ,, 1894	Rangpur Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	50,000	34,730	Nababganj, Rangpur
907	26th July ,,	Nilphamari Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20 000	20,000	Nilphamari, Rangpur
959	20th Dec ,,	Gaya Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	50 000	19,654	Gaya in Bihar
960	29th ,, ,,	Bank of Calcutta Ld	Ditto	15,00,000	10,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
962	15th Jan 1895	India Debenture Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	25,000	No 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta
983	8th April ,,	Ghatail Loan and Insurance Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	4,170	Ghatail, Tangail, Mymensingh
1023	7th Oct ,,	Cachar Land and Loan Corporation, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	32,000	Vakilpara Road, Silchar, Cachar
1116	29th May 1896	Investment and Finance Co, Ld	Banking and Loan business	5,00,000	1,50,000	No 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta
1117	2nd June ,,	Kotesvar Loan Co, Ld	Loan business	20 000	2,288	Singardabri, Barabari, Rangpur
1128	18th ,, ,,	Kurigram Bank, Ld	Banking and Loan business.	20,000	14,020	Kurigram, Rangpur
1137	8th July ,,	Bhawanipur Banking Corporation, Ld	Banking business	1,00,000	23,250	No 86, Russa Road, North Bhawanipur, Suburbs of Calcutta.
1144	18th ,, ,,	Ulipur Loan Co, Ld.	Lending money	20,000	14,060	Ulipur, Rangpur
1279	10th Nov ,,	Kulaghat Loan Office, Ld	Ditto	20,000	...	Kulaghat, Barabari, Rangpur
1292	28th ,, ,,	Sylhet National Co, Ld	Banking business, &c.	1,00,000	4,250	Chauhatta town, Sylhet
1305	12th Dec ,,	Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld	Ditto	20,000	7,059	Janaki Babu's Dispensary Building, Kumarkhali Bazar, Nadia.
1390	18th May 1897	Nagarpur India Loan Office, Ld	Lending money	20,000	...	Nagarpur Tangail, Mymensingh.
1395	21st July ,,	Pabna Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld	Loan business	2,00,000	40,000	Dilalpur, Pabna.

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—contd		Rs	Rs.	
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies*—concld				
1404	22nd Sept 1897	Narandiya Nagarbari Daulatpur Dhana Bhandar Samiti, Ld	Loan business	20,000		Narandia, Nagarbari, Mymensingh
1406	17th Nov "	Uluberia Loan Office Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	9,664	Premises of Babu Yogendra Nath Mitra, Katak Road Uluberia Howrah
1439	17th Oct 1898	Pabna Model Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000		Raghabpur, Pabna Town
				2,67,55,000	2,47,77,843	
		(b) *Insurance Companies*				
545	5th Sept 1887	Triton Insurance Co, Ld	Insurance business	22,50,000	4,50,000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta
748	27th April 1893	Khulna Family Relief Association Co, Ld	Ditto	2,000	1,111	Khulna
756	7th June "	Cachar Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking Co, Ld	Marine, Fire, Life Insurance and Banking business	1,00,000	27,915	Silchar, Cachar
757	10th " "	Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld	Life Insurance	96,000	1,393	Nos 41, 42 43, Sukea's Street, Calcutta
760	17th " "	Chuckervartipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000	937	Asutosh Chakravarti's premises, Basabati, Khulna
775	26th Aug "	Bengal Pension Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		No 7, Madan Pal's Lane, Bhawanipur
782	18th Sept "	Bagerhat Family Pension Co, Ld	Ditto	500		Bagerhat, Khulna
783	25th " "	Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	2,586	No 9, Hastings Street, Calcutta
790	6th Oct "	Bamaganti National Brothers Co, Ld	Ditto	375	303	Bamaganti, Bagerhat
793	23rd Nov "	Basabati Nagpara Helping Pension Fund, Ld	Ditto	500		Basabati, Khulna
796	12th Dec "	Chitalmari Money Collecting Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	1,875	808	Chitalmari Bandar, Khulna
802	19th " "	Karamdia Poor Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	625	201	Karamdia, Bagerhat, Khulna
804	4th Jan 1894	Pirth Provident Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	500	97	Kuladhair Bagerhat, Khulna
810	18th " "	Kartikdia Family Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	1,000		Kartikdia, Khulna
819	12th Feb "	Universal Children Relief Association, Ld	Ditto	469	128	Bagerhat, Khulna.
822	16th " "	Poor Family Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	2,500	205	Baruikhali, Kachua, Khulna
825	21st " "	Charkati Family Relief Co, Ld	Ditto	250	98	Charkati Kachua, Khulna
832	13th Mar "	Maghia Universal Charitable Co, Ld	Ditto	1,250		Maghia, Kachua, Khulna
841	26th " "	Chingrakhali Poor Relief Co, Ld	Ditto	3,125	182	Chingrakhali, Khulna
842	27th " "	Great National Family Supporting Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	3,125		Maghia Barabati, Kachua, Khulna
844	2nd April "	Bamorta Mutual Donation Co, Ld	Ditto	375		Bamorta, Khulna.
847	10th " "	Ranmoti Benevolent Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	500		Ranmoti, Barisal
849	11th " "	Banagram Life Assurance Co, Ld	Ditto	875		Banagram Khulna
851	16th " "	Daibajnahati Surhid Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000	984	Daibajnahati, Khulna.
852	16th " "	Parmadhudia Poor Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	250		Parmadhudia, Khulna.
853	16th " "	Sangdia National Relief Co, Ld	Ditto	938	93	Sangdia, Khulna
856	23rd " "	Gopalpur Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	375	125	Gopalpur Kachua, Khulna.
857	23rd " "	Baitpur Fattehpur Union Pension Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	625	90	Baitpur, Bagerhat, Khulna
861	4th May "	Kachua Daridrata Nibarani Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	1,100	226	Kachua, Khulna
865	10th " "	Bamaganti Chakravartipara Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	500	123	Bamaganti, Khulna
867	11th " "	Niogipara Family Relief Fund Co, Ld (Utterpara)	Ditto	250	68	Utterpara, Khulna
870	17th " "	Maghia Khalisakhali Family Pension Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	625	..	Maghia, Khulna.
878	19th " "	Raghunathpur Family Marriage Co, Ld	Ditto	1,000	..	Raghunathpur, Kachua, Khulna

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I —BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES —contd		Rs.	Rs	
		(b) *Insurance Companies*—contd				
877	21st May 1894	Rahimabad Helping Co, Ld	Life Insurance	750	82	Rahimabad, Khulna
878	30th „ „	Dohipur Family Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	1,250		Dobipur, Khulna.
879	4th June „	Muniganj Poor Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	375	48	Puratan Bazar, Bagerhat, Khulna.
885	14th „ „	Durgapur Poor Supplying Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	500		Durgapur, Khulna.
890	16th „ „	Ghatak and Bosepara Mutual Provident Co, Ld (Baniaganti)	Ditto	125	..	Baniaganti, Khulna.
891	18th „ „	Muktoarpara Union Relief Co, Ld (Bagerhat)	Ditto	1,000		Bagerhat, Khulna
900	29th „ „	Baulpur Mutual Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	2,500		Baulpur, Khulna.
902	17th July 1894	Banagram Bhattacharjeepara Universal Helping Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	1,875	..	Banagram, Khulna
914	17th Aug „	Kharamkhali Death, Birth and Marriage Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	1,000		Kharamkhali, Khulna.
918	20th „ „	Chupnagar Poor Family Relief Co, Ld	Ditto	500	64	Chupnagar, Khulna
922	29th „ „	Mahesvarpasa Great Family Relief Co, Ld	Ditto	500		Mahesvarpasa, Khulna.
927	10th Sept „	Umajuri Benevolent Fund, Ld	Ditto	1,750	..	
937	31st Oct „	Santoshpur Birth, Marriage, and Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	750		Santoshpur, Chitalmari P O, Khulna.
956	19th Dec „	Fuljhuri Sahayya Samiti Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	3,750		
958	20th „ „	Morelganj Family Relief Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	375		Morelganj, Khulna.
982	5th April 1895	Tippera Jiban Bima Co, Ld	Ditto	12,000	960	Comilla, Gangaganj, Tippera.
1048	31st Dec „	Barabari Rin Sodha Sahayya Co, Ld	Ditto ..	20,000		Barabari K. D Railway, Rangpur
1072	21st Feb 1896	Fagunda Jana Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	11,200	2,234	Fagunda, Barakamta P O, Tippera
1074	21th „ „	Kalihati Bibaha Sahayya Co, Ld	Ditto	6,000	890	Kalihati, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1101	4th May 1896	Eastern Insurance Co, Ld	Life, Marine, accident, guarantee, and general assurance and insurance business	50,00,000		No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta
1132	26th June, „	Bhangamalli Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Life insurance ...	20,000	1,978	Bhangamalli Rangpur.
1212	8th Sept „	Khetrai Sarvajana Hitaisi Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Ditto	4,000		
1213	8th „ „	Sindurmati Sarvajana Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Ditto	5,000		
1214	9th „ „	Bangiya Sadharan Sansarik Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	1,255	Danyabari, Jaldhaka, Rangpur
1215	9th „ „	Nagar Singimari Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000		
1222	16th „ „	Anantapur Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Ditto	20,000		Anantapur, Nagesvari, Rangpur
1241	25th „ „	Tamvulpur Kalpataru Sahayya Bhandar Samiti Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000	1,064	Tamvulpur, Pirgacha, Rangpur
1248	1st Oct „	Cakla Eastern Sarvartha Sadhika Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Ditto	12,000		
1268	30th „ „	Tajhat Revenue Fund and General Relief Co, Ld	Ditto	6,250		
1315	29th Dec „	Nagesvari Krisna Kali Caturvidha Sahayya Co Ld	Ditto ..	2,500		Nagesvari, Rangpur
1319	31st „ „	Jolapâdâ Sammilani Sahayya Co, Ld	Ditto ..	20,000		
1320	31st „ „	Badabhita Sarvajana Hitaisi Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000		..
1330	15th Jan 1897	Mahisa Khaca O Govardhana Sulabha Sansarik Bhandar, Ld	Ditto	5,000	...	..
1335	23rd „ „	Assam Marriage and Death Fund Co, Ld	Ditto ...	300	..	Baranardi, Nalbadi, Gauhati Assam
1340	26th „ „	Rangpur Munsipâdâ Sarvavidha Sahayya Co, Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000	..	...

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—concld		Rs.	Rs	
		(b) *Insurance Companies*—concld				
1357	19th Feb 1897	Damurhuda Paribarik Sans than Co, Ld	Life insurance	9,000		Dasomy, P O Damurhuda, Nadiya.
1361	5th Mar „	Chatana Laksminarayanapur Helping Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000	2,218	Laksminarayanpur Chatna, Bankura
1363	8th „ „	Kutavpur Aitha Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	395	Kutavpur English Bazar Malda
1370	20th „ „	Gosaiganja Taraspanik Sahayya Dan Co, Ld	Ditto	6,000		Gosaiganja Dhubri, Goalpara
1372	1st April „	Nawabganja Upaya Bihin Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000		Nawabganja, English Bazar, Malda
1373	2nd „ „	Machhiri Sulabha Sahayya Samiti Co Ld	Ditto	20,000		
1374	5th „ „	Naodanga Saravidha Sahayya Samiti, Ld	Ditto	6,000		
1379	15th „ „	Gangapur, (Bholarpad) Dvividha Sahayya Universal Helping Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000		Gangapur, Cintaman, Dinajpur
1381	19th „ „	Gala Sisu Pratipalan Loan Co Ld	Life insurance and Loan business	20,000		Gala Tangail, Mymensingh
1387	10th May „	Putimari Sarvavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Life insurance	5,000		Putimari, Mithapukur Rangpur
1388	11th „ „	Sahidatta Dhubariya Mahat Uddesya Siphal Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000		Dhubariya, Nagarpur, Mymensingh
1405	27th Sept „	Nazirpur Sarva Sadharana Hitaisi Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	6,000	472	Nazirpur, Malda
1411	10th Jan 1898	Kenjakuda Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000		Kenjakurd, P O Chatna, Bankura
1412	17th „ „	Kancanpur Sadharana Hitaisi Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		Kancanpur, Chatna Bankura
1413	28th „ „	Gaurangadihi Sahayya Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		Gaurangadihi, Manbhum
1414	29th „ „	Duvarajpur General Helping Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		Duvarajpur, Chatna, Manbhum
1415	31st „ „	Kamardi Radhakantapur Hitaisi Bhandar Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000	..	Kamardi, Radhakantapur, Chatna, Bankura
1416	24th. „ „	Mejia Gopalganja Sadharana Sahayya Samiti Co, Ld	Ditto	15,000		Gopalganj, Cangajalghati, Bankura
1418	11th Mar „	Badrā Manoranjan Sahayya Fund Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000		Badra, Chatna, Bankura
1419	11th „ „	Kantasola Joint Stock Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		Kantasola, Chatna, Bankura
1420	16th „ „	Harmasda Mahada Sadharana Dayamocana Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		Harmasda, P O Tildangra, Bankura
1430	15th Aug „	Sayerbakhda Krisi Fund Sahayya Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000		
				80,44,757	4,99,743	
			Total Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	3,47,99,757	2,52,77,586	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(a) *Merchants and Traders*				
90	1st April 1863	R Scott Thomson & Co, Ld	Carrying on business of chemists and druggists	5,00,000	4,67,000	No 15, Government Place, Calcutta
274	18th Dec. 1873	Agricultural Phosphates Co, Ld	Manufacture of phosphates	1,00,000	85,000	No 7, Church Lane, Calcutta
411	7th Feb 1881	Pingna Trading Co, Ld	General trade and lending money	1,00,000	60,000	Pingna, Mymensingh
440	31st May 1882	Co operative Pharmacy Co, Ld	Business of chemists and druggists	50,000	32,000	No 54, Sobha Bazar Street, Calcutta
523	4th Feb. 1886	Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Co., Ld	Hotel keepers and general dealers	12,00,000	12,00,0[illegible]	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
549	8th Dec. 1887	Indian Tea Supply Co, Ld	Dealers in Indian teas.	3,00,000	3,00,[illegible]	No 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
556	15th June 1888	H Dear & Co., Ld.	Mercantile business	6,00,000	6,00,[illegible]	Nos 5 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
568	20th Feb. 1889	Chota Nagpur Carrying Co., Ld	Carrying passengers and goods from Ranchi.	20,000	8,[illegible]0	Hazaribagh
570	5th Mar. „	Kayastha Trading Co, Ld.	General trade	20,000	9,1[illegible]0	Dumraon, Shahabad

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1	2		3	4	5	6	7
			II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*contd*		Rs	Rs	
			(a) *Merchants and Traders—contd*				
581	7th Nov	1889	Jessop & Co, Ld	Brass and iron founders	9,00,000	9,00,000	No 93, Clive Street, Calcutta
591	4th Feb	1890	Rajshahi Dhanes Co, Ld	General trade	20 000	1,463	Lalore, Rajshahi
698	8th Aug	1891	Elysium Dramatic Co, Ld	To establish a theatre in the heart of the town	3,00,000	1,76,723	No 76, Russa Road, Calcutta
702	10th Sept	„	Tangail Trading Co, Ld	General trade	50,000	3,860	Tangail, Mymensingh
708	5th Dec	„	Behar Trading Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	9,918	Bankipore Patna
710	11th „	„	John King & Co Ld	Engineers and Contractors	3,00,000	3 00,000	Victoria Engine Works, Howrah
714	2nd Jan	1892	Khulna Trading Co, Ld	General trade	50,000	1,484	Khulna Sadar
716	18th „	„	Kurigram Model Co, Ld	Stamp vendors and general traders	20,000	20,000	Madhyapara Kurigram, Rangpur
720	25th Mar	„	Oriental Trading Co, Ld	Trade in timber	30,000	10,451	No 187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta
729	1st Sept	„	Himalayan Trading Co, Ld	General trade	50,000		
730	12th May	189[illegible]	India Publishers, Ld	Newspaper proprietary business	1,26,000	26,000	No 19, British Indian Street, Calcutta
765	19th July	„	East Bengal Joint Stock Co, Ld	General trade	20,000		Muktagacha, Mymensingh
807	10th Jan	1894	Arrah Trading Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	10,000	Arrah, Tangail, Mymensingh
808	16th „	„	Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co of India, Ld	Manufacturing and selling Ayurvedic and other medicines	20,000	13,760	Kalna, Burdwan
858	24th April	„	Finy & Co, Ld	Builders and Contractors	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 18, Garden Reach Road, Suburbs of Calcutta
906	25th July	„	Indian Imperial Financial Association, Ld	Brokers	50,000	46,500	No 106, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta
942	12th Nov	„	Jalpaiguri Club, Co Ld	Amusements	75,000	50,520	Jalpaiguri
965	11th Jan	189[illegible]	Kinmond & Co, Ld	Builders and Contractors	25,000	11,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
980	30th Mar	„	Burn & Co, Ld	Engineers Builders and Contractors	25,00,000	18,00,000	No 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta.
989	8th May	„	Cachar Rice Supply Co, Ld	To prepare rice by mill and other agricultural business	30,000		Nunaikhal Busti, Lal P O, Cachar
995	5th July	„	Shalimar Works, Ld	Builders Contractors and Mechanical Engineers	2 50,000	2,50,000	No 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta
1011	20th Aug	„	Bharat Samiti Ld	General trade	5,00,000	34,867	Silchar, Cachar
1025	21st Oct	„	Woodlands Hotel Co, Ld	To establish hotel at Darjeeling.	1,20,000		Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling
1027	24th „	„	Chittagong Oriental Co, Ld	Carrying on the business of printing, etc	10,000	2,400	Chaukbazar, Chittagong
1031	11th Nov	„	Chota Nagpur Trading Co, Ld	General trade	20,000	14,060	Hazaribagh
1052	5th „	„	Sylhet Union Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	3,410	Sylhet town
1056	26th „	„	Mrittinga Star Co, Ld	Ditto	20,000	3,207	Badabadi, Rangpur
1060	[illegible]th Feb	1896	Sylhet Trading Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	3,640	Sylhet town
1102	11th May	„	Assam Valley Trading Co, Ld	General traders	20,000	13,715	Tezpur, Durrang, Assam
1168	11th Au[illegible]	„	Wood Co, Ld	Dealers of all kinds of wood	20,000	2,960	Kurseong Bazar, P O Kurseong, Darjeeling
1226	17th Sept	„	Darjeeling Press Co, Ld	Printing and engraving, etc	10,000	5,134	Mount Pleasant Road, Darjeeling
1255	5th Oct	„	Berthoud & Co, Ld	To import and export all kinds of goods, produce, liquors, &c &c	1,00,000	13,000	Nos 80/81, Bentinck Street Calcutta.
1336	23rd Jan	1897	Bengal Timber Trading Co, Ld	Trading in timber	6,00,000	6,00 000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1354	17th Feb	„	Ranchi Trading Corporation, Ld	To trade in all goods and articles	20,000	6,053	Town Ranchi, Lohardaga.
1359	21th „	„	Estates Recovery Co., Ld	To carry on the business of agents	10,600	10,150	No 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
1385	5th May	„	Eastern Bengal Mercantile Corporation, Ld	General traders	1,00,000		Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh
1396	2nd Aug	„	Paul and Co, Ld	Engineers and General Contractors.	12,500	12,500	Santipur, Nadia.
1398	24th „	„	Indian Publication Society, Ld	Publishers, &c	20,000	...	No 82/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
1399	6th Sept	„	Cachar Club, Co, Ld.	Amusements, &c. ..	40,000	13,270	Silchar, Cachar.

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II —TRADING COMPANIES—contd		Rs	Rs	
		(a) Merchants and Traders—concld				
1400	7th Sept. 1897	Svadeshi Bhandar, Ld	General traders	20,000		No 82/1, Harrison Road Calcutta
1402	9th „ „	Khunnah and Co, Ld	Merchants and commission agents	50 000		No 60, Cross Street Calcutta
1407	24th Nov „	White Ribbon Co, Ld	To maintain a paper known as the "White Ribbon"	10,000		
1410	5th Jan 1898	Trotman and Co, Ld	General Merchants &c	1,60,000		Dibrugarh Assam
1422	25th April „	Indian Co-operative Journal Society Ld	To publish newspapers	20,000		No 82 Harrison Road Calcutta
1425	21st May „	Atkinson Brothers, Ld	Trading in timber, stone, sand, &c	3,00,000		No 13 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
1426	23rd „ „	Anukhal Bandhava Banijya gar, Co Ld	General traders	20,000		Anukhal Kalna, Burdwan
1446	16th Feb 1899	Chota Nagpur Timber and Trading Co Ld	To carry on the business of timber merchants, &c	2,00 000		
				1,0[illegible],9,000	71,32,055	
		(b) Navigation				
456	8th Nov 1882	Calcutta Steam Navigation Co, Ld	Navigation in Bengal	9 40,000	9,40,000	No 39, Strand Road, Calcutta
620	14th Aug 1890	India General Steam Navigation Co, Ld	Conveying goods and passengers	1 00,00,000	97,48,100	No 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta
705	3rd Oct 1891	Eastern Steam Navigation Co, Ld	Navigation business	3,00,000		
1026	24th Oct 1895	Bengal Assam Steamship Co, Ld	Ditto	15,00,000	8,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
				1,26 40,000	113,88,100	
		(c) Railways and Tramways				
266	10th April 1879	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Co Ld	Constructing and working steam tramway	17,50,000	17,50,000	No 5/8 Clive Street Calcutta
425	30th Jan. 1882	Dooghur Railway Co, Ld	Constructing railway from Baidyanath to Dooghur	2,75,000	2,75,000	No 7 Hastings Street Calcutta
492	18th Feb 1884	Tarakessur Railway Co, Ld	Constructing railway from Seorphuli to Tarakessur	17,50,000	17,50,000	No 3/8, Strand Road, Calcutta
567	15th Feb 1889	Rangoon Steam Tramway Co, Ld	Constructing tramway in Rangoon	7,50,000	6,00,000	No 5/8, Clive Street Calcutta
613	23rd June 1890	Bengal Provincial Railway Co, Ld	Constructing railway from Tarakessur to Magra	11,00,000	8,18,066	Magra, Hooghly
788	2nd Oct 1893	Tezpore Balipara Tramway Co, Ld	Constructing tramway in Tezpur in Assam	4 00,000	4,00,000	No 31, Dalhousie Square, South
987	2nd May 1895	Bengal District Road Tramways Co (Howrah Amta), Ld	Constructing tramways from Howrah to Amta	9,00,000	8,96 660	Jackson House No 34, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta
994	19th June „	Bengal District Road Tramways Co (Howrah Sheakhala), Ld	Constructing tramways from Howrah to Sheakhala	5 10,000	5,28,300	Ditto ditto
1045	27th Dec „	Joyganj Railway Co, Ld	Constructing branch railway between Nilphamari and Joyganj	2 [illegible]0,000		No 44 European Asylum Lane, Calcutta
1171	13th Aug 1896	Sogowlie Raksaul Branch Railway Co, Ld	Constructing a branch railway from Segowlie to Raksaul	10,00,000	9,3[illegible] 775	No 7 Clive Row, Calcutta
1304	10th Dec „	Ranaghat Krishnagar Tramway Co, Ld	Constructing tramway between Ranaghat & Krishnagar	7,00,000	90,900	Jackson's House, No 34 Jackson's Lane, Calcutta
1326	7th Jan 1897	Brahmaputra Sultanpur Branch Railway Co, Ld	Constructing railways from Sultanpur through Bogra to Kaliganj	6,00,000	12,93,100	No 2 Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta
1366	12th Mar „	Hardwar Dehra Branch Railway Co, Ld.	Constructing a branch railway from Hardwar to Dehra Dun	[illegible]0 00,000		
				1,60,15,000	93,67,801	
		(d) Co-operative Associations				
50	18th Feb 1873	Asansol E I R Co-operative Society, Ld	Providing wines and spirits for the Railway employés	10,000	10,000	Durand Road, Asansol, E I Ry
263	25th May „	Buxar Co-operative Society, Ld	Selling wine, beer, and oilman's stores	4,000	4,000	No 2, Buxar Road, Buxar

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs	Rs	
		II —TRADING COMPANIES—*concld*				
		(*d*) *Co operative Associations* concld				
489	30th May 1882	Northern Bengal Railway Co operative Supply Association, Ld	Supplying stores for the Railway employés	11,400	11,400	Saidpur, N B Ry
548	30th Nov 1887	Asansol Railway Co operative Ice and Aerated Water Supply, Ld	Supplying ice and aerated water for the Railway employés	16,000	16,000	Ice House Tank, Asansol
617	4th Aug 1890	Jamalpur Co operative Stores Association, Ld	Trade in co operative stores	8,000	6,857	Jamalpur, E I R.
695	10th July 1891	South Sylhet Supply Society, Ld	Ditto	12,000	12,000	Matiganj, South Sylhet
786	25th Sept 1893	Indian Pioneers Co , Ld	Ditto	20,000	7,670	No 18, Shama Charan De s Street, Calcutta
984	18th April 1895	Samastipur Co operative Stores Association, Ld	Ditto	5,000	5,000	Samastipur, Darbhanga
1002	23rd July "	General Supply Stores Co , Ld	Co operative business, to supply all articles of fooding and clothing	18,000	6,360	Saidpur Bazar, Rangpur
1431	17th Aug 1898	Devereux and Co , Ld	Co operative business to sell wine, &c	1,00,000		No 4 Bankshall Street Calcutta
1432	" "	Samuel Fitze and Co , Ld	Ditto	1,00 000		Ditto
				3,01,400	79,287	
		(*e*) *Shipping Landing, and Warehousing*				
114	7th Aug 1863	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co , Ld	Landing and shipping cargo	5,00,000	5,00,000	No 24, Strand Road, Calcutta
120	15th Sept "	Howrah Docking Co , Ld	Improvement of existing docks and buildings, and working others	8,00,000	8 00,000	No 5 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
				13 00,000	13,00,000	
			Total of Trading Companies	4,08,28,100	2,95,67,243	
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES				
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills*				
128	9th Oct 1863	Goosery Cotton Mills Co , Ld	Manufacturing cotton, twist, and cloth, &c	15,00,000	15,00,000	No 104, Clive Street, Calcutta
244	7th Aug 1872	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co , Ld	Spinning and weaving cotton	18,00,000	18,00,000	No 21, Strand Road, North, Calcutta.
354	19th April 1877	Empress of India Cotton Mills Co , Ld	Manufacturing cotton	8,75,000	8,75,000	No 55 Canning Street, Calcutta
1127	15th June 1896	Sri Gungaji Cotton Mills Co , Ld	Spinning and manufacturing cotton	10,00,000	2,76,250	Natwa behind Bihari Lal s Garden in Mirzapur
1172	14th Aug "	New Ring Mill Co , Ld	Spinning and weaving cotton	9,00,000	6,00,000	No 21, Strand Road, North, Calcutta
1269	31st Oct "	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Co , Ld	Ditto	6,00,000	6,00,000	No 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta
1273	10th Nov "	Dunbar Mills, Ld	Spinning and manufacturing cotton, &c	50,00,000	14,00,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
1443	9th Nov 1898	Seramporo Cotton Mills, Ld	Spinning and weaving cotton	9,00,000		No 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta
				1,25,75,000	70,51,250	
		(*b*) *Jute Mills*				
361	28th Sept 1877	Kamarhatty Co , Ld	Manufacturing and weaving jute	16,00,000	15,50,500	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
405	5th Oct 1880	Union Jute Co , Ld	Ditto	12,00,000	9,00,000	Ditto
461	30th Dec 1882	Kankinarrah Co , Ld	Ditto	17,50,000	9,10,000	Ditto
585	28th Nov 1889	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co , Ld	Spinning and weaving jute, &c	17,50,000	10,00,000	No 19, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
619	8th Aug 1890	Central Jute Mills Co , Ld	Ditto	7,00,000	7,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
625	18th Sept "	Howrah Mills Co , Ld	Ditto	43,75,000	26,25,000	No 9, Clive Row Calcutta
627	24th " "	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Co , Ld	Ditto	28,00,000	17,00,425	No 21, Strand Road, North, Calcutta.
718	16th Mar 1892	Hooghly Mills Co Ld	Ditto	37,80 000	37,80,000	No 51, Clive Street Calcutta.

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES—*contd*		Rs	Rs	
		(*b*) *Jute Mills*—concld				
725	1st Aug 1892	Soorah Jute Mills Co, Ld	Spinning and weaving jute &c	7,00,000	7,00,000	No 12, Jackson s Lane, Calcutta
908	1st „ 1894	Clive Mills Co, Ld	Ditto	11,00,000	10,76,420	No 5, Clive Row, Calcutta
940	6th Nov „	Serajganj Jute Co, Ld	Manufacturing jute, &c	10,87,250	10,87,250	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
961	31st Dec. „	Budge Budge Jute Mills Co, Ld	Ditto	27,00,000	26,97,600	Ditto ditto
999	12th July 1895	Khurda Co, Ld	Spinning and weaving jute	12,00,000	12,00,000	No 22 Strand Road Calcutta
1012	30th Aug „	Standard Jute Co, Ld	Ditto	13 00,000	10,81 000	No 5, Clive Row Calcutta
1016	11th Sept „	National Jute Mills Co, Ld	Ditto	10 00,000	10,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
1021	21st „ „	Alliance Jute Mills Co, Ld	Ditto	11,00,000	11,00,000	No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta
1029	29th Oct „	Gauripur Co, Ld	Manufacturing gunny bags	35 00,000	18,90,630	No 5 Lyons Range, Calcutta
1035	21st Nov „	Shalimar Jute Co, Ld	Manufacturing and weaving jute &c	3,00,000		
1409	27th Dec 1897	Delta Jute Mills Co, Ld	Spinners and weavers of jute	12,00,000	7,20,700	No 7 Clive Row Calcutta
				3,31,42,250	2 57 10,625	
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp &c*				
415	20th June 1881	Bengal Silk Co, Ld	Spinning and weaving silk	9,00,000	6,38,500	No 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
741	25th Jan 1893	Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co, Ld	Manufacturing thread from cotton, wool, silk, and other knitted articles	2,00,000	43,052	No 4, Clive Street Calcutta.
1368	19th Mar 1897	Bengal Silk Mills Co, Ld	Silk manufacturers	4,00,000	4,00,000	No 5, Amratola Lane, Calcutta
				15,00,000	10 81,552	
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses*				
13	16th Sept 1867	Nasmyth s Patent Press Co, Ld	Pressing cotton, jute, &c	4,00,000	4,00,000	No 10, Clive Row Calcutta
257	10th April 1873	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co, Ld	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute, and jute cuttings	2,20,000	2 20,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
280	25th Feb 1874	Watson s Patent Press Co, Ld	Pressing and selling jute, jute cuttings	3 00,000	3,00,000	No 100 Clive Street Calcutta
287	13th July „	Riverside Press Co (Watson s Patent), Ld	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute, &c	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 1, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta
290	24th „ „	Strand Bank Press Co (Watson s Patent), Ld	Pressing jute, hides, &c	2,50,000	2,50,000	No 3 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta
382	17th Mar 1879	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Co, Ld	Pressing cotton, jute, and other materials	4,00,000	4,00,000	No 104, Clive Street, Calcutta
420	20th Sept 1881	Canal Press Co, Ld	Ditto	2,40,000	2,40,000	No 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta
443	25th July 1882	Camperdown Pressing Co, Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	4,30,000	Ditto ditto
480	13th Aug 1883	India Pressing Co, Ld	Ditto	1,50,000	1,50,000	No 5, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta
791	7th Oct. 1893	Ghaziabad Pressing Co, Ld	Pressing jute, cotton, &c	1,00,000		
967	21st Jan 1895	Pugh, Schollay & Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	26,100	No 37, Canning Street, Calcutta
				29,60,000	26,96,100	
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses*				
444	28th July 1882	Titaghur Paper Mills Co, Ld	Manufacturing paper	15,00,000	10,00,000	No 136, Canning Street, Calcutta
583	22nd Oct 1889	Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co, Ld	Ditto	2 00,000	2,00,000	Sissi, Dibrughur, Assam.
587	18th Dec „	Calcutta Flour Mills Co, Ld	Milling and preparing flour	3,25,000	2,25,900	No 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta
590	28th Jan. 1890	Bengal Paper Mills Co, Ld.	Manufacturing paper	12,00,000	9,50,000	No 103, Clive Street Calcutta
717	10th Feb. 1892	Imperial Paper Mills Co, Ld	Ditto	12,00,000	12,00,000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		III —MILLS AND PRESSES—*concld*				
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses*—concld		Rs.	Rs.	
733	22nd Oct 1892	Cachar Saw Mills and Trading Co, Ld	Saw and other mills for manufacturing oil, flour, &c	50,000		Silchar, Cachar
744	10th Mar 1893	Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co, Ld	Manufacturing flour, oil, &c.	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 1, Juggernath Dutt's Lane, Narikeldanga.
941	9th Nov 1894	Howrah Flour Mills Co, Ld	Manufacturing flour, &c	2,50,000	2,45,800	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
947	22nd ,, ,,	Bengal Flour Mills Co, Ld	Ditto ditto	6,00 000	4,49,925	No 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1022	5th Oct 1895	Shalimar Mills Co, Ld	Mills for linseed, rapeseed, &c.	3,00,000	2,02,000	No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta
1033	11th Nov ,,	Howrah Oil Mills Co, Ld	Manufacturing oil	1,00,000	47,500	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
1181	25th Aug 1896	Bengal Saw Mill Co, Ld	Saw millers	80,000	80,000	No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
1339	20th Jan 1897	Behar Machine Works Co, Ld	Working of flour mills and distillation of oil.	75,000	20,375	Chauhatta, Bankipur, Patna
				60,30,000	47,70,600	
			Total Mills and Presses	5,62,07,250	4,13,10,127	
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES				
		(*a*) *Tea*				
63	7th Aug 1861	East India Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
81	20th Nov 1862	Assam Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	Ditto
100	2nd May 1863	Central Cachar Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	10,00,000	10,00,000	No 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
103	6th ,, ,,	Bishnath Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	11,00,000	8,25,000	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
111	15th July ,,	Eastern Cachar Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	7,00,000	7,00,000	No 11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
137	12th Dec ,,	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,49,200	1,49,200	No 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
139	4th Jan 1864	Durrung Tea Co., Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	4,65,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
144	20th Feb ,,	Tukvar Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	12,00,000	7,34,300	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
212	8th Aug 1867	Chandypore Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,50,000	2,50,000	No 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
220	19th Jan 1869	Arcuttipore Tea Co, Ld	Manufacturing tea	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 7, Church Lane, Calcutta
227	30th May 1871	Cutlacherra Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,70,000	2,50,000	No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta
233	15th Nov ,,	Singell Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	6,25,000	6,25,000	No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
237	23rd Mar 1872	Hoolungooree Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	4,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
242	15th July ,,	Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
251	27th Feb 1873	Holta Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,50,000	3,50,000	No 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
265	23rd July ,,	Kalacherra Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2 75,000	2,75,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
281	5th Mar 1874	Mothola Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	1 50,000	1,38,000	No 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
292	7th Aug ,,	Joonktollee Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,16,000	80,000	Ditto
300	9th Oct ,,	Phœnix Tea Co (of Cachar), Ld	Ditto	6,25,000	5,35,000	No 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
306	5th Dec ,,	Lackatoorah Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
312	6th Mar 1875	Mim Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,60,000	1,59,000	No 10, Clive Street, Calcutta.
314	5th ,, ,,	Hoolmari Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
316	1st May ,,	Sapakati Tea Co, Ld.	Manufacturing tea	88,000	88,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
317	3rd ,, ,,	Rajabari Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
330	25th Jan. 1876	North Western Cachar Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	2,76,000	2,76,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
331	21st Feb. ,,	Runglee Rungliot Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
341	25th July ,,	Amluckie Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	4,46,500	4,45,700	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital.	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd*		Rs	Rs	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd				
345	31st Aug. 1876	Cachar Native Joint-Stock Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	1,00,000	68,905	Silchar, Cachar
347	20th Nov "	Teesta Valley Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	3,50,000	3,20,000	No 30, Dalhousie Square, South. Calcutta
349	5th Jan 1877	Dehing Co, Ld	Cultivation and manufacture of tea	10,00,000	9,95,160	No 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
359	16th July "	Hotewar Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	56,000	56,000	Dorunda, in Chota Nagpur
364	10th Jan. 1878	Singtom Tea Co, Ld.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea	1,60,000	1,60 000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
368	12th July "	Hindu Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	21,500	24,500	Darjeeling
373	27th Sept "	Loobah Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	7,00,000	5,45,300	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
377	16th Jan. 1879	Longview Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	3,44,000	3,44,000	No 4 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
378	16th " "	Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld	Cultivation of tea and cinchona	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
390	29th May "	Jalpaiguri Tea Co Ld	Cultivation of tea	50,000	50,000	Jalpaiguri.
397	5th Feb 1880	Karnafuli Association, Ld	Ditto	3,60,000	3,00,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
413	30th Mar 1881	Sungma Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,30,000	1,23,500	No 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
427	15th Feb 1882	Rungamattee Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,75,000	1 75 000	No 21, Canning Street Calcutta.
437	25th April 1882	Ellenbarrie Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation and manufacture of tea	1,50,000	1,50,000	Ditto, ditto
448	5th Sept "	Pashok Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,50,000	2,50,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
453	28th " "	Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	85,400	Jalpaiguri
458	2nd Dec "	Gurjang Jhora Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	50,000	50,000	Ditto
460	29th " "	Phulbari Tea Co., Ld	Ditto	5,12,000	5,12,000	No 7, Hare Street, Calcutta
464	17th Feb 1883	Bagracote Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	4,50,000	4,50,000	No 10, Hare Street, Calcutta
466	19th " "	Baintgoorie Tea Co (Duars) Ld	Ditto	1,70,000	1,70,000	Ditto ditto
474	11th July "	Bor Pukhurie Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,50,000	1,50,000	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
498	28th May 1884	Kaliti Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	80 000	80,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
501	14th Aug "	Iringmarrah Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
505	3rd Jan 1885	Manabarrie Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 21, Canning Street Calcutta
507	10th Feb. "	Nagadhoolie Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,76,000	1,76,000	No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
508	23rd " "	Hopetown Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	1,00,000	No 30, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta
510	21st Mar "	Hope Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	3,60,000	3,60,000	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
513	16th May "	Arya Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	59 990	59,990	Ditto ditto
514	26th " "	New Cinnatolliah Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000	10,000	No 3 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
517	22nd Dec "	Chincoorie Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto
518	29th " "	Killcott Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
519	5th Jan 1886	Chulsa Tea Co (Duars), Ld	Ditto	5,40,000	5,40,000	No 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
520	5th " "	Zurantee Tea Co (Duars), Ld	Ditto	1,90,000	1,90,000	Ditto ditto
522	16th " "	Kallinagar and Khoreel Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
530	26th June "	Shakomato Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea, &c	2,50,000	2,50,000	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
533	29th July "	Chalouni Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta
555	5th June 1888	Okayti Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	2,00,000	1,50,000	No 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
559	2nd Aug "	Carron Tea Co., Ld	Ditto	1,50,000	1,50,000	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
560	23rd " "	Nagaisuree Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,40,000	2,40 000	Ditto ditto
562	27th Sept. "	Gungaram Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea, &c.	1,50,000	1,00,000	Ditto ditto
573	27th March 1889	Huldibaree Tea Association, Ld	Cultivation of tea	3,00,000	2,00,000	No 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
576	24th June "	New Chumta Tea Co., Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto ditto
580	15th Aug. "	Anjuman Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,25 000	2,25,000	Jalpaiguri.
604	14th May 1890	Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld	Ditto	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
609	9th June "	Jhirighat Native Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto	20,000	20,000	Silchar

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd*		Rs	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd				
612	21st June 1890	Tyroon Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	1,00,000	1,00,000	No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
628	25th Sept ,,	Altadanga Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	30,000	29,280	Jalpaiguri.
633	30th ,, ,,	Naddia Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	84,400	Amla, Sadarpur P O, Nadia.
683	10th April 1891	Atal Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,25,000	2,25,000	No 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
687	5th May ,,	Pahargoomiah Tea Association, Ld	Cultivation of tea, &c	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
693	8th June ,,	Chamurchi Tea Co Ld	Ditto	75,000	75,000	Jalpaiguri.
704	24th Sept ,,	Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld	Ditto	1,30,000	1,30,000	No 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta
706	23rd Oct ,,	Nurbong Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,80,000	1,80 000	No 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
742	4th Feb 1893	Tilkah Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea	40,000	20,000	No 68, Strand Road, Calcutta
745	6th April ,,	Thoriajan Tea and Saw Mills Co, Ld	Planting tea, &c	1,00,000	1,00,000	No 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta
753	20th May ,,	Kyingngai Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea, &c	4,00 000	3,20,000	No 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta
75[illegible]	2nd June ,,	Chota Nagpur Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	85 000	75,000	Ditto ditto
762	29th June ,,	Baradighi Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00 000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta
818	9th Feb 1894	Dum Duma Jhar Tea Co, Ld	Cultivation and manufacture of tea	60,000	60,000	Darjeeling
823	16th ,, ,,	Choonabhutti Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
834	17th Mar ,,	Hatti Khira Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	9,00,000	6,00,000	No 14, Old Court House Street Calcutta
888	16th June ,,	Chand Khira Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,50,000	2,50 000	Ditto ditto
925	5th Sept ,,	Gielle Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	4,00,000	No 30, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta
936	2nd Oct ,,	Futimbaree Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	15,000	15,000	No 83/3, Clive Street, Calcutta
949	1st Dec ,,	Assam United Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	4,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
950	1st ,, ,,	Chundee Cherra Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
951	3rd ,, ,,	Punkabaree Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,50,000	1,47,500	No 30, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta
963	7th Jan. 1895	Glob Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	5 00 000	5,00,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
966	18th ,, ,,	South Cachar Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,40,000	1,40,000	No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta
973	1st Mar ,,	Selim Hill Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
975	9th ,, ,,	Nahorjan Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	1,00,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
977	14th ,, ,,	Samanbagh Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,50,000	2,50,000	No 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
985	18th April ,,	Engo Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,20,000	1,20,000	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
993	18th June ,,	Banarhat Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	4,93,125	Ditto ditto
1001	17th July ,,	Telipara Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	2,09,478	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta
1004	30th ,, ,,	Bhutan Duars Tea Co,, Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	3,48,300	No 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1015	10th Sept ,,	Hasimara Tea Co, Ld,	Ditto	8,50,000	6,38,031	Ditto ditto.
1018	16th ,, ,,	Koddom Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	100,000	50,000	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
1024	14th Oct ,,	Katalguri Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	75,000	61,150	Jalpaiguri town.
1041	14th Dec ,,	Birpara Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	7,50,000	4,04,850	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1049	11th Jan 1896	Phaskowa Tea Co, Ld	Ditto.	2,50,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto
1066	11th Feb ,,	Kamar Koochoe Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	50,000	35,000	No 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
073	21st ,, ,,	Dockajulli Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	60,000	60,000	No 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
077	14th Mar ,,	Chundawa Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	6,00,000	2,70,000	No 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta
1083	31st ,, ,,	Manjha Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	30,000	24,000	Darjeeling
1089	10th April ,,	Indeswar Tea and Trading Co, Ld	Cultivation of tea and other agricultural business	1,00,000	40,340	Sylhet town
1093	20th April ,,	Chuniajhora Tea Co, Ld.	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	75,000	68,362	Jalpaiguri town.
1107	18th May ,,	Doolahat Tea Co., Ld	Ditto	1,60,000	1,51,600	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1148	24th July ,,	Harmutty Tea Co., Ld	Ditto ...	4,00,000	3,83,450	Ditto ditto.

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital.	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV —TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—concld.		Rs	Rs	
		(a) Tea—concld				
1242	24th July 1896	Hantapara Tea Co, Ld.	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	4,50,000	3,45,300	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1270	2nd Nov "	Pabbojon Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,48,000	2,12,255	Debrugarh, Assam
1288	24th " "	Potong Tea Co, Ld.	Ditto	2,00,000	27,175	No 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta
1351	2nd Feb 1897	Burra Chenga Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	58,000	31,400	No 83/3, Clive Street, Calcutta
1362	8th Mar "	Oodlabari Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	40,000	No 14 Old Court House Street Calcutta
1365	10th " "	Kingsley Golaghat Assam Tea Co, Ld	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea, coffee, &c	4,80,000	4,50,000	No 8, Clive Street Calcutta
1389	18th May 1897	New Dooars Tea Co, Ld	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	1,50,000	86,075	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta
1391	29th " "	Tingalibam Co, Ld	Ditto	2,50,000	57,150	No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
1403	21st Sept "	Mowdie Hill Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	50,000		No 16, Strand Road, Calcutta
1417	24th Feb 1898	Rydak Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	95,625	No 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta
1423	30th April "	Rangmala Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	60,000		Nos. 3 and 4 Hare Street, Calcutta
1427	26th May "	Lohaghur Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000		No 14 Old Court House Street, Calcutta
1434	29th Aug "	Dhoedaam Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	2,40,000		Dibrugurh, Assam
1448	18th Mar 1899	Simul Bario Tea Co, Ld	Ditto	50,000		
1449	22nd " "	Kodala Tea Co, Ld	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea, coffee, &c	60,000		Kodala, Chitta gong
				3,51,49,190	3,04 69,801	
		(b) Others				
322	29th June 1875	Sylhet Cultivating Co, Ld	Agriculture	20,000	17,275	Panchas, Sylhet
630	30th Sept 1890	Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co, Ld	Planting indigo	2,25,000	2,25,000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta
809	17th Jan 1894	Indian Husbandry Co, Ld.	Cultivating paddy, jute, vegetable, &c.	1,00,000		
939	5th Nov "	Saran Co, Ld	Planting and manufacturing indigo	2,40,000	2,40,000	No 12, Mission Row, Calcutta
1424	17th May 1898	Chandpur Co, Ld	Ditto	7,32,500		No 7 Hare Street, Calcutta
				13,17,500	4,82,275	
			Total Tea and other Planting Companies	3,64,66,690	3,09,52,076	
		V —MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES				
		(a) Coal.				
20	24th July 1858	Bengal Coal Co, Ld	Mining coal	24,00,000	24,00,000	No. 10/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
255	8th April 1873	Raniganj Coal Association, Ld	Ditto	9,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
262	6th May "	New Birbhum Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	7,20,000	7 20,000	No 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
320	19th June 1875	Burrakur Coal Co, Ld.	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
592	8th Feb. 1890	Damuda Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	6,00,000	5,45,500	No 5/6, Hare Street, Calcutta.
660	18th Dec. "	Bengal Nagpur Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	2,25,000	2,25,000	No 21, Canning Street, Calcutta
670	10th Feb. 1891	Borrea Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	9,00,000	9,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
730	2nd Sept. 1892	South Burrakur Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	5,00,000	No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
731	17th " "	Baraboni Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	1,99,800	No 57, Cotton Street, Calcutta
769	4th Aug 1893	Katras-Jheria Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	4,99,695	No 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
771	14th " "	Adjai Coal Co, Ld	Ditto	3,50,000	3,49,875	Ditto ditto
912	6th Aug 1894	Banali Coal Co, Ld.	Ditto	1,00,000		No. 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
945	19th Nov "	Giridih Colliery Co, Ld.	Ditto	1,80,000	1,80,000	Giridih.
970	29th Jan. 1895	Singaran Coal Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta
976	12th Mar "	Equitable Coal Co, Ld. ..	Ditto ...	12,00,000	12,00,000	No 1/2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register	Date of registration	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES—*concld*		Rs	Rs	
		(a) *Coal*—concluded				
996	5th July 1895	Jherria Colliery Co , Ld	Mining coal	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta
1010	15th Aug "	Victoria Coal Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	9,500	Konnagar, Hooghly
1075	26th Feb 1896	Shampore Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
1078	29th " "	Khas [illegible]mara Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	3,50,000		No 5, Lyon s Range, Calcutta
1087	9th April "	Kankanee Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	1,00,000		No 41, Strand, Rajah Woodmant s Street, Calcutta
1091	21st " "	Great Eastern Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	5,00,000	No 7/1, Lyon s Range, Calcutta
1112	23rd May "	Sitarampore Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	2,11,000	No 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
1129	18th June "	New Manbhum Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	2,20,815	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
1169	12th Aug "	Tetulmaree Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	6,00,000	2,00,000	No 5 Clive Row, Calcutta
1358	19th Feb 1897	Ondal Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	9,00,000	6,00,000	No 136, Canning Street, Calcutta
1393	15th July "	Daling Coal Co , Ld	Miners of coal	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
1408	20th Dec "	Pasra Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	4,00,000	3,00,000	No 4, Clive Row, Calcutta
1428	7th June 1898	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld	Mining coal	1,40,000		No 38 Stand Road Calcutta
1433	23rd Aug "	Nandi Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	51,000		
1437	14th Oct "	Chota Nagpur Coal and Mica Mining Co , Ld	Mining coal and mica	20,000		Giridih, Hazaribagh
1441	1st Nov "	Nowagahur Coal Co , Ld	Mining coal	6,12,000		
1442	1st " "	Lutchipur Coal Co , Ld	Ditto	6,12,000		
				1,51,10,000	1,19,36,185	
		(b) Others				
339	30th June 1876	Rajmahal Stone Co , Ld	Mining stone	2,50,000	2,50,000	No 13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
381	15th Feb 1879	Bengal Stone Co , Ld	Ditto	80,000	80,000	No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
566	20th July 1893	Sutna Stone and Lime Co , Ld	Mining and quarrying stone, lime, &c	48 000	48,000	No 101, Clive Street, Calcutta
614	27th June 1890	Kharsawan Gold Syndicate, Ld	Prospecting and mining	2,00,000	1,65,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
618	8th Aug "	Western Bengal Prospecting Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	5,50,000	5,15,000	No 7, Church Lane, Calcutta
621	30th " "	Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	16,00,000	12,26,350	Ditto ditto
628	4th Sept "	Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	17 24,000	17,24,000	No 136, Canning Street, Calcutta
629	27th " "	Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	5,55,500	5,55,500	No 5, Lyon s Range, Calcutta
650	5th Nov "	Excelsior Land and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	1,50,000		No 60, Cross Street, Calcutta
657	29th " "	Palganj Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	3,00,000	3,00,000	No 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta
665	22nd Jan 1891	Sonepur Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	60,000	47,838	No 14, Old Court House Street Calcutta
667	28th " "	Barabhum Co , Ld	Ditto	32,000	32,000	No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
673	24th Feb "	Sonapahar Gold Prospecting and Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	6,00,000	4,78,410	No 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
676	10th Mar "	Pachete Trading Corporation, Ld	Ditto	5,00,000	4,90,000	Ditto ditto
677	21st " "	Rajdoha Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	25,00,000	7,41,724	No 8, Clive Street, Calcutta
682	6th April "	Singhbhum Mining and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000		No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
699	13th Aug "	Kallyanpur Bihar Gold Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	9,00,000		No 26, Strand Road, Calcutta.
719	4th May 1893	Amda Mining Co , Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	75,000	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
981	5th April 1895	Kera Iron Stone Syndicate, Ld	Ditto	1,25,000	38,200	No 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1329	15th Jan 1897	Hazaribagh Mica Mining Co , Ld	Mining mica	20,000		
1444	20th Dec 1898	Sylhet Lime Co , Ld	Mining and quarrying lime.	1,00,000		No 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta
				1,05,94,500	66,72,022	
			Total of Mining and Quarrying Companies	2,57,04,500	1,86,08,207	

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of Company	Nominal capital	Paid up capital.	Situation of registered office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES		Rs	Rs	
367	9th July 1878	Bengal Ice manufacturing Co, Ld	Manufacturing ice	5,00,000	5,00,000	No 103, Clive Street, Calcutta
389	28th May 1879	Jamalpur Ice manufacturing Co, Ld	Ditto	18,2[illegible]1	17,800	Jamalpur, E I R
481	14th Aug 1883	Crystal Ice Supply Co, Ld	Ditto	2,00,000	2,00,000	No 103, Clive Street Calcutta
656	22nd Nov 1890	Oriental Ice manufacturing Co, Ld	Ditto	1,00,000	44,300	No 1, Hatti Bagan Road, Intally
721	6th April 1892	Dacca Ice Co, Ld	Ditto	5,000	4,070	Dacca
1386	7th May 1897	Naraingunge Ærated Water Co, Ld	Ditto	10,000	8,500	Naraingunge, Dacca
			Total of Ice manufacturing Companies	8,33,251	7,74,670	
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES				
319	11th June 1875	Cuow & Co, Ld	Manufacturing sugar	16,00,000	16,00,000	No 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
1421	18th Mar 1898	Sakri Sugar Refinery and Distillery Co, Ld	Ditto	5,00,000		No 100, Clive Street, Calcutta
				21,00,000	16,00,000	
		VIII.—BREWERIES				
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES				
470	14th Mar 1883	Bengal Telephone Co, Ld	Constructing telephonic lines	10,00,000	10,00,000	No 7, Council House Street Calcutta
586	3rd Dec 1889	Mohes Chundra Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co, Ld	Promoting agricultural improvements, &c	2,50,000	2,50 000	No 5/1, Mohes Chundra Chaudhury's Lane Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
651	6th Nov 1890	'Peshwa' Floating Syndicate, Ld	To set afloat wreck steamer *Peshwa*	50,000		No 219, Old China Bazar Street Calcutta
654	13th „ „	Thompson's Carriage Co, Ld	Conducting carriage service in Calcutta	5,000		No 4, Bentinck Street, Calcutta
6[illegible]	20th April 1891	Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld	Traffic in lands and houses in Calcutta and Suburbs	8,00,000	3,30,312	No 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
707	27th Oct „	Thomson's Ink and Chemical Manufacturing Co, Ld	Manufacturing and selling ink	50,000	15,825	No 69, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta
712	12th Dec „	India General Gas Co, Ld	Manufacturing gas	4 00 000		Bankipore, Patna
719	23rd Mar 1892	Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co, Ld	Manufacturing safety matches	1,00,000	58,262	No 124, Canning Street, Calcutta
738	28th Dec „	"Ruby" Patent Mica Non conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld	Manufacturing mica engine packing and lubricants	1,10,000		No 102 Clive Street, Calcutta
746	20th April 1893	Chota Nagpur Free Labour Supply Co, Ld	Supplying labour, both skilled and unskilled, to those who may be in need of them	20,000	1 200	Hazaribagh
880	5th June 1894	Bengal Nagpur Lime Co, Ld	Burning lime	1,00,000	23,000	No 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta
986	26th April 1895	Sulkea Manufacturing Co, Ld	Manufacturing umbrellas	1,00,000	75,000	No 37, Dhurrumtola Road, Howrah
1039	28th Nov „	Pioneer Fibre Co, Ld	To extract fibres from plants and trees	28,000		No 64, Dhurrumtolah Street, Calcutta
1152	29th July 1896	Indian Glass Works, Ld	Manufacturing glass and glassware	3,00,000		
1193	29th Aug „	Indian Artificial Tile Flooring Co, Ld	Manufacturing tiles, cement, lime, plaster of Paris and whitening of all kinds	1,00,000		No 55 Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
			Total others	34,13,000	17,53,599	

No. IX.

List of Companies limited by guarantee at work on 31st March 1898-99

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of the Company	Number of members	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES			
		(a) Banking and Loan Companies			
		(b) Insurance Companies			
833	15th Mar 1894	Bikrampur Sangsthan Samiti, Ld	Life insurance business	20	Lohaganj, Dacca
1114	27th May 1896	Tilli Debt Relief Fund Co , Ld	Ditto	5,000	Ditto
435	21st Sept 1898	Enginemen and Firemen's Union in India, Ld	Ditto	2,000	Ditto.
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES			
		(a) Merchants and Traders			
		(b) Navigation			
		(c) Railways and Tramways			
		(d) Co operative Associations			
		(e) Shipping, Landing and Warehousing			
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES			
		(a) Cotton Mills			
		(b) Jute Mills			
		(c) Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c			
		(d) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses			
		(e) Other Mills and Presses			
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES			
		(a) Tea.			
		(b) Coffee and Cinchona			
		(c) Others			
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES			
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES			
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VIII.—BREWERIES.			
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES.			
761	20th June 1898	Bengal Chamber of Commerce	To promote and protect trade, commerce, etc.	200	No 1, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1440	1st Nov 1898	Bali Sadharani Sabha	To improve the condition of the Town of Bali, Balur, and other neighbouring places.	280	Bali, Howrah.

No. X.

Statement of fees realised during the year 1898-99

	Rs	A	P
Amount of fees realized under Act VI of 1882	10,976	0	0
Ditto ditto XXI of 1860	50[illegible]	0	0
Total	11,181	0	0

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE BRIGADE ACT, 1893, IN CALCUTTA DURING THE YEAR 1898 99

No 3832M.—The 22nd July 1899—The following report is published for general information

F. A SLACK,
Offg. Secy to the Govt of Bengal

No 527J, dated Calcutta, the 22nd June 1899

From—W R BRIGHT, Esq, C S, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 41 of Act I of 1893 (B C) of the Warehouses in Calcutta for the year ended 31st March 1899

2. During the year under report the fees under section 10 of the aforesaid Act continue to be levied at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the annual valuation of the Warehouses

3. The following statement describes the result of applications for licenses —

Applications		Total	Nature of applications	No sanctioned	No refused	No pending
Pending since last year	Received during the year					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	31	37	Wood, &c	31	4	2
1	4	5	Jute	2		3
7	35	42		33	4	6

4 During the year under review 40 licenses were issued for 1897 98 and 575 for 1898-99 The following is a statement of the aggregate amount of receipts during the year —

	Rs	A
License fees for 1897-98	1,053	8
Ditto for 1898-99	24,925	0
Mutation fees and fines	249	0
Total	26,227	8

5 Of 593 licenses for Warehouses in 1897-98, 450 were renewed, 29 cancelled as vacant or unoccupied or not assessable under the Act, while the license fees of 21 remained unrealised at the close of the year

6 The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Warehouse Fund during the year 1898 99 —

Receipts	Amount	Total	Disbursements	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A
To jute warehouse license fees	25 978 8 0		By contribution to the fire brigade (exclusive of Rs 23 497 8 paid from General Fund)	22 706 0 0	
miscellaneous receipts and fines	249 0 0	26,227 8 0			22 706 0
Balance at commencement of the year—			Balance at close of the year—		
Cash in the Bank of Bengal	23 426 8 9		Cash in the Bank of Bengal	24,495 0 9	
with Treasurer	9 0 0		" with Treasurer	36 0 0	
	23 435 8 9			24,531 0 9	
Due to General Fund	2 265 0 0	21 170 8 9	Due to General Fund	101 0 0	24 632 0
Total		47,398 0 9	Total		47 308 0

7. Appended is a list of Warehouses licensed in 1898 99.

List of Warehouses other than Jute licensed in 1898-99

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
1	1	1 H 1, Baug Bazar Street	Halodhur Mondul	Wood	12 0 0
"	2	176 H 3, Upper Chitpur Road	Preonath Ghattak	Do	20 0 0
"	3	177 H 1 ditto	Batakristo Bose	Do	7 0 0
"	4	161 H 81 ditto	Shaik Matiullah	Fire wood	4 8 0
"	5	161 H 18 ditto	Shaik Sabeeruddi	Ditto	7 0 0
"	6	199 1 ditto	Kherodamoye Dasi	Hay and straw	14 8 0
"	7	199 1 ditto	Harrinarain Mullick	Ditto	34 8 0
"	8	199 1 1 ditto	Bidhu Bhusan Dutt	Ditto	17 0 0
"	9	199 1 1 ditto	Jhaioram Das	Ditto	21 8 0
"	10	199 1 2 ditto	Kedar Nath Ray	Ditto	29 8 0
"	11	82 2 H 1, Cornwallis Street	Abinash Chunder Ghose	Wood	13 0 0
"	12	82 2 H 2 ditto	Kshetra Mohun Sen	Timber	17 0 0
"	13	82 2 H 3 ditto	Abinash Chunder Ghose	Do	12 0 0
"	14	83 H-4 ditto	Sooresh Chunder Rakshit	Wood	9 8 0
"	15	96 ditto	Ram Chunder Mohinder	Teak wood	3 8 0
"	16	129 ditto	Romanath Nundy	Wood	7 0 0
"	17	137 H 5 ditto	Rambramha Dey	Timber	9 8 0
"	18	138 H 2 ditto	Hurry Das Mondul	Do	7 8 0
"	19	46, Canal West Road	Negendro Nath Sett	Fire wood	6 0 0
"	20	46 ditto	Alikjann Mondul	Ditto	6 8 0
"	21	43 ditto	Shaik Foyom	Ditto	4 8 0
"	22	43 2 1 ditto	Dwarka Nath Moohoory	Ditto	14 8 0
"	23	43 3 ditto	Panchcowri Biswas	Ditto	15 0 0
"	24	43 2 1 ditto	Mohini y Dasee	Ditto	6 0 0
"	25	37 H 3 ditto	Mohindro Nath Mukerji	Ditto	2 8 0
"	26	22 H 2 1, Galiffe Street	Kshetter Nath Mitter	Ditto	9 0 0
"	27	22 H 3 ditto	Gobindo Chunder Das	Ditto	9 0 0
"	28	22 H 4 ditto	Kedar Nath Ghose	Ditto	6 0 0
"	29	23 ditto	Khanto Bewah	Ditto	4 8 0
"	30	114, Grey Street	Shaik Omeeruddy	Ditto	4 8 0
"	31	15 H 27 1, Ooltadanga Road	Gonopati Roy	Ditto	6 0 0
2	32	161, Aheeretola Street	Kalipodo Mitter	Wood	6 0 0
"	33	1 H-91, Bonomally Sircar's Street	Womeeruddy	Do	7 8 0
"	34	2 H 2 ditto	Lal Chand	Do	6 0 0
"	35	243 H 14 Upper Chitpur Road	Sitanath Mukerji	Do	10 8 0
"	36	243 H 20 ditto	Mutty Lal Roy	Do	18 0 0
"	37	262 H 2 ditto	Gopee Nath Chatterji	Timber	17 0 0
"	38	335 ditto	Shaik Bosodally	Fire wood	5 0 0
"	39	222 ditto	Gonesh Chunder Boduck	Hay	6 8 0
"	40	243 ditto	Nilmoney Das	Wood	7 0 0
"	41	243 ditto	Baney Madhub Mukerji	Teak wood	7 8 0
"	42	33, Kasi Mitter's Ghat Street	Dwarka Nath Sircar and Adhur Chunder Chuckerbutty	Fire wood	7 0 0
"	43	33, Sova Bazar Street	Foolchand	Ditto	9 0 0
"	44	58 ditto	Shaik Dilloo	Ditto	9 0 0
3	45	3 H 2, Brindabun Bose's Lane	Roma Nath Nundy	Timber	12 0 0
"	46	139, Upper Chitpur Road	Shaik Aseruddy	Fire Wood	10 8 0
"	47	140 H 1 ditto	Busseeruddy	Ditto	8 0 0
"	48	140-H 1 ditto	Shaikh Abbas	Ditto	8 0 0
"	49	73, Cornwallis Street	Rambrahma Dey	Timber	11 0 0
"	50	74 ditto	Soshi Bhusan Sircar	Teak wood	8 8 0
"	51	79 3 1 ditto	Messrs Ashutosh Banerjee & Co	Wood	5 0 0
"	52	148 ditto	Ram Chunder Mohinder	Do	11 0 0
"	53	20 H 1, Canal West Road	Jadu Nath Chuckerbutty and others	Fire wood	6 0 0
4	54	20 ditto	Janky Das	Ditto	3 8 0
"	55	21 ditto	Chunder Kanto Bose	Ditto	4 8 0
"	56	20 H 1, Grey Street	J C Bose & Co	Wood	15 8 0
"	57	163 H 9, Musjeedbaree Street	Shaik Jokoo	Do	7 0 0
"	58	86 H 1, Ultadinghee Road	Prannath Hazrah	Fire wood	6 8 0
"	59	86 H 2 ditto	Moochiram Ghose	Ditto	7 0 0
"	60	17 H 1, Canal West Road	Ainsooddee Mullick and others	Ditto	21 0 0
"	61	17 H-3 ditto	Budruddin Sirdar	Ditto	7 0 0
"	62	17 H 6 ditto	Shaik Nundo	Ditto	9 8 0
"	63	17 17 ditto	Harilal Bhar	Ditto	6 0 0
"	64	17 H 35 ditto	Kalikomul Bhattacharji	Ditto	6 0 0
"	65	17 H 36 ditto	Serajuddy Mirdya	Ditto	5 8 0
"	66	17 H 49 ditto	Grish Chunder Haldar	Ditto	10 0 0
"	67	18 H-4 ditto	Kristo Chunder Das	Ditto	9 0 0
"	68	19 4 ditto	Abinash Chunder Sen	Ditto	9 0 0
"	69	19 H 3 ditto	Bhupendra Nath Raha	Ditto	9 0 0
"	70	19 H 2 ditto	Raichurn Dey	Ditto	5 0 0
"	71	19 ditto	Raichurn Ghose and others	Ditto	6 8 0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License-holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
4	72	19 4 Canal West Road	Sitanath Raha	Fire-wood	4 8 0
"	73	19 H 9 ditto	Ram Chunder Das	Ditto	6 0 0
"	74	19 H 8 ditto	Ramdoyal Shome	Ditto	5 8 0
"	75	19 1 ditto	Satish Chunder Sen and Bhabatarini Ghose	Ditto	5 8 0
"	76	19 H 41 ditto	Sitanath Raha	Ditto	4 8 0
"	77	18 H 2 ditto	Ram Churn Das	Wood	6 0 0
"	78	15 H 3 ditto	Raichurn Ghose	Fire wood	9 8 0
"	79	19 H 17 ditto	Dabendra Nath Ker	Ditto	4 8 0
"	80	15 and 16 Cornwallis Street	Poorna Chunder Dey & Co	Timber	11 0 0
"	81	3 H 3, Gas Street	Mofizuddy Mullick	Do	4 8 0
"	82	4 ditto	Gongaram Maity	Fire wood	2 8 0
"	83	5 3 H 1 ditto	Khodabux	Ditto	8 0 0
"	84	6 H 2 ditto	Someeruddin Sircar	Ditto	8 0 0
"	85	6 H 2 ditto	Khursad Fakeer Mahomed	Ditto	3 8 0
"	86	3 H 89 ditto	Azahurally	Ditto	3 8 0
"	87	2 ditto	Gopal Chunder Daw	Ditto	5 0 0
"	88	114 H 1, Maniktala Street	Gagun Chunder Naik	Ditto	9 0 0
"	89	13 H 20, Maniktala Road	Doorga Churn Dey	Ditto	9 0 0
"	90	258 16, Upper Circular Road	Kinkara Chunder Pal	Timber	11 0 0
5	91	120 H 3 ditto	Chandi Churn Bose	Teak wood	4 0 0
"	92	31 1, Burtola Street	Shamsuddy Mullick	Ditto	8 0 0
"	9	357 Upper Chitpur Road	Moti Tanti	Fire wood	6 0 0
"	94	357 ditto	Khudu Tanti	Ditto	3 8 0
"	95	22, Durponarain Tagore's Street	Adum Khan	Ditto	8 0 0
"	96	15, Durmahatta Street	Dohruddy Khan	Ditto	7 0 0
"	97	22 ditto	Kerim Mullick	Ditto	7 0 0
"	98	38 ditto	Shaik Ahmedally	Ditto	4 8 0
"	99	61 H 1, 62 H 1 and 63 H 1, Durmahatta Street	Issur Chunder Mukerji	Wood	72 0 0
"	100	64 H 3 ditto	Tribinash Chunder Mitter carrying on business under the style of Ramgopal Mitter and sons	Do	62 8 0
"	101	64 H 1 ditto	Ramkristo and Ram Mohun Shaw carrying on business in the name of Hurry Nath Shaw	Do	21 0 0
"	102	64 H 1 2 ditto	Poorna Chunder Cowar and others	Do	40 0 0
"	103	64 H 2 ditto	The Oriental Trading Co	Do	18 0 0
"	104	65 H 6 1 ditto	Hiralal Sircar	Do	8 0 0
"	105	65 H 6 2 ditto	Koylas Chunder Biswas	Do	4 8 0
"	106	65 1 H 4 1 ditto	Radha Churn Pal	Do	7 0 0
"	107	65 1 H-5 1 ditto	Ramdas and Ramkanye Dey	Do	4 8 0
"	108	65 1 H 6 and 65 1 H-7, Durmahatta Street	Ram Chunder Chatterji and others	Do	26 0 0
"	109	65 1 H 8 ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	8 0 0
"	110	65 1 H 10 ditto	Nerodemohun Roy	Do	15 0 0
"	111	65 1 H 11 ditto	Ditto	Do	11 8 0
"	112	65 1 H 12 ditto	Gopal Chunder Sickdar	Do	15 0 0
"	113	65 1 H 13 ditto	Ditto	Do	15 0 0
"	114	65 1 H 15 ditto	Hiralal Sircar	Do	16 8 0
"	115	65 1 H-14 1 ditto	Ramgopal Sickdar *alias* Gopal Chunder Sickdar	Do.	9 0 0
"	116	65 1 H 14 ditto	Radha Churn Pal	Do	6 0 0
"	117	65 1 H 15 1 ditto	Amrito Lal Ghose	Do.	9 0 0
"	118	65 1 H-16 ditto	Ram Chunder Chatterji and others	Do	7 8 0
"	119	65 1 H 17 ditto	Shama Churn Sirkel	Do	8 0 0
"	120	65 1 H 18 ditto	Ramdas and Ramkanye Dey	Do	9 8 0
"	121	65 1 H 19 1 & 65 1 H 19 1, Durmahatta Street	Koylas Chunder Biswas	Do.	10 8 0
"	122	65 1-H 20 ditto	Kali Churn Shaw and others ...	Do	10 0 0
"	123	65 1 H 21 ditto	Dinobundhoo Shaw and others carrying on business under the style of Kalachand Shaw	Do	10 0 0
"	124	65 1 H 3 1 ditto	Ditto ditto	Do.	8 0 0
"	125	65 1 H-3 2 ditto	G C Bose and Ram Chunder Chunder	Do.	4 8 0
"	126	65 1 H 3 3 ditto	Ramdas and Ramkanye Dey ..	Do	3 8 0
"	127	65 1 H-32 ditto	Russick Lal Nundy	Do	3 8 0
"	128	65 1 H 34 ditto	Radha Churn Pal ..	Do	5 0 0
"	129	65 1 H 35 ditto	Kali Churn Shaw and Hurry Nath Shaw	Do	5 0 0
"	130	65 H 1, ditto	Thakurdas & Bhootnath Bera ..	Do	5 0 0
"	131	64-H 4 ditto	Kalachand Shaw and others	Do	27 0 0
"	132	65 1 H-36 ditto	Russick Lal Nundy	Do	6 0 0
"	133	65 1 H 36 1 ditto	Hurry Nath Shaw	Do	7 0 0
"	134	65-1-H-37 ditto	Girish Chunder Bose and Ram Chunder Chunder.	Do.	9 8 0
"	135	65-1-H-38 ditto	Ditto ...	Do.	5 0 0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
5	136	65 1 H-4 Durmahatta Street	Ram Chunder Chatterji and others	Wood	5 0 0
"	137	65 1 H 39 & 65 1 H 39 1 Durmahatta Street	Gopal Chunder Sikdar	Do	21 8 0
"	138	65 1 H 41 Durmahatta Street	Grish Chunder Bose and Aviram Sett	Do	16 0 0
"	139	65 1 H 42 ditto	G C Bose and Rai Churn Biswas	Do	9 8 0
"	140	65 1 H 43 ditto	G C Bose and Harish Ch Mitter	Do	14 0 0
"	141	65 1 H 44 ditto	G C Bose and Rai Churn Biswas	Do	13 8 0
"	142	65 1 H 45 ditto	Phootnath and Thakurdas Bera	Do	10 8 0
"	143	65 1 H 46 ditto	Rai Churn Biswas and G C Bose	Do	13 0 0
"	144	66 H 1 ditto	G C Bose and Rhedoynath Biswas	Do	26 0 0
"	145	66 H 2 ditto	Grish Chuder Bose and Poorna Chunder Biswas	Do	14 0 0
"	146	67 H 1 ditto	Hurry Nath Shaw and another	Do	25 0 0
"	147	68 H 1 ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	17 8 0
"	148	68 H 1 ½ ditto	Girish Chunder Bose and Sudhansu Mohun Mukhopadhya	Do	18 0 0
"	149	69 ditto	Grish Chunder Bose	Do	18 0 0
"	150	182 H-2 & 183-H 1 Durmahatta Street	Grish Chunder Bose and others	Do	31 8 0
"	151	186 H 1 Durmahatta Street	G C Bose and Rhedoynath Biswas	Do	23 8 0
"	152	181 H 1 1 ditto	Grish Chunder Bose	Do	6 0 0
"	153	187 H 1 2 ditto	Ganendra Narain Dey	Do	17 8 0
"	154	187 H 2 ditto	Amrito Lal Ghose	Do	24 0 0
"	155	187 H 5 ditto	G C Bose and Harish Ch Mitter	Do	48 8 0
"	156	187 H 6 ditto	Sashee Bhusun Bose	Do	32 0 0
"	157	187 H 8 ditto	G C Bose and Aviram Sett	Do	17 8 0
"	158	186 H 2 and 187 H 1 Durmahatta Street	Grish Chunder Bose and Sudhansu Mohun Mookerjea	Do	27 0 0
"	159	187 H 7, Durmahatta Street	Sashee Bhusun Nundy	Do	14 8 0
"	160	187 H 9 ditto	Grish Chunder Bose, Hurrish Chunder Mitter and Kedar Nath Bose	Do	27 8 0
"	161	187 H 9 3 & 187 H 9 4, Durmahatta Street	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Do	37 8 0
"	162	187 H 12, Durmahatta Street	Ramdas Gangooly	Do	38 8 0
"	163	187 H 12 1 ditto	The Oriental Trading Co, Ld	Do	37 8 0
"	164	187 H 13 ditto	Upendra Nath Cowar	Do	14 0 0
"	165	187 H 16 ditto	Ditto	Do	22 8 0
"	166	187 H 16 2 ditto	Shamapada Chatterji	Do	31 8 0
"	167	187 H 16 3 & 187 H 16 4, Durmahatta Street	Dinobundhu Shaw and brothers carrying on business under the style of Kala Chand Shaw	Do	81 8 0
"	168	187 H 16, Durmahatta Street	Kedar Nath Banerji and Co	Do	27 0 0
"	169	65 1 H 33 ditto	Grish Chunder Bose and Aviram Sett	Do	7 8 0
"	170	15, Jora Bagan Street	Ambica Churn Roy	Fire wood	4 8 0
"	171	15 ditto	Troylakhya Nath Ghose	Ditto	4 8 0
"	172	16 ditto	Shaik Sastoo	Ditto	5 0 0
"	173	16 ditto	Shaik Janabally	Ditto	2 8 0
"	174	25 H 7 & 25 H 8, Jora Bagan Street	Ram Chunder Chatterji and Juggessur Sirkar	Wood	22 8 0
"	175	25 H 7 & 25 H 8, Jora Bagan Street	Ramgopal Sickdar and Gopal Ch Sickdar	Do	4 8 0
"	176	14, Nimtala Ghat Street	Ismail and Kasimuddy	Fire wood	3 8 0
"	177	21 ditto	Asiruddy	Ditto	6 0 0
"	178	81, Pathuria Ghatta Street	Shaik Sirmahomed	Ditto	6 8 0
"	179	62 H-7, Strand Road	Messrs. Mullick and Co	Wood	52 0 0
"	180	67 20 H 1 ditto	Sewbux Golaproy	Do	122 0 0
"	181	67 21 H 3 ditto	Grish Chunder Bose and others	Do	13 8 0
"	182	67 21 H 3 ditto	Ditto	Do	40 8 0
"	183	67 23 H 2 ditto	Memraj Murlidhur Bagla	Do	163 8 0
"	184	67 23 ditto	Rai Bhugwandas Bagla Bahadur	Do	228 8 0
"	185	67 H 26 ditto	Mutty Lal Radhakissen	Do	90 0 0
"	186	67 H 24 ditto	Megraj Khemka	Do	31 8 0
"	187	67 H 24 ditto	Memraj Murlidhar Bagla	Do	45 0 0
"	188	67 18 ditto	Ganendra Narain Dey	Do	22 8 0
"	189	67 H 16 ditto	Ram Singh Punjabee	Do	4 8 0
"	190	67 16, ditto	Grish Chunder Bose	Do	79 0 0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of license-holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
5	191	67 16, 67 17 (67 17 H 2) and 67 18, Strand Road	Bhickraj Sagormull	Wood	194 8 0
6	192	67 H 26, Strand Road	Bejoy Gopal Singha	Do	49 8 0
"	193	85 H 6, Upper Chitpur Road	Subadar Ahmed	Timber, etc	7 8 0
"	194	133 a Maniktula Street	Saroda Churn Porial	Straw	5 8 0
"	195	24 H 51, Raja Rajendro Mullik s Street	Tincowrie Sen	Fire wood	7 0 0
7	196	20, Armenian Street	Someeruddy	Ditto	6 0 0
"	197	58, Clive Street	Lahoory	Ditto	9 0 0
"	198	14, Roopchand Roy s Street	Shaik Bosiruddy	Ditto	4 8 0
8	199	225, Bow Bazar Street	Grish Chunder Mondul	Timber	31 8 0
"	200	236 ditto	Nundo Lal Cowar	Do	17 8 0
"	201	5 Dharrumtolla Lane	Ainuddy	Fire wood	8 0 0
9	202	151 Amherst Street	Boistub Churn Dey	Timber	12 8 0
"	203	133 H 1 ditto	Rajbullubh Chatterji	Do.	76 0 0
"	204	3 H ditto	Mosdin Goldar	Do	4 8 0
"	205	137 H 2 ditto	Dibakur Chuckerbutty and Co	Teak wood	16 8 0
"	206	136 H 1 ditto	Rajbullubh Chatterji	Timber	10 0 0
"	207	167 H 1, Bow Bazar Street	Ashutosh Roy	Wood	11 8 0
"	208	167 H 5 ditto	Umesh Chunder Chunder	Timber	23 0 0
"	209	171 H 1 ditto	Naffar Chunder Kolay	Do	17 0 0
"	210	199 H 1 ditto	Judu Nath Chatterji	Do	27 8 0
"	211	207 H 1 ditto	Tarney Churn Singha carrying on business in the name of Mohesh Chunder Singha	Do	22 8 0
"	212	172 ditto	Kally Churn Dutt	Do	7 0 0
"	213	170 ditto	Jadunath Mitter	Do	21 8 0
"	214	137, Belliaghatta Road	Sreeram Chunder Mondul	Do	14 0 0
"	215	141 1 ditto	P P Mukherjee and Co	Do	2 8 0
"	216	7 & 4, Upper Circular Road	Kedar Nath Ghose	Do	24 8 0
"	217	7 & 8 ditto	Ditto	Do	18 0 0
"	218	36 ditto	Dino Mistri	Straw	8 8 0
"	219	1, Canal West Road	Shama Churn Sen	Wood	7 8 0
"	220	2 ditto	Gogun Chunder Dey	Do	9 0 0
"	221	6 ditto	Ofazuddy Khansama	Do	5 0 0
"	222	14, Gas Street	Oriental Gas Company, Ld	Gas	Nil
"	223	2, Harrison Road	Grish Chunder Bose	Wood	27 0 0
"	224	30, 31 and 33, Machooa Bazar Street	Fazloo Rahaman	Straw, etc	5 8 0
"	225	27 H 1, Mirzapur Street	Russick Lal Chatterji	Timber	82 0 0
"	226	28 H 1 ditto	Kshetter Chunder Banerji	Do	40 8 0
"	227	28 1 ditto	Brojolal Addy	Teak wood	19 8 0
"	228	28 H 3 ditto	Goyaram Chowdhry	Ditto	37 0 0
"	229	29 ditto	Harisatyum Mittor	Ditto	18 0 0
"	230	29-H 5 ditto	Shama Churn Hazra and Co	Ditto	23 0 0
"	231	29 H 7 ditto	Jogendro Nath Shaw	Ditto	15 0 0
"	232	31 H 2 ditto	Bikanto Nath Chuckerbutty	Ditto	15 8 0
"	233	31 H 20 ditto	Radhabullubh Chatterji	Wood	11 0 0
"	234	63 H 1 ditto	Kalipada Mukherji	Do	20 0 0
"	235	63 H 8 ditto	Russomoy Gangooly	Do	14 8 0
"	236	63 H 5 ditto	Ashutosh Chatterji and others	Do	19 0 0
"	237	63 H 3 ditto	Nundo Lal Mullick	Do	20 8 0
"	238	63 H 6 ditto	Kally Churn Mookerjee	Timber	21 8 0
"	239	1 & 2, Old Boytokkhana Bazar Road	Kedar Nath Ghose	Do	18 0 0
"	240	3, 4, 8, 9 and 10, Old Boytokkhana Bazar Road	Sreekanto Bhattacharji	Do	20 8 0
"	241	5 H 1, Old Boytokkhana Bazar Road	Ditto	Do	9 0 0
"	242	11 H 1 ditto	Ditto	Wood	10 8 0
"	243	108 H 1 ditto	Ditto	Timber	24 0 0
"	244	2, Ramkanto Mistri's Lane	Rhishikesh Chatterji	Do	9 0 0
10	245	5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Imambaree Lane	C Lazarus and Co	Do	60 0 0
"	246	36, Imambaree Lane	Shaikh Rohemut	Fire wood	7 0 0
"	247	71 Mulonga Lane	Ajem Ojah	Ditto	9 0 0
11	248	121 H 1, Bow Bazar Street	Kalidas Sircar carrying on business in the name of Pitamber Sircar	Timber	24 0 0
"	249	129 ditto	Rajonikanto Mall and Co	Do	22 8 0
"	250	132 H 1 ditto	Sircar, Banerjee and Co	Do	23 8 0
"	251	126 H ditto	Nilmoney Chakoo	Wood	14 8 0
12	253	7, Mangoe Lane	Akhat Chinaman	Do	37 0 0
"	254	7, Strand Road, South	Messrs Ahmuty and Co	Tar & varnish	121 8 0
"	255	40, Bentinck Street	Messrs Mackintosh, Burn & Co	Timber	60 0 0
13	256	3 H 12 1, Free School Street	Nasiruddy	Straw and hay	9 8 0
"	257	72, ditto	Samsuddy	Ditto	11 8 0
"	258	72, ditto	Shaikh Dewanally	Hay	11 8 0
"	259	3-H 7, Grant Street	Mohendra Nath Roy	Straw	18 0 0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
13	260	3-H-1 1, Grant Street	Akhoy Ghose and others	Straw and hay	14 8 0
"	261	3 H 2 and 3 H 3, ditto	Someeruddy and others	Ditto	69 0 0
"	262	3 H 5, ditto	Samroo Shaw	Ditto	31 8 0
"	263	3 H 6, ditto	Dhonraj Shaw	Ditto	27 8 0
"	264	33 H 2, Jaun Bazar Street	Becharam Pal	Wood	16 0 0
"	265	133-H 8, ditto	Rajibally	Do	9 0 0
"	266	134 H 31, ditto	Taka Shaw	Hay	21 0 0
"	267	134 H 45, ditto	Gobordhone Shaw	Do	19 0 0
"	268	134 1 H-29, ditto	Rutton Shaw	Straw	18 8 0
"	269	133-1-H 52, ditto	Bhujoo Shaw	Hay	38 0 0
"	270	122 1, ditto	Amullyadhan Pal & Co	Wood	9 0 0
"	271	131, ditto	Chamun Khan	Fire wood	6 0 0
"	272	34, ditto	Uttum Churn Coondoo	Timber	12 8 0
14	273	93, Lower Circular Road	Akbar Goldar	Wood	10 8 0
"	274	13, Munshi Dedarbux Lane	Sherally Khan	Fire wood	6 0 0
"	275	99, Ripon Street	Shaik Tareef	Straw	9 0 0
"	276	106, ditto	Poorna Shaw	Fire wood	3 8 0
"	277	106, ditto	Dilan Shaw	Ditto	3 8 0
"	278	80, Wellesley Street	Tincowrie Dutt	Timber	35 0 0
15	279	48, McLeod Street	Shaik Keramut	Fire wood	3 0 0
"	280	6, Ripon Street	Ugrin Shaw	Ditto	3 8 0
"	281	6, ditto	Titar Shaw and others	Ditto	3 8 0
17	282	8, Loudon Street	Poary Lal Shaw	Straw and hay	3 8 0
19	283	10, Anandagopal Palit's Lane	Jadub Chunder Bakshit	Ditto	6 8 0
"	284	17 1 & 18 ditto	Notober Das	Ditto	9 8 0
"	285	2 1 H 1, Belliaghatta Road	Roma Nath Sikdar	Ditto	1 0 0
"	286	2 1 H 2, ditto	Kripasindhu Adhikari and others carrying on business as Jugo Mohun Biswas	Ditto	4 8 0
"	287	2 Belliaghatta Road	Sham Pandah	Ditto	1 8 0
"	288	2 1 H 28 ditto	Dwarka Nath Sikdar	Ditto	2 0 0
"	289	2 1 H 5 ditto	Rajendra Nath Dutt	Ditto	0 8 0
"	290	2 1 H 7 & 2 1 H 8, Belliaghatta Road	Dinonath Dey & Ramchunder Dey	Ditto	4 0 0
"	291	2 1 H 9 1, Belliaghatta Road	Shaik Mahomedaliy	Ditto	1 8 0
"	292	2 1 H 9 ditto	Abdool Sobhan	Ditto	1 8 0
"	293	2 1-H 12 ditto	Goomany Goldar	Ditto	1 0 0
"	294	2 1-H-14 ditto	Ramchunder Chuckerbutty	Ditto	0 8 0
"	295	3 15, 3-16 & 3 17, Belliaghata Road	Kanye Nuskar	Ditto	4 8 0
"	296	2 1 H 6, Belliaghatta Road	Raghoo Nath Naek	Ditto	1 8 0
"	297	3 19 ditto	Hari Ojah	Ditto	1 8 0
"	298	3 19 ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 8 0
"	299	2-1 H 19 ditto	Khodabux Mollah	Ditto	1 8 0
"	300	2 1 H 20 ditto	Essuf Meah	Ditto	0 8 0
"	301	2 1-H 21 ditto	Raghoonath Naek and Bissumbhur Maity	Ditto	1 8 0
"	302	2 1 H 21 1 ditto	Essuf Meah	Ditto	1 8 0
"	303	2 1 H 22 ditto	Khodabux Mollah	Ditto	1 8 0
"	304	2 1 H 23 ditto	Dinonath Dey and Ramchunder Dey	Ditto	1 0 0
"	305	2 1 H-24 ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
"	306	3 A H 25 ditto	Dursatullah	Ditto	0 8 0
"	307	2 1 H 26 ditto	Saboor Mullick	Ditto	1 0 0
"	308	2 1 H 27 ditto	Rasoonally	Ditto	1 8 0
"	309	2 1 H-28 ditto	Dwarka Nath Sickdar	Ditto	2 0 0
"	310	3-A H 29 ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0
"	311	2 1 H-29 ditto	Ramnath Sickdar	Ditto	1 8 0
"	312	2 1 H 32 ditto	Kedar Nath Biswas	Ditto	1 0 0
"	313	3 37 ditto	Bonomally Pandah	Ditto	1 8 0
"	314	2 1-H 33 ditto	Nilmadhab Coondoo	Ditto	1 8 0
"	315	2 1 H 34 ditto	Kedar Nath Biswas	Ditto	1 8 0
"	316	2-1 H-35 ditto	Dinonath Dey and Ramchunder Dey	Ditto	2 0 0
"	317	2-1 H-36 ditto	Mathura Nath Sickdar	Ditto	1 0 0
"	318	2-1-H 38 ditto	Rajbullub Mohapatro	Ditto	1 0 0
"	319	3 13 ditto	Dinonath Dey & Ramchunder Dey	Ditto	0 8 0
"	320	1-H-1, Canal South Road	Radhakristo Chuckerbutty and others	Ditto	15 8 0
"	321	2 H 1, ditto	Ramchunder Gun	Fire wood	8 0 0
"	322	3 H-1, ditto	Juggessur Dey and Goburdhun Pal, Gomasta Ramsudhir Rana	Ditto	21 0 0
"	323	4 H, ditto	Uma Churn Dalal	Ditto	7 0 0
"	324	4-H 1, ditto	Soshibhusan Dey	Ditto	36 0 0
"	325	7 H-1, ditto	Jadub Chunder Chakee	Ditto	8 0 0
"	326	7-H-2, ditto	Juggessur Pal	Ditto	8 0 0
"	327	8 H-1, ditto	Mohima Churn Dey	Ditto	20 8 0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee Rs	A	P
1	2	3	4	5	6		
19	328	9 H 1 Canal South Road	Mohima Churn Dey	Fire wood	13	8	0
,,	329	10 H-1, ditto	Nasir Goledar and others	Ditto	13	0	0
,,	330	11 H-1, ditto	Dwarka Nath Biswas	Ditto	13	0	0
,,	331	12 H 1 ditto	Nasir Goledar	Ditto	3	8	0
,,	332	12 1 H 1, ditto	Rampado Coondoo	Ditto	6	0	0
,,	333	14 H 1, ditto	Jogendra Nath Coondoo	Ditto	18	0	0
,,	334	14 1 H 1, ditto	Khitish Chunder Sircar	Ditto	15	0	0
,,	335	15 H 1, ditto	Bissesur Roy	Ditto	7	0	0
,,	336	16 H 1, ditto	Boikanto Nath Coondoo	Ditto	22	8	0
,,	337	18 1 ditto	Notoo Aheer	Ditto	2	8	0
,,	338	20 H 1 ditto	Umachurn Dalal	Ditto	8	8	0
,,	339	21 H 2 ditto	Satish Chunder Biswas and others	Ditto	2	8	0
,,	340	2' H 1 ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	0	0
,,	341	22 H 2, ditto	Dwarkanath Biswas	Ditto	7	0	0
,,	342	23 H 1, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	0	0
,,	343	2 Convent Road	Hem Chunder Ghose	Ditto	4	8	0
,,	344	1, Foolbagan Road	Raghoo Nandan Shaw	Straw and hay	3	8	0
,,	345	8 Gooreepara Road	Law Ghose & Co	Timber	18	0	0
,,	346	1 H 1 Harritola Road	Adhur Chunder Sircar	Fire wood	15	8	0
,,	347	112 H 24, Lower Circular Road	Ditto	Ditto	8	0	0
,,	348	142 H 21, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8	0	0
,,	349	154 ditto	Ram Chunder Paul	Wood, &c	15	0	0
,,	350	154 ditto	Abbas Ally	Ditto	15	0	0
,,	351	47, Middle Road Entally	Nobokrishto Naug	Timber	9	0	0
,,	352	68 1, South Road, do	Amulya Chunder Khan	Teak wood	15	0	0
,,	353	68, ditto	Avinash Chunder Das	Timber	13	8	0
,,	354	18 ditto	Poorna Chunder Dey and Co	Ditto	9	0	0
,,	355	10 ditto	K C Das and Brothers	Ditto	8	8	0
20	356	2, Jaunnogore Road	Ramchund r Mohinder	Teak wood	6	0	0
,,	357	2 H 3 ditto	Babujaun Goledar	Straw	6	0	0
,,	358	21 22, Tiljulla Butcher khana Road	Hemutully	Tallow	3	8	0
21	359	12, Chuckerbere Lane	Umachurn Bose	Do	5	8	0
,,	360	220, Lower Circular Road	Mozahur Goledar	Do	9	0	0
,,	361	47, Kurrya Road	Kadirbux Goledar	Fire wood	5	0	0
,,	362	136 Russa Road South	Harish Chunder Ghose	Timber	8	0	0
,,	363	78, Tollygunge Road	Pootee Bewah	Straw	3	8	0
,,	364	73, ditto	Nimchand Nundy	Do	2	8	0
,,	365	72, ditto	Gobindo Chunder Das	Fire wood	3	8	0
,,	366	74, ditto	Brajonath Das and Gobindo Chunder Banerji	Ditto	4	8	0
,,	367	75, ditto	Audhur Chunder Sett	Straw	1	8	0
,,	368	76, ditto	Brojonath Bose	Do	3	8	0
,,	369	77, ditto	Shibchunder Bose	Do	3	8	0
,,	370	21, ditto	Sita Nath Chuckerbutty	Wood, &c	3	8	0
,,	371	75, ditto	Audhur Chunder Set and others	Straw	4	8	0
22	372	76 Bacool Bagan Road	Kedar Nath Dutt	Timber	3	8	0
,,	373	4 H 1, Chawlputty Road	Dinonath Paul	Straw	7	0	0
,,	374	5 H 2 ditto	Mutty Lal Laha	Do	6	8	0
,,	375	7, ditto	Kally Churn Dey and Kamini Dasi	Do	5	8	0
,,	376	50, ditto	Soshi Bhusun Dutt	Do	4	8	0
,,	377	53 H 1, ditto	Radhakanto Bhattacharji	Do	6	8	0
,,	378	54 H 1, ditto	Ramratan Chuckerbutty	Do	6	8	0
,,	379	13, ditto	Dinonath Pal	Do	2	0	0
,,	380	21, Chuckerbere Road, South	Reajudy Mullick	Fire wood	9	0	0
,,	381	1, Halderpara Road	Sitanath Shaw	Ditto	4	0	0
,,	382	23, Kalighat Road	Jotadharee Moonshee	Teak wood	4	0	0
,,	383	25 1 ditto	Piomoth Nath Ghose	Timber	3	8	0
,,	384	48 H 5 ditto	Satish Chunder Cowar	Fire wood and straw	5	0	0
,,	385	8 H 1, Katua Khootee Road	Bosiruddin Goledar	Fire wood	5	8	0
,,	386	9 H 4, ditto	Koylash Chunder Nundy	Ditto	5	0	0
,,	387	6, ditto	Shaik Enaetullah	Ditto	4	8	0
,,	388	6 1, ditto	Thakurdas Ghose	Straw	3	8	0
,,	389	3 1 Mudon Pal's Lane	Ram Chandra Nandi	Fire wood	7	8	0
,,	390	9 H 5, ditto	Budruddin Goledar	Ditto	3	8	0
,,	391	15 & 15 1 H 1, ditto	Kristo Chunder Sircar	Timber	10	8	0
,,	392	31, ditto	Budruddin Goledar	Fire wood	4	8	0
,,	393	36, ditto	Nehazuddy Goledar	Ditto	4	8	0
,,	394	36 H 1, ditto	Shaik Takib Goledar	Ditto	4	8	0
,,	395	4, ditto	Banikanto Gangooly	Straw and hay	5	8	0
,,	396	61 1, Russa Road, North	Tripandassui Mittor	Teak wood	12	0	0
,,	397	151, Russa Road, South	Gossaindas Shaw	Fire wood	7	0	0
,,	398	8, Sumbhoonath Pandit's Street	Protap Chunder Dutt	Straw	2	8	0
,,	399	1 H 1 Stand Road	Shaik Haniff	Fire wood	6	0	0
,,	400	16 H 2, ditto	Audaitya Churn Maity	Straw	6	8	0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
22	401	28 1, Strand Road	Shamapodo Dutt	Straw	4 8 0
"	402	29 H 1, ditto	Judhistir Mondul	Do	5 8 0
"	403	38, ditto	Audhur Chunder Shaw	Timber	4 8 0
"	404	62-H 1, ditto	Kalachand Cowar	Straw	8 0 0
"	405	63 H 2, ditto	Goyaram Mondul	Do	8 0 0
"	406	61, ditto ...	Mohendro Chunder Dutt ..	Wood	4 8 0
"	407	87, ditto	Bissessur Chatterji	Fire wood	4 8 0
"	408	33, ditto	Borodakanto Sircar ...	Ditto	4 8 0
"	409	12, Sakareepara Road ..	Keramutoolla and another	Ditto	4 8 0
"	410	109, Tallygunj Road	Shamakally Dabi	Ditto	4 8 0
"	411	109, ditto	Krishna Chunder Banerjee	Ditto	8 0 0
"	412	110, ditto	Tulseemunjari Dabi	Ditto	2 0 0
"	413	124, ditto	Sagore Dhara	Straw and wood	4 8 0
"	414	2 H 33, Ulfutbagan Road	Balaki Shaw	Straw	3 0 0
23	415	44, Chetla Road	Koylas Mirdya and another ..	Wood	2 0 0
"	416	44, ditto	Okil Chunder Chuckerbutty ..	Wood and straw	3 8 0
"	417	66, ditto	Gopal Chunder Dey ..	Fire wood	1 0 0
"	418	7, Chetla Haut Road	Baburam Dutt	Ditto	2 8 0
"	419	21 8, Gopalnagore Lane	Chunder Kanto Bose	Ditto	3 0 0
"	420	21 22, ditto	Hari Churn Shaw and another	Ditto	6 8 0
"	421	1 5, ditto	Sreenath Chunder	Ditto	4 8 0
"	422	3 179, Kalighat Bridge Road	Amrito Lal Dhara	Ditto	2 0 0
"	423	3 126, ditto	Kedar Nath Pal	Ditto	2 8 0
"	424	72, Moyerpur Road	Ambika Churn Dey	Straw	4 8 0
25	425	144, Circular Garden Reach Road	Ashadullah Goledar	Timber	4 8 0
"	426	89-H 2, Diamond Harbour Road	Dinonath Banerji	Wood	12 0 0
"	427	90-1-H 5, ditto	Troylockho Nath Dutt	Do	9 0 0
"	428	89 H 3, 89 H 4 & 90 H 2, Diamond Harbour Road	Kali Churn Pal and others	Do	18 0 0
"	429	90 H-1, ditto	Kally Prosanno Sircar carrying on business under the style of Raj Chunder Sircar	Do	7 8 0
"	430	90 1-H 2, ditto ..	Radhanath Ghose	Do	7 8 0
"	431	90-1 H 3, ditto	Audhur Chunder Dutt and another	Do	7 8 0
"	432	1 2, Munshigunge Road	Omed Khan	Fire wood ..	7 8 0
"	433	1 3, ditto	Ainuddy	Do	9 0 0
"	434	4 H, ditto	Umasundari and Kaminisundari Dasi.	Do	9 8 0
"	435	4 6, ditto	Nerode Kumar Banerji	Do	9 8 0
"	436	4-8, ditto	Bhoobun Mohun Mondul ..	Do	26 0 0
"	437	6 1, ditto	Goluck Nath Mitter ..	Do ...	11 8 0
"	438	6 5, ditto	Nabokumar Haldar	Do	9 8 0
"	439	9 18, ditto	Dhannu Mullick	Straw	6 8 0
"	440	12 5, ditto	Kedar Nath Chatterji	Wood	12 8 0
"	441	12 6, ditto	Hem Chunder Chattapadhya	Fire wood	9 0 0
"	442	27, ditto	Haromoni Bewah	Straw	6 0 0
"	443	33, ditto	Akshoy Kumar Sen carrying on business in the name of Behary Lal Sen	Wood & straw	6 0 0
"	444	33-2 H 9, ditto	Gobindo Chunder Das	Ditto	9 0 0
"	445	33-2-H 5, ditto	Janokee Nath Shaw	Straw	9 0 0
"	446	35 1, ditto	Mundar Shaw	Wood	6 0 0
"	447	36, ditto	Umesh Chunder Banerji	Straw ..	4 8 0
"	448	33, ditto	Hari Mohun Guha	Do	4 8 0
"	449	32, Puddopuker Street	Kherode Gopal Mookerjee and Co	Timber ..	16 0 0
"	450	86, ditto	Troylockho Nath Roy	Do	13 8 0
"	451	36, Ramcomul Mukerji's Street	Ramdoyal Sircar	Do	3 0 0
"	452	28 1, ditto	Narain Chunder Seal	Do.	9 8 0

List of Jute Warehouses licensed in 1898-99

					Rs A P
1	1	178 to 178 4, Upper Chitpur Road and 2 and 2 2, Ramkanto Bose's Street	Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co	Jute	243 0 0
"	2	202-1, Upper Chitpur Road and 45, Doorga Churn Mukerji's Street	Ambika Churn Mitter	Do ..	135 0 0
"	3	206, Upper Chitpur Road	Kanye Lal Khan	Do	97 8 0
"	4	1, Chitpur Bridge Road	Messrs George, Henderson and Co	Do	105 0 0
"	5	87 1, Canal West Road	Harish Chunder Dutt	Do.	36 0 0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A P
1	6	39-1, Canal West Road	Soorjee Kumar and Gooroo Churn Shaw	Jute	64 0 0
"	7	39 2, ditto	Hurrish Chunder Dutt	Do	90 0 0
"	8	39 3, ditto	Kallysunker and Taruck Nath Coondoo	Do	45 0 0
"	9	5, Doorga Churn Mukerji's Street	Jugalkishore Agurwalla	Do	108 8 0
"	10	6, ditto	Doyal Chand Shaw	Do	60 8 0
"	11	7, ditto	Peary Mohun Biswas	Do	27 0 0
"	12	43 and 43, ditto	Dinobondhoo and Pranbondhoo Shaw Chowdry	Do	324 0 0
"	13	41 and 41 1, ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	90 0 0
"	14	7, Dhuniabagan Lane	Hyrish Chunder Bissonath Shaw	Do	33 8 0
"	15	6 1, Gopaul Chunder Nowgee's Lane	Sarodaprosad Mukerji	Do	18 0 0
"	16	16, ditto	Ditto	Do	18 0 0
"	17	12, Gailiffe Street	Nilmadhub Sickdar and Jadub Chunder Sickdar	Do	36 0 0
2	18	1, Aheereetola Street	Thansingh Karumchand	Do	90 0 0
"	19	5, ditto	Ditto	Do	135 0 0
"	20	169, ditto	Kissenchand Bhoomsing	Do	225 0 0
"	21	170, ditto	Brojohary and Poorna Chunder Dey Chowdry and Satish Chunder Pal Chowdry and others	Do	102 8 0
"	22	172, ditto	Idol, Gopee Nath Jew, Sristeedhur Dey, *Sebait*	Do	90 0 0
"	23	20, Bonomally Sircar's Street	Gooroo Churn Pal and others	Do	31 8 0
	24	9, ditto	Poornanando Shaw	Do	63 0 0
"	25	247 48, Upper Chitpur Road	Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co	Do	750 0 0
"	26	77, Durmahata Street	Behary Pyne	Do	81 0 0
"	27	76 2, 80 and 80 1, ditto	Ditto	Do	187 0 0
"	28	87 to 87 53, ditto	Hon ble Raja Sett Lochmandas, C I E	Do	657 0 0
"	29	135, ditto	Chandilal Sinha, Sarup Roy and others	Do	270 0 0
"	30	134, ditto	Kanye Lal Khan	Do	72 8 0
"	31	138 39, ditto	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others	Do	27 0 0
"	32	140-7 to 140 14, ditto	Monmohini Dasi	Do	137 0 0
"	33	143 and 143 1, ditto	Gooroogobindo Shaw	Do	675 0 0
"	34	144, ditto	The Secretary to the Port Commissioners	Do	360 0 0
"	35	108, ditto	Mathoora Mohun Nundy	Do	48 8 0
"	36	81, ditto	Behary Lal Pyne	Do	52 8 0
"	37	1, Gailiffe Street	Messrs George, Henderson and Co	Do	667 8 0
"	38	1 1, ditto	Ditto	Do	135 0 0
"	39	16, Haro Chunder Mullick s Lane	Gooroo Churn Shaw	Do	67 8 0
"	40	24, ditto	Soorjee Kumar Biswas and others	Do	22 8 0
"	41	4, Haro Chunder Mullick's Street	Prolhad Chunder Shaw	Do.	60 0 0
"	42	5, ditto	Jogobondhoo and Soshimohun Shaw Poramanick	Do	108 0 0
"	43	6, ditto	Makundasoondari Dasi	Do.	68 0 0
"	44	7 and 7-1, ditto	Jogendro Nath Chackerbutty	Do	48 0 0
"	45	9, ditto	Srimati Prosonno Moye Dasi ..	Do	67 8 0
"	46	10, ditto	Sitanath Shaw Chowdry	Do	40 8 0
"	47	11, ditto	Dwarka Nath Shaw	Do	67 8 0
"	48	12, ditto	Brojolal Roy and Benodelal Roy	Do	261 0 0
"	49	13, ditto	Aughore Nath Mozoomdar	Do	87 8 0
"	50	13 6, ditto	Biswanath and Luckinath Poramanick	Do	72 0 0
"	51	14, ditto	Brojo Lal Roy, Radhica Lal Roy, Benode Lal Roy, Nanda Lal Roy and others	Do	139 8 0
"	52	25, ditto	Gooroodas Coondoo Chowdry	Do	90 0 0
"	53	16, ditto	Harendro Kumar Roy Chowdry and others	Do	72 0 0
"	54	19, ditto	Nilmadhub Shaw and others	Do	162 0 0
"	55	23, ditto	Radharamon Shaw	Do	67 8 0
"	56	27, ditto	Chundrashekhur & Radhikalal Shaw	Do	45 0 0
"	57	28, ditto ..	Benodebehary Khan	Do	54 0 0
"	58	20 and 21, ditto	Soshiel husan Shaw Chowdry	Do	72 0 0
"	59	6, Joy Mitter s Ghat Lane	Judoo Nath Coondoo and others	Do	112 8 0

Ward No	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					Rs	A	P
2	60	2 1, Joy Mitter's Ghat Lane	Kissory Mohun Roy	Jute	68	8	0
"	61	15, Kashi Mitter's Ghat Street	Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co	Do	63	0	0
"	62	29, ditto	Fatickchand Mazoomdar	Do	112	8	0
"	63	27 2 and 28, Kashi Mitter's Ghat Street	Kishory Mohun Roy	Do	184	8	0
"	64	17 1 and 18, Manick Bose's Ghat Street	Noder Chund Shaw	Do	46	0	0
"	65	18 1, ditto	Ditto	Do	12	0	0
"	66	36 and 36 1 to 36 7, ditto	Sreemati Kamini Dasi	Do	115	0	0
"	67	14, ditto	Dabendrodeb Das	Do	126	0	0
"	68	46, ditto	Nityanundo Shaw	Do	122	0	0
"	69	58, Nimtolla Ghat Street	Managing Agents, India Pressing Co, Ld	Do	364	8	0
"	70	62, ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	750	0	0
"	71	82, ditto	Judoonath Shaw Chowdry	Do	180	0	0
"	72	1, Noyan Sur's Lane	Sabitrisundari Dasi	Do	63	0	0
"	73	7, ditto	Sumbhoo Nath and Gobindo Nath Shaw Chowdry	Do	75	0	0
"	74	8, ditto	Buddon Chunder and Gooroogobindo Shaw	Do	97	8	0
"	75	9, ditto	Nabin Chunder Coondoo and Hari Nath Coondoo	Do	90	0	0
"	76	3 to 3 8, Sovabazar Street	Rash Behary Shaw and others	Do	594	0	0
"	77	5, ditto	Bissumbhur Mullick	Do	187	8	0
"	78	7, ditto	Chunder Shekhur and Sreekanto Shaw Poramanick	Do	72	0	0
"	79	10, ditto	Jullodpur Shaw and others	Do	100	8	0
"	80	12 ditto	Sarodaprosad Sur	Do	45	0	0
"	81	71 1, ditto	Dino Nath Shaw	Do	54	0	0
"	82	72, ditto	Damodur Poramanick and others	Do	135	0	0
"	83	78 and 79, ditto	Mohineykanto Shaw	Do	189	0	0
"	84	90, ditto	Sreeram Chunder Shaw and others	Do	180	0	0
"	85	91 and 92, ditto	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others	Do	135	0	0
"	86	73, ditto	Dhaniram and Kashinath Shaw	Do	193	8	0
"	87	93 and 94, ditto	Lalbohary Sadhkhan	Do	54	0	0
"	88	95 and 96, ditto	Jaggut Mohun Shaw	Do	180	0	0
"	89	97, ditto	Sitanath Shaw Chowdhry	Do	31	8	0
"	90	98, ditto	Ditto	Do	225	0	0
"	91	98 1, ditto	Jugobondhoo and Sarat Chunder Shaw Chowdhry	Do	67	8	0
"	92	98 2, ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	325	0	0
"	93	100, ditto	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others	Do	112	8	0
3	94	1, Budreedas' Temple Street	Gopee Mohun Roy	Do	72	0	0
"	95	4, ditto	Manick Chunder Coondoo	Do	76	8	0
"	96	6, ditto	Soorji Kumar and Gooroo Churn Shaw	Do	36	0	0
"	97	19, ditto	Hurrish Chunder Dutt	Do	22	8	0
"	98	24, ditto	Gooroo Churn Shaw	Do	45	0	0
"	99	25, ditto	Trannath Banerji	Do	36	0	0
"	100	24-A, Canal West Road	Lalit Mohun and Brindaban Shaw	Do	54	0	0
"	101	25, ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	40	8	0
"	102	29, ditto	Gopee Mohun Roy	Do	98	0	0
"	103	29 1, ditto	Ditto	Do	72	0	0
"	104	31, ditto	Mohima Churn Coondoo	Do	63	0	0
"	105	32, ditto	Ditto	Do	54	0	0
"	106	35 4 1, ditto	Taraprosonno Roy and others	Do	73	8	0
"	107	35 5, ditto	Parbutty Churn Roy and others	Do	90	0	0
"	108	55, Gooreebaree Lane	Prannath Banerji	Do	33	0	0
"	109	58, ditto	Harish Chunder Dutt	Do	54	0	0
"	110	4, Halsee Bagan Lane	Lalit Mohun and Brindabun Ch Shaw	Do	40	8	0
5	111	198, Durmahatta Street and 58,	Messrs Ewing and Co, Agents,	Do	283	0	0
"	112	Strand Road	River Side Press Co, Ld				
"	113	195, Durmahatta Street	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others	Do.	36	0	0
"	114	202, ditto	Gobin Chand and Nabin Chand Dutt	Do	300	0	0
"	115	26 and 27, Jorabagan Street	Peary Mohun Dutt	Do	110	8	0
"	116	28, ditto	Rameswar Aitch	Do	73	8	0
"	117	43, Nimtolla Ghat Street	Messrs C D Mangus and Co	Do	325	0	0
"	118	26 and 27-H 1 A, Strand Road	Managing Agents, I G S N Co, Ld	Do	230	8	0
"	119	57, ditto	Judoonath Shaw Chowdry	Do	130	8	0

Ward No	Serial No	Locality of Warehouse	Name of License holders	Description of Warehouse	Annual license fee
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A P
5	120	67 27 H I-B, Strand Road	Managing Agents, I G S N. Co, Ld	Jute	230 8 0
"	121	67-5, ditto	Ditto ditto	Do ..	405 0 0
"	122	67 9-H-1, ditto	Ditto ditto	Do	333 8 0
"	123	67 9, ditto	Messrs Macneill and Co, Agents, R S N Co, Ld	Do	495 0 0
"	124	67 2 and 67 31 H 1, ditto	Messrs Ewing and Co, Agents, River Side Press Co, Ld	Do	750 0 0
9	125	135, Belliaghatta Road	Messrs George, Henderson and Co	Do	90 0 0
"	126	308, Upper Circular Road	The Manager, E B S Railway	Do	450 0 0
19	127	6, Gooriapara Road	Messrs Bud and Co	Do	150 0 0
25	128	9, Circular Garden Reach Road	" Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Do	216 0 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 24th July 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 8 84, Kalna 8 79, Katwa 12 04, Raniganj 4 23 Weather cloudy and rainy Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on briskly No more rain is wanted at present Standing crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing rapidly Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17 to 20	per rupee
Kalna	15 to 17	
Katwa ..	17	
Raniganj	16	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 34, Rampur Hât 3 46 Weather rainy Transplantation of paddy going on Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Rampur Hat 17½ seers per rupee Fodder sufficient No cattle disease

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1 03, Vishnupur 5 43 Weather hot with occasional light showers Transplantation going on Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17¼ seers per rupee

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 3 60, Tamluk 5 79, Ghatal 5 79 Weather seasonable Transplantation going on Ghatal circuit embankment lands over-flooded Cattle-disease reported from Salboni police-station Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 20	per rupee
Tamluk	14¾	
Ghatal . ..	14 to 18	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 6 26, Serampore 8 22, Jahanabad 10 92 Excessive rainfall has caused injury to jute and *aus* Transplantation of winter paddy going on Cattle-disease in Hooghly and subdivisions Common rice sells from 13 to 16 seers per rupee

Howrah—Rainfall at Sadar 5 89, Ulubaria 5 71 Weather cloudy with heavy showers Transplantation of *aman* retarded and seedlings damaged in places Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 30, Barasat 8 00, Basirhat 5 27, Diamond Harbour 2 88 Weather cloudy and rainy Excessive rain has injured the standing crops The low lands are flooded and *aman* seedlings have been destroyed in many places, especially in Diamond Harbour, where the prospects of the winter rice crop are not favourable Weeding and transplanting operations are at a standstill except at Basirhat, where transplantation of *aman* is reported to be going on Cattle-disease reported only from Basirhat subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 15	per rupee
Barasat ...	16	
Basirhat ...	18 1/16	
Diamond Harbour .	15	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 8 71, Kushtia 9 77, Meherpur 8 96, Chuadanga 6 19, Ranaghat 7 20 Weather rainy and cloudy Transplantation of *aman* commenced Excessive rain damaging *aus* crop on low lands, Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 63, Kandi 4 58, Jangipur 3 51 Weather cloudy Transplantation of *aman* still going on State of *bhadoi* good Jute, indigo, and mulberry doing well The recent rain has done some injury to the paddy plants in Sadar subdivision. No cattle-disease reported, Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kandi .	18½	
Jangipur	18	

Jessore—Rainfall at Sadar 8 36, Jhenida 9 24, Magura 7 40, Narail 6 61, Bangaon 5 57 Weather cloudy and rainy Weeding of paddy going on Rain and insects damaging the paddy Prospects of *aman* crop fair Rivers are rising fast No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16 to 20	per rupee
Jhenida ..	16	
Magura ..	17 to 19½	
Narail ...	18	
Bangaon	17 to 18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 10 18, Bagirhat 4 85, Satkhira 11 13 Weather hot, cloudy, and rainy Cultivation for and transplantation of *aman* going on Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Morelganj and Mollahat Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	19 to 23	per rupee
Bagirhat	20	
Satkhira	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*)	

Rajshahi—Rainfall at Sadar 1 27, Nator 4 82, Naugaon 4 31 Prospects of crops good Cattle-disease reported from one village in Lalpur thana Fodder and water available Rice sells from 15 to 22 seers per rupee

Dinajpur—Average rainfall 5 07 Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy being transplanted Cattle-disease reported from two thanas and two outposts Fodder and drinking-water plentiful Rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 44, Alipur Duars 1 88. Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* and jute thriving well Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 7 83, Siliguri 3 61 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy and *bara marua* being transplanted, *bhutta*, *bhadoi*, and *chota marua* flourishing *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being transplanted, jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well Prospects good Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	10 to 12	per rupee
Terai	16 to 18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 33, Kurigram 1 00, Nilphamari 5 70 Weather rainy Cutting of *aus* and jute going on Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka

Bogra—Average rainfall 2 99 Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on in places. Preparation of land for and transplantation of *aman* going on Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling from 16 to 22 seers per rupee

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 89, Sirajganj 4 16 Weather cloudy and rainy Low-land crops greatly damaged owing to excessive rainfall Prospects otherwise good Prices unchanged

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 4 59, Manikganj 2 88, Munshiganj 3 42, Narainganj 4 04 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Insects are still destroying paddy and jute in Sadar and Munshiganj subdivisions Fodder available No cattle-disease Price of rice stationary

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar 3 64, Tangail 2 38, Kishorganj 1 13, Jamalpur 2 27, Netrokona 3 15 Weather dull and showery Prospects of crops excellent Condition of cattle good Fodder and water-supply ample Common rice sells at 20 seers per rupee

Faridpur—Rainfall at Sadar 5 14, Goalundo 5 97, Madaripur 2 00 Weather cool very rainy and damp *Aus* and jute being reaped Prospects of all crops very good Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar 10 41 Weather showery Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 13 to 21 seers per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 67, Brahmanbaria 1 18, Chandpur 4 33 Weather stormy Jute and *aus* paddy being cut Some damage to paddy and jute reported from Chandpur subdivision. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 14 27, Feni 17·98. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 6 17 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *aus* over Fields being prepared for *aman* Prospects fair Prices steady Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 37, Bikram 5 13, Barh 8 01, Hilsa 9 05, Dinapore 5 9, Bihar 5 74 Excessive and continuous rain has injured the *bhadoi* crops The country is water-logged in places, and paddy seedlings have been slightly damaged Condition of cattle good Fodder and water for cattle sufficient Common rice in Patna sells at 18 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 8 32, Jahanabad 2 22, Aurangabad 3 64, Nawada 5 86 Paddy seedlings ready for transplantation. Sunshine urgently wanted for weeding *bhadoi* crops Common rice selling at 15½ seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 89, Buxar 1 18, Bhabua 47, Sasaram 1 10 Transplantation of *marua* and paddy going on Standing crops not doing well owing to continuous rain Cattle-disease reported from seven villages in the Sasaram subdivision Fodder and water abundant

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 6 52, Siwan 6 75, Gopalganj 3 46 Weather cloudy and rainy Weeding of *bhadoi* crops and transplantation of paddy going on Rain excessive Young crops suffering Cessation of rain generally wanted Average price of common rice 16 3 seers and of *makai* 24 13 seers per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1 91, Bettiah 3 17, Barharwa 5 46, Bagaha 1 39 Ramnagar 1 96 Prospects of paddy good Transplantation still going on *Makai* suffered much from excessive rain Weeding virtually stopped Sunshine much wanted Price of common rice 13⅝ seers and of maize 22½ seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 3 22, Hajipur 9 37, Sitamarhi 1 68 *Bhadoi* crops being damaged by incessant rain Sunshine urgently needed Transplantation of rice going on where practicable Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, *makai* 22½ seers, gram 21 to 23 seers, and *rahar* 21 to 22 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 2 42, Samastipur 3 45, Madhubani 1 37 Weather cloudy and rainy *Bhadoi* crops damaged to some extent by excessive and continued rain Cessation of rain is urgently needed to improve the *bhadoi* crops Paddy being transplanted Common rice selling at Sadar 13½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 9 22, Begusarai 13 24, Jamui 13 12 Weather very rainy *Bhadoi* crops considerably damaged owing to excessive rainfall Paddy being transplanted. Weeding retarded Indigo being cut Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Monghyr		13	per rupee
Begusarai	...	12 to 14	
Jamui ...	..	15	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy Rainfall at Sadar 9 44, Banka 11 71, Madhipura 5 03, Supaul 4 25 Prospects of *bhadoi* crops seriously damaged on account of heavy rain, especially in Banka A break of sunny weather required much Stray cases of cattle disease reported Common rice sells at Sadar 15 seers 2 chitaks per rupee

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 21, Kishanganj 3 06, Araria 7 79 Weather rainy Standing crops doing fairly well Early-sown *bhadoi* (*janera*) being harvested Transplantation of *aghani* progressing No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers and at Kishanganj and Araria 15 seers per rupee

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 36, Gajol 2 33 Weather cloudy with heavy showers of rain almost every day Weeding of *bhadoi* paddy and jute continues Some damage has been caused to the former by the sudden rise of the Ganges in thanas Kahammek and Manikchak Winter rice being transplanted Coarse rice selling at 18 seers per rupee Fodder ample

Sonthal Parganas.—General rain Indian-corn suffering from excessive moisture. Paddy flourishing Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal and Jamtara subdivisions Fodder sufficient

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 33, Jajpur 2 14, Kendrapara 2 17, Banki 87, False Point 1 19 Weather seasonable *Sarad*, jute, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* in ear Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur . ..	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore—Rainfall at Sadar 33 Sugarcane thriving Reploughing of *sarad* going on Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and 16 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Sadar 26, Bisipara 2 67 Weather cloudy with occasional drizzling Puddling of winter rice retarded for want of sufficient rain *Bhadoi* and sugarcane doing well Rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Angul and 16½ seers at Khondmals

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 33, Khurda 51 Puddling of *sarad* has commenced in some places, elsewhere it is delayed for want of sufficient rain Condition of *beali*, *mandia*, and sugarcane good Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease still continues in some parts Price of common rice stationary

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 53, Giridih 4 00. Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops injured by excessive rain in some thanas Transplantation going on Common rice sells from 14 to 18 seers per rupee

Ranchi—Transplantation of winter rice commenced Prospects good Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior from 16 to 21 seers per rupee Health of cattle good Fodder and water plentiful

Palamau—Rainfall 2 01 Weather seasonable Transplantation of paddy commenced *Makai*, *urid*, and *barai* injured somewhat by excessive rain Sugarcane doing well Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall at Sadar 4 78, Gobindpur 4 57 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops generally good Cattle-disease reported from thanas Topchanchi and Tundi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and Gobindpur 16 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singbhum—Rainfall 1 85 Prospects of crops good Transplanting in progress Rice sells from 16 to 20 seers per rupee

General Summary—There has been general and heavy rain except in Orissa, where more is wanted The transplanting of winter rice is generally in progress, but a break in the weather would be beneficial, especially for the low lands, and in some places seedlings have been damaged The continuous heavy rain has done injury to the young autumn crops throughout the Patna Division and in parts of Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal The cutting of jute and early rice has begun in places in North and East Bengal Sugarcane is doing well Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts Fodder is sufficient. Prices of common rice are reported to have slightly risen in a few districts, but are on the whole stationary

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 25th July 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH JULY 1899

PRICES-CURRENT (r

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Present return	
	BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S (	
Burdwan Division									
1	Burdwan	20 0	20 0	11 0				14	
2	Birbhum	16 0	17 4	11 10				15	
3	Bankura	13 12	16 0	12 0				12 (	
4	Midnapore	13 0	17 0	10 0				13 0	
5	Hooghly	•	14 0	10 0				8 (	
6	Howrah							12 4	
Presidency Division									
7	24 Parganas							10 4	
8	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	11 14	17 12	17 12	15 3	5 0	
9	Nadia	17 12	17 12	12 4	29 1	29 1		7 4	
10	Murshidabad	Jamali 20 0; Gangajali 18 0	19 0; 16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	14 8	
11	Jessore	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	12 4	
12	Khulna							14 0	
Rajshahi Division									
13	Rajshahi	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 12	30 0	21 0	13 8	1
14	Dinajpur	13 0	19 0	12 6	17 12-3 t	17 12 3 t		12 0	1
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	10 8				5 0	ı
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	1
17	Rangpur	12 8	12 8	8 0				9 0	9
18	Bogra	12 0	14 0	15 0				12 0	14
19	Pabna	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7
Dacca Division									
20	Dacca	14 0	14 0	11 8	12 8	32 0	18 4	13 0	13
21	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0		16 0	16
22	Faridpur	23 0	21 0		49 0	53 0		7 0	5
23	Backergunge							15 0	14

Number.	DISTRICTS	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Indian corn or Maize (*Zea mays*): Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus Indicus*): Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
1	Burdwan	22 0	21 0	15 8				13 0	13 0	12 0
2	Birbhum	22 8	22 8	16 0				12 0	12 0	
3	Bankura	15 0	15 0	14 0				12 8	12 8	12 0
4	Midnapore	16 0	20 0	11 0				13 8	12 0	
5	Hooghly		18 0	12 0				11 0	11 0	7 0
6	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 0				12 0	11 8	12 0
7	24 Parganas	18 4	18 4	12 4				13 2	13 4	11 0
8	Calcutta	17 12	17 12	14 8			16 0	12 4	13 0	11 4
9	Nadia	30 7	30 7	16 13				12 5	12 5	
10	Murshidabad	32 0	28 0	18 0				13 0	13 0	
11	Jessore	25 0	20 0	13 0				12 8	13 0	
12	Khulna	20 0	20 0	10 14				11 0	11 0	10 8
13	Rajshahi	30 0	28 2	21 4				22 8	20 10	21 12
14	Dinajpur	21 0	24 0	18 0				9 9 3 t	11 4	
15	Jalpaiguri	20 0	18 0	14 0				12 0	12 0	10 (
16	Darjeeling	13 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	6
17	Rangpur	20 0	20 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 1
18	Bogra	22 8	22 8	17 4				16 2	16 14	
19	Pabna	24 0	24 0	15 12				12 8	12 8	11 1
20	Dacca	16 0	14 4	14 0	..			13 0	13 0	10
21	Mymensingh	20 0	20 0	8 0		..		10 8	10 8	10
22	Faridpur	26 0	26 0	16 0			..	8 0		
23	Backergunge	15 0	15 0	13 4						

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kulna 10 seers 10 cl 10½ seers
B At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 8 seers, Tan
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10½ seers
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupee
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee Badurta 10 seers 11 chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 10 chittacks
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkh Meherpur 10 seers 13 chittacks (karkatch), Ranaghat 11¼ seers (crushed)
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 10½ seers,
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 10 seers, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

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quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July 1899.

Salt: Present return	Salt: Next preceding return	Salt: Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers, Salt: Present return	Wholesale Salt: Next preceding return	Wholesale Salt: Corresponding return of last year	Average wages per month, Unskilled labourer (able bodied agricultural labourer): Present return	Unskilled: Next preceding return	Unskilled: Corresponding return of last year	Syce or horse keeper: Present return	Syce: Next preceding return	Syce: Corresponding return of last year	Skilled labourer (common mason, carpenter or blacksmith): Present return	Skilled: Next preceding return	Skilled: Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	Division
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	BENGAL		
(A) 11 8	12 4	11 0	Crushed 3 5 0	3 3 6	3 10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 4 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	Burdwan	1	Burdwan Division
(B) 10 8	10 8	9 12	Karkatch 3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum	2	Burdwan Division
(C) 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Bankura	3	Burdwan Division
(D) 11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	Midnapore	4	Burdwan Division
(E) 10 0	10 0	10 0	Crushed 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	15 0	11 4	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0 to 21 0	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Hooghly	5	Burdwan Division
(F) 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	10 0	16 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 25 0	20 0 to 30 0	Howrah	6	Burdwan Division
(G) 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 22 8	15 0 to 22 8	24 Parganas	7	Presidency Division
11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	Calcutta	8	Presidency Division
(H) 11 10	11 10	11 3	Panga 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Nadia	9	Presidency Division
(I) 10 8	10 8	10 4	Karkatch 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 11 0	Murshidabad	10	Presidency Division
(J) 9 2	9 2	9 8	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	9 6 to 10 8	9 6 to 10 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore	11	Presidency Division
(K) 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 to 9 6	9 8 to 9 6	9 6 to 12 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna	12	Presidency Division
(L) 9 12	9 12	9 0	Panga 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 4 0	3 0 to 7 8	3 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 20 0	5 0 to 20 0	7 8 to 20 0	Rajshahi	13	Rajshahi Division
10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 16 0	Dinajpur	14	Rajshahi Division
(M) 10 0	10 0	9 12	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri	15	Rajshahi Division
(N) 8 0 / 8 8	8 8 / 9 0	8 0 / 8 0	Panga 4 12 0 / Rora 4 11 0	4 8 0 / 4 7 0	5 0 0 / 5 0 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling	16	Rajshahi Division
(O) 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	7 8	7 0 to 8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	Rangpur	17	Rajshahi Division
10 5	8 1	9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 0		7 8	7 8		5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0		10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra	18	Rajshahi Division
(P) 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna	19	Rajshahi Division
(Q) 10 0	10 0	9 2	Panga 3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division
(R) 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Mymensingh	21	Dacca Division
(S) 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	9 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Faridpur	22	Dacca Division
(T) 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	7 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Backergunge	23	Dacca Division

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Bagerhat 10 seers, Satkhira 11 seers

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Nator 11 seers, Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee

N. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt (panga) is 8 seers per rupee

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 10 seers

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers 7 chittacks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chittacks, Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kishorganj 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgari*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	BENGAL—*concluded*															
	Chittagong Division															
24	Tippera							10 0	10 0	8 0	18 5	18 2	9 8	..	..	
25	Noakhali							12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	10 0			
26	Chittagong							13 0	12 8	9 0	15 0	14 8	10 8	..		.
	BIHAR															
	Patna Division															
27	Patna	19 0	20 8	17 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	35 0	21 0
28	Gaya	19 0	18 8	14 0	31 0	32 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 8	17 0	13 8	22 0	19 0	17 8
29	Shahabad	18 0 & 19 0	18 0 & 19 0	14 0 & 15 8	26 0 & 27 8	28 0		8 0 & 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 14 8			
30	Saran	17 8	17 8	15 8	25 8	26 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 8	15 0	12 8			..
31	Champaran	16 8	16 8	15 0	24 0	21 0	25 8	6 12	7 0	6 8	13 8	13 8	11 8		...	..
32	Muzaffarpur	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 8	24 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	12 0			.
33	Darbhanga	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	7 0	9 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	12 0		..	..
	Bhagalpur Division															
34	Monghyr	18 0	21 0	15 3⅞		32 0	23 1⅞	11 0	11 0	6 13⅛	12 0	13 0	11 8⅞			...
35	Bhagalpur	17 12	17 12	15 4	28 0	28 0	24 0	12 0	12 10	12 0	15 12	16 8	13 14			...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	18 0	19 0	16 0				12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			...
37	Malda (English Bazar)	20 0	21 0	14 0				11 0	11 0	9 8	15 8	16 0	12 0		..	...
38	Sonthal Parganas	13 8	13 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	13 0			..
	ORISSA															
	Orissa Division															
39	Cuttack	15 2	15 2	9 3				10 8	10 8	9 3	16 7	16 7	12 8		..	...
40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	13 0			...
41	Puri	12 0	12 0	7 14		..	..	7 14	7 14	9 3	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	..	..
	CHOTA NAGPUR															
	Chota Nagpur Division															
42	Hazaribagh	15 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	26 12	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 15 0	6 0 to 11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 0	15 8 to 17 8	16 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 12 0	.	...	..
44	Palamau	16 14	14 10	15 3	23 10	23 10	23 10	14 10	14 10	12 6	[illegible]	15 12	12 15		..	...
45	Manbhum	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	..	12 8	12 8	9 0	18 0	19 0	12 0			..
46	Singhbhum	16 0	14 0	8 0		...		16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chandpur 9 seers, Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
V At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 9½ seers, Dinapore 10½ seers
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 10 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
c. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 11 seers.

...he 15th July 1899—(concluded)

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

...RAGE WAGES PER MONTH

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Present return	Bajra Next preceding return	Bajra Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*) Present return	Marua Next preceding return	Marua Corresponding return of last year	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria Italica.*) Present return	Kangni Next preceding return	Kangni Corresponding return of last year	...of last year	Syce or Horse keeper Present return	Syce Next preceding return	Syce Corresponding return of last year	Skilled labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith Present return	Skilled Next preceding return	Skilled Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	BENGAL—*concluded*		
		...	...				...	...	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera	24	Chittagong Division
						...				7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	15 0	Noakhali	25	
							..		0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Chittagong	26	
																BIHAR		
		..				19 0	20 0	13 0	0 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	Patna	27	Patna Division
			.			14 0	14 0	12 0		3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Gaya	28	
		...								5 8 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 0 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Shahabad	29	
						15 8	15 0	8 0	2 1	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran	30	
...										4 8	4 0	4 8	5 8 to 6 8	7 0	7 8	Champaran	31	
	..						...	..		4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	Muzaffarpur	32	
...	..		21 0	21 0	21 0			..		3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	5 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 0	Darbhanga	33	
...		..								5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division
..	..	..	..					..		5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0	Bhagalpur	35	
				..			...	...	3	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
		20 0				...				6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar)	37	
			.							5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	11 4 to 22 8	9 6 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas	38	
																ORISSA		
						...	...			5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 to 18 12	Cuttack	39	Orissa Division
...	..					...				4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	Balasore	40	
						...		...		5 8	6 0	5 8	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	Puri	41	
																CHOTA NAGPUR		
			24 0	25 0	17 8	.		..		5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	Hazaribagh	42	Chota Nagpur Division
			28 0	30 0	21 0	...				5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 to 8 0	Ranchi	43	
.			23 10	23 10	20 4	..		..		4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau	44	
						..	...	...		6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 22 8	Manbhum	45	
...	..			..	..			...		7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Singhbhum	46	

...gusarai 10½ seers Jamui 10 seers
...ka 10 seers, Madhipura 9½ seers, Supaul 10 seers
...lt is 9 seers per rupee
...rs and panga 10 seers per rupee
...-Dooghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 11 seers, Pakour 10 seers

...salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee

...er rupee

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	Marts	Rice (best sort). Present return	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year	Common rice (mota chaul) Present return	Common rice (mota chaul) Next preceding return	Common rice (mota chaul) Corresponding return of last year	Wheat (Triticum sativum) Present return	Wheat (Triticum sativum) Next preceding return	Wheat (Triticum sativum) Corresponding return of last year	Barley (Hordeum vulgare) Present return	Barley (Hordeum vulgare) Next preceding return	Barley (Hordeum vulgare) Corresponding return of last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1	Calcutta	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 6 0
2	Purdwan	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	..		..
3	Midnapore	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	..	..	..			
4	Pabna	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 5 0	2 6 6	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	..	..	..
5	Rangpur	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 1 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 0 0			..
6	Dacca	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 3 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 8 0					...	
8	Patna ..	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	1 14 6	2 3 6	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 11 6
9	Muzaffarpur ..	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 10 8	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 11 9
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 5 3	3 3 0	3 5 3	2 8 6	2 6 9	2 14 3	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	1 6 9	1 6 9	1 10 9
11	Cuttack ..	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 2 9	2 2 9	2 14 6	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 13 0	..		..
12	Ranchi ...	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 4 9 to 2 9 0	2 3 6 to 2 8 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 1 0 to 5 6 6	2 10 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 8 6	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1899

Juar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0			...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 13 0	2 10 0
	...	...				...		...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1 10 3	1 10 [illegible]	2 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1 10 0	1 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...			...	...		2 6 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0
1 5 0	1 1 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 6 0	2 0 0
...		...	...	...		...	...	...	1 11 9	1 11 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 4 0	2 1 6
									Piri or Kilai		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0 to 2 10 6	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	3 1 0

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*)			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)			LINSEED			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P
		2 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0			...	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...		...	...		3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Black mustard 4 4 0 White mustard 4 10 0 Rape seed 3 2 0	4 2 0 3 4 0	4 8 0 5 4 0 3 8 0
..	...	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
...	...		3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0			...		..	..
...		...	3 12 0	3 12 0		...	...		3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0
1 2 0	0 14 0	1 13 6	1 14 6	2 3 0	..	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 12 0
1 11 3	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 6			..	...	..	
1 9 0		1 9 6	3 2 9	3 3 0	..	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	1 11 6	1 11 6	2 5 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 6
...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 0 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 3 8 0

1292b

40 STANDARD SEERS

Til or jinjili seed			Sugar (raw)			Cotton, cleaned			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P
4 0 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	...		5 0 0	5 8 0	5 5 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	15 8 0	...	..	...
...	..		5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	..		
..			4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 13 0
...		...	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	..	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0		...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...		...	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 4 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	13 8 0		...	
3 10 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 13 9	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	4 0 0	3 5 0	5 7 6	13 8 0	14 0 0	16 0 0		..	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 6 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter)			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return*	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P
32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	210 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 14 0
33 8 0	33 8 0	34 0 0			...					...	...
3[illegible] 0 0	34 0 0	10 0 0	Madhakhali 6 4 0 Pulta 7 8 0	 6 4 0 7 0 0	 5 14 0 6 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides per piece— 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	 0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	 0 6 0 to 1 14 0 0 10 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...
46 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0		...		...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	42 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 6 0	...
38 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
45 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0 per maund	20 0 0	...	...	.
30 0 0	28 0 0	31 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0			...	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
82 0 0	33 11 0	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	33 0 0	38 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...		...	...	...	...
82 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
34 0 0 to 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	30 7 0 to 36 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece	1 4 0	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 4 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th July 1899.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron			Firewood			Salt			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga	3 7 0	1 Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 3 6	0 8 0	..		..	..	.		0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 3 6 Crushed	3 10 0	2 Burdwan.
0 5 0	0 4 0	..	..			4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 9 0 Panga	3 14 0	3 Midnapore
0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 8 0	0 8 0		..	..		7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
..	..		..			5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	6 Dacca
..	..	..	..			5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..		3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7 Chittagong
..	..	0 6 0		..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 0	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga	3 9 0	8. Patna.
..			..	..	..	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga	3 10 0	9 Muzaffarpur.
.	..	..	..	..		5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10 Bhagalpur.
0 8 6	0 8 0		..	..	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
* No fixed rate.			..	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12 Ranchi.

F A SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd July 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature				Hygrometry				Wind		Rain	Weather.
					Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1899		°		Inches		°		°	°	Inche		%			Inches	
July	16th	118 6	Nil	29 558	82 1	85 4	7 8	77 6	79 9	0 992	79 0	90	S SW and WNW	70	1 36	Cloudy, o, d, p
,,	17th	138 4	1 4	521	81 4	85 6	9 4	76 2	79 3	977	78 5	91	SW by W and WSW	108	1 88	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p
,,	18th	146 3	0 8	506	81 1	88 6	8 4	80 2	80 7	1 006	79 4	86	SW and SSW	74	Nil	Chiefly cloudy
,,	19th	131 6	1 7	537	84 6	88 3	6 9	81 4	81 2	1 019	79 8	86	SSW and SW	81	0 56	Chiefly cloudy, o, p
,,	20th	138 9	Nil	524	82 7	85 6	6 6	79 0	80 [illegible]	1 013	79 6	90	SW and WSW	100	0 47	Cloudy, o, d, p
,,	21st	88 7	,,	543	80 7	82 6	4 4	78 2	79 1	0 990	78 9	94	WSW and SW by S	111	0 96	Cloudy, o g, d, p
,,	22nd	123 4	,,	622	81 5	86 2	8 8	77 4	79 3	973	78 1	90	SW by S and SSW	91	0 22	Cloudy, o, g, d, p

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 541
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 509
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	3 9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93 1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days . ..	82 4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 4
The extreme variation of temperature	12 4
The maximum temperature	88 6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	°
The mean relative humidity	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd July 1899 . .	5 25
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 60
The total fall from 1st January to 22nd July 1899	49 37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office .	30 11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o, overcast, g, gloomy, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 24th July 1899

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 22nd July 1899			Week ending Saturday the 23rd July 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	520	60 875	983	219	20 780	272
Jute	10	7 750	117	7	4 350	76
Firewood	26	22 550	338	49	34 300	634
Other articles	618	1,96 707	2,566	532	1,46,111	1,89[illegible]
Total	1 174	2 87,882	4004	807	2,05,541	2,777

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of May 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year

Articles	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	Total 1899	Total 1898	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	700	101	1 (7	267	813	1534		721
Cotton raw		3		13	23	13	10	
Cotton manufactured—								
Twist and yarn European	18		87		48	87		3.
Ditto Indian			1			1		1
Piece-goods European	148		100		148	100	48	
Ditto Indian	2		2		2	2		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium			1			1		1
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	2		2		2	2		
Others								
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								.. ..
Myrabolams								
Cutch	7	15	8	37	102	45	57	
Turmeric								
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes							..	..
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)				..				
Others ..								
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat			1		5	1	4	
Rice in the husk	8	(	248	13	14	261		247
Do not in the husk	12	1 982	109	30	1 994	139	1 855	
Jawar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	10	1 483	23	91	1 493	114	1 37[illegible]	
Others	..							
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw		14	1	4	64	5	59	
Skins of sheep &c—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								..
Horns								
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw		1		68	71	66	5	
Gunny bags and cloth	52	1	8	8	61	16	45	
Lac—								
Stick					..			
Shell	3				3		3	
Leather, manufactured								
Liquors—								
Ale and beer								
Spirit of all kinds including country spirit	4		2		4	2	2	
Wine								
All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer								
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought			..					..
Brass, ditto								
Copper wrought	1	3	5	1	4	6		2
Brass ditto					1		1	
Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	1				15	12	3	..
(b) Unwrought	15		12		10		10	
(c) Wrought	10				68	26	40	
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	32	11	10	16				
Others								
Oils—								
Kerosine	188		107	24	193	131	62	
Castor	1				1		1	
Cocoanut	25		20		25	20	5	
Mustard and rape	53		35		53	35	53	3.
Others								
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ..		355		139	355	139	216	
Rape and mustard	49	78	61	45	107	106	1	
Til or jinjili		6			6		6	
Poppy							..	...
Earth nuts								
Castor								
Others				..				
Opium ..								
Paper and Pasteboard	31		21	2	31	23	8	
Provisions—								
Ghee ..	6		5		6	5	1	
Dried fruits and nuts	1				1		1	...
Others	273	178	233	290	657	523	134	..
Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—						...	......	
Locomotives engines and tenders and parts thereof		.....						
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof		.....		..	..	..		
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates		...		..		......	..	
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron				...	......	...	.....	..
Other sorts		..						
Salt	544		405	42	544	447	97	...

ARTICLES	1899 Up	1899 Down.	1898 Up	1898 Down	TOTAL 1899	TOTAL 1898	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Saltpetre &c —								
Saltpetre	1				1		1	
Other saline substances ...		...			..			...
Silk, raw—								
Foreign					..			
Indian —								
Silk piece goods—								
Foreign		..		..		..		
Indian—								
Spices—								
Betel nuts		317		217	317	217	100	
Pepper	..							
Ginger	1				1		1	
Chillies	3	21	1	20	24	21	3	
Cardamoms		..						
Others	9	52	8	1[illegible]	61	23	8	
Stone and lime	46	28	19	17	[illegible]4	36	38	
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised including sugar candy	48		33		48	33	1[illegible]	
Unrefined, viz molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	85	744	71	223	829	294	535	
Ballast stone	491		270		491	270	221	
Indian		...						
Timber	[illegible]2	1	23		53	23	30	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	166	64	127	60	230	187	43	
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts		2	1		2	1	1	...
Wool—								
Raw								
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	..				..			..
Piece goods European				..				
Ditto Indian								
Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise	154	168	11	240	323	281	41	
Total	3 297	6 078	3 368	1 880	9 375	5 248	5 173	1 046

CALCUTTA, *the 21st July 1899*

T SIDDLE,
Auditor

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 1,712 25 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	(a) 411 593	(a) 4 09 114 5 0	47 48 711 20	(b) 8 09 802 10 0	(c) 17 051 0 0	12 35 967 15 0	107 670	198 816	306 486
Or per mile of railway		238 14 11		472 15 2	9 15 4	721 13 5			
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1⅛ weeks	411 593	4 09 114 5 0	47 48 711 20	8 09 802 10 0	17 051 0 0	12 35 967 15 0	107 670	198 816	306 486
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	415 914½	3 89 431 11 10	51 23,452 0	9 90 294 7 3	23 833 15 9	14,03 560 2 10	117,973	216 454	334,427
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		228 6 4		580 12 7	13 15 8	823 2 7			
Total for corresponding 1¼ weeks of previous year	415 914½	3 89 431 11 10	51 23 452 0	9 90 294 7 3	23 833 15 9	14 03 560 2 10	117 973	216 454	334 427

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties chiefly from stations in A and B districts
(b) Deducted Rs 32 [illegible] being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the period
(b) The decrease is chiefly in grain and seed traffic from stations in B and C districts
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	(a) 22 820	(a) 5 387 2 0	10 155 30	333 0 0	11 0 0	5 731 2 0	1 233	131	1,364
Or per mile of railway		242 5 5		14 15 8	0 7 11	257 13 0			
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1⅛ weeks	22 820	5 387 2 0	10 155 30	333 0 0	11 0 0	5 731 2 0	1,233	131	1,364
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	32 929	7 826 1 1	10,521 20	420 9 0	5 0 3	8 251 10 4	1,514	70	1,584
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		353 0 10		18 14 8	0 3 7	371 3 1			
Total for corresponding 1¼ weeks of previous year	32 929	7 826 1 1	10,521 20	420 9 0	5 0 3	8 251 10 4	1,514	70	1,584

(a) The decrease is due to the moon eclipse in the corresponding period of 1898

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	22,288	17 913 4 0	91,248 10	9 441 6 0	79 0 0	27 433 10 0	8 182	3,590	11,772
Or per mile of railway		110 6 6		58 3 1	0 7 10	169 1 5			
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1⅛ weeks	22 288	17 913 4 0	91,248 10	9 441 6 0	79 0 0	27 433 10 0	8,182	3,590	11,772
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	25,325	18 707 11 6	63,760 10	9 052 6 0	60 0 3	27,820 1 9	8,830	3 961	12,791
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		115 4 11	..	55 12 9	0 5 11	171 7 7			
Total for corresponding 1¼ weeks of previous year	25,325	18 707 11 6	63 760 10	9 052 6 0	60 0 3	27 820 1 9	8,830	3,961	12,791

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for 4 days ended 8th July 1899, on 65 miles open*

	†Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
	No	Rs A P	M S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the period	1 397	429 14 0	367 0	38 13 0	1 0 0	469 11 0	860		860
Or per mile of railway		6 9 10		0 9 6	0 0 3	7 3 7			
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for ½ weeks	1,397	429 14 0	367 0	38 13 0	1 0 0	469 11 0	860		860
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year								..	

* Distance from Luckeeserai to Wazirganj opened for traffic on and from 5th July 1899
† Coaching traffic commenced from 6th July 1899

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(Worked by the B.-N W Railway)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 27th May 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	752	266 3 3	10 6.8	141 1 0	2 12 0	410 0 3	300	168	468
Or per mile of railway	41 78	14 12 8	594 33	7 13 5	0 2 5	22 12 6		...	...
For previous 11½ weeks of half year ..	12 186	2 818 8 5	90 065	2 989 14 0	71 13 0	5 880 3 5	4 726	2 310	7 036
Total for 12½ weeks	12 938	3,084 11 8	100,763	3 130 15 0	74 9 0	6 290 3 8	5 026	2,478	7 504
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open									
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year					...	...			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..						..	..		...

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 125 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A P	Mds. s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the first 8 days of July	47,170	16,231 0 0	81,243 0	4 956 0 0	369 0 0	21,556 0 0	5 785	3 011	8 796
Or per mile of railway per week	330	114 0 0	569 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	151 0 0			......
For previous weeks of half year ...							...		..
Total for 1 week	47 170	16,231 0 0	81,243 0	4 956 0 0	369 0 0	21 556 0 0	5 785	3 011	8,796
Comparison									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	50,953	16,179 0 0	68 937 0	4,255 0 0	1,070 0 0	21 504 0 0	5 456	3 531	8 987
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	317	101 0 0	429 0	26 0 0	7 0 0	134 0 0			......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	50 953	16,179 0 0	68,937 0	4 255 0 0	1,070 0 0	21,504 0 0	5 456	3 531	8,987

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 1,082 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the period on 1 082 miles open	146 400	(a)61 940	6,07 030	(b)82 930	(a)23,800	(a)1,68,670	29 290	(c)36,106	65 396
Or per mile of railway	135 30	57 25	561 03	76 64	22 00	155 89			.. ..
For previous Nil weeks of half year									
Total for 1⅛ week	146 400	61 940	6 07 030	82 930	23 800	1,68,670	29,290	36,106	65 396
Comparison									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 925 miles open	149 804	54 389	6 76 078	88,066	18 273	1 00,728	27 615	(d)33,300	60,915
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	161 95	58 80	730 90	95 21	19 75	173 76			.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	149 804	54 389	6 76,078	88 066	18 273	1,00 728	27,615	33 300	60 915

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage
(b) Decrease is due to lesser traffic carried owing to rain
(c) Includes 5 200 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(d) 5 1 [illegible] miles of ballast trains run on open line

NOTE — Sections of the line between Chand Diara Ghat and Bansdih Road and Aunrihar and Benares Cantonment closed from 15th June and 3rd July 1899 respectively owing to breaches The earnings of 21 stations have been estimated in the Audit Office as returns were not received in time

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	28 907	17 411 0 0	3,02 026 0	14 283 0 0	473 0 0	32 167 0 0	3 943	8 930	12,873
Or per mile of railway	73 00	43 97	697 52	32 99	1 09	78 05	9 96	20 62	30 58
For previous weeks of half year									
Total for 1 week	28 907	17 411 0 0	3 02 026 0	14 283 0 0	473 0 0	32 167 0 0	3 943	8,930	12 873
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27 520	15 086 0 0	3 26,395 0	14 657 0 0	306 0 0	30 049 0 0	3 888	6 292	10,180
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	96 90	53 12	1 113 98	50 02	1 04	104 18	13 09	21 47	35 16
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	27 520	15 086 0 0	3 26 395 0	14 657 0 0	306 0 0	30 049 0 0	3,888	6,292	10,180

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 8th July 1899			Receipts for week ending 9th July 1898			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 8th July 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 9th July 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
433	32 167	78 05	293	30 049	104 18	433	4,14,085		293	3,68,974	..	45,111	..

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	26 511	14,630 0 0	2 48 746 0	11,141 0 0	520 0 0	26 291 0 0	3 975	7,501	11 476
Or per mile of railway	66·95	36 94	574 47	25 73	1 20	63 87	10 04	17 32	27 36
For previous 1 week of half year	28 907	[illegible] 411 0	3 02 026 0	14,283 0 0	473 0 0	32,167 0 0	3 943	8 930	12,873
Total for 2 weeks	55 418	32 041 0 0	5 50 772 0	25 424 0 0	993 0 0	58 458 0 0	7 918	16 431	24 349
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19 441	10 102 0 0	2,40 434 0	10 664 0 0	381 0 0	21 147 0 0	2 569	5 206	7 775
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	68 45	35 57	820 50	36 40	1 30	73 27	9 05	17 77	26 82
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46 961	25 188 0 0	5 06 829 0	25,321 0 0	687 0 0	51 196 0 0	6,457	11 498	17 955

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 15th July 1899			Receipts for week ending 16th July 1898			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 15th July 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 16th July 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
433	26 291	63 87	293	21 147	73 27	433	4 40 376		293	3 90 121		50 255	

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs A P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th July 1899	12,642 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	12,617 0 0
Increase	25 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th July 1899	247 14 1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	247 6 3
Increase	0 7 10
Receipts from 1st July to 15th July 1899	27,912 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	27,374 0 0
Increase	538 0 0

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 31st July 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 94, Kalna 2·95, Katwa 2 03, Raniganj 4 32 Weather cloudy Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa worse than in previous week Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kalna	15	
Katwa	16½	
Raniganj	16	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 70, Rampur Hât 2 49 Weather seasonable Transplantation of paddy seedlings in progress Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Rampur Hât 17½ seers per rupee Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 3 11, Vishnupur 1 56 Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation not yet finished. Fodder and water sufficient Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported Rice selling at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17½ seers per rupee

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 04, Contai 1 60, Tamluk 3·58, Ghatal 6·30. The whole of the Contai subdivision overflooded by excessive rain, fields still under water; water passing slowly, agricultural operations resumed on *julpai* lands and high lands; prospects

not favourable in other subdivisions Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax good Cattle-disease reported from Salboni police-station Locusts appeared in some places in Pingla outpost Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Contai	16¼	
Tamluk	12	
Ghatal	16	

Hooghly —Rainfall at Sadar 2 56, Serampore 3 24, Jahanabad 3 58 Some damage to jute and *aus* paddy caused by excessive rain Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues on high lands Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee

Howrah —Rainfall at Sadar 1 95, Ulubaria 2 60 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers Transplantation of *aman* going on slowly on account of heavy rainfall In places in Ulubaria, where seedlings were damaged, attempts are being made to grow new seedlings Prospects fair, but depend a good deal on setting a break now Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

24-Parganas —Rainfall at Sadar 1 72, Barasat 3 31, Basirhat 2 17, Diamond Harbour 2 37 Weather cloudy with occasional rain Transplantation of *aman* much retarded by heavy rain, especially in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where also great quantity of seedlings have been destroyed Cattle-pox reported from Baduria in the Basirhat subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee
Barasat	15¼	
Basirhat	18 1/16	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia —Rainfall at Sadar 5 54, Kushtia 3 11, Meherpur 3 10, Chuadanga 5 23, Ranaghat 4 05 Weather cloudy and rainy Transplantation of *aman* continues River rising fast *Aus* crop on low lands being damaged by excessive rain Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad —Rainfall at Sadar 2 26, Jangipur 4 59 Weather hot *Bhadoi* is being reaped in some places Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane not doing well on account of excessive rain General prospects of paddy good Rain has done some injury to the crops No cattle disease reported Common rice sells at Sadar 15 seers per rupee

Jessore —Rainfall at Sadar 4 76, Jhenida 2 58, Magura 3 76, Narail 4 88, Bangaon 5 94 Weather cloudy and rainy Weeding of paddy nearly completed Insects and rain damaging the paddy Prospects of crop not good Rivers are rising fast Cattle-disease reported from Bangaon subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 51, Bagirhat 4 17, Satkhira 1 96 Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional rain Cultivation for and transplanting of *aman* going on Insects damaging paddy in the Sadar and Bagirhat subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Bagirhat and Rampal Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	20	per rupee
Bagirhat	17	
Satkhira	17½	

Rajshahi —Rainfall at Sadar 4 61, Nator 6 43, Naugaon 8 7 Heavy rain and flood causing damage to *aus* and jute crops on low lands Cattle-pox reported from two villages in thana Lalpur Fodder and water ample Common rice selling at 16 seers 15 chitaks per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 9 17 Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy being transplanted Steeping of jute commenced Cattle disease reported from five thanas Fodder and drinking-water plentiful Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 50, Alipur Duars 10 65 Weather hot and cloudy. Jute and *bhadoi* paddy are being cut in some places Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy still going on Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 16 80, Kalimpong 11 79, Siliguri 8 93 Weather seasonable *Hills—Haimanti* paddy and *bara marua* being transplanted, *bhutta, bhadoi* paddy and *chota marua* progressing and promise well *Terai—Jamira* paddy being reaped, *haimanti* paddy being transplanted, *bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane doing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	11	per rupee
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 77, Kurigram 5 19, Nilphamari 5 54, Gaibanda 7 23 Weather hot and rainy Transplantation of winter rice and cutting of jute going on Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka

Bogra—Average rainfall 9 56 Cutting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *aman* going on Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 77, Sirajganj 5 00 Weather rainy Excessive rainfall has done some damage to the lowland paddy, otherwise prospects good *Aus* being harvested Price of common rice 16 seers 3 chitaks per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 4 72, Manikganj 4 35, Munshiganj 3 30, Naraingunj 3 33 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair No cattle disease Fodder available Common rice 18 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar 9 88, Kishorganj 8 68, Tangail 1 28, Netrokona 9 99, Jamalpur 12 04 Weather rainy Prospects of crops good Condition of cattle good Fodder and water-supply ample Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar ..	20	per rupee
Kishorganj	20	
Netrokona .	24¼	
Tangail .	17¾	
Jamalpur .	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 45, Goalundo 4 38, Madaripur 4 82 Weather cool very rainy and damp *Aus* being reaped Too much rain spoiling crops in the *beel* country Prospects fair Common rice sells at 18 seers a rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar 3 03 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair except for insects in places Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 53, Brahmanbaria 3 35, Chandpur 7 44 Weather seasonable Cutting of jute and *aus* paddy continues *Aman* doing well Slight damage to crops by insects reported in Chandpur Average price of common rice 20 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 13 77, Feni 13 83 Prospects fair Transplantation of *aman* going on Cattle-disease (*damka*) reported from Chagalnaiya Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice — *aus* 19 seers and *aman* 16½ seers per rupee

Chittagong.—Rainfall 12 57 Weather seasonable *Aus* being reaped and *aman* cultivated Prospects good Common rice 15 seers per rupee Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 14, Dinapore 3 07, Bikram 3 92, Hilsa 3 65, Barh 2 57, Bihar 3 68 The excessive rainfall during the month has caused much damage to the *bhadoi* crops Almost all *diarah* lands have been flooded No cattle-disease Green fodder plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Gaya 4 32, Jahanabad 2 59, Aurangabad 2 17, Nawada 1 27 Transplantation of paddy commenced *Bhadoi* suffered much from incessant rain Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 39, Buxar 10 31, Bhabua 11 50, Sasaram 10 64. *Bhadoi* seriously damaged Sugarcane has also suffered from continual rain. Paddy seedlings also slightly damaged in Buxar subdivision Sunshine much wanted Fodder and water abundant

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 2 70, Siwan 5 00, Gopalganj 7 35 Weather rainy and cloudy Excessive rain damaging the prospects of *bhadoi* crops Transplantation of paddy going on Average prices—common rice 14 5 seers and *makai* 21 4 seers, against 13 3 seers and 19 9 seers, normal rates, respectively

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 7 78, Bettiah 18 98, Barharwa 5 47, Bagaha 13 30 *Bhadoi* crops considerably damaged by excessive rainfall Weeding commenced during latter part of week Paddy transplantation progressing, prospects good

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 5 87, Hajipur 1 79, Sitamarhi 4 73 *Bhadoi* crops being damaged by continuous rain Paddy being transplanted where practicable Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 16 seers, barley 22¼ seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 22 seers, and *rahar* 22 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Weather cloudy and rainy Rainfall at Sadar 4 14, Samastipur 5 62, Madhubani 8 53 Some break in the rains since last two days *Bhadoi* crops deteriorating for want of weeding, and they have been damaged by the heavy and continual rain Cessation of rain is badly wanted Common rice selling at Sadar 11 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 4 98, Begusarai 5 38, Jamui 10 55 Weather very rainy Transplantation of *marua* and winter rice going on *Bhadoi* crops seriously damaged by incessant rain Cessation of rain urgently needed Prices of food grains slightly rising Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Monghyr .	13	5	per rupee
Begusarai	14	0	
Jamui ...	14	0	

Bhagalpur—Weather wet and warm Rainfall at Sadar 4 30, Banka 9 51, Madhipura 6 14, Supaul 7 82 Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not improved Great damage reported from Banka Fodder available Prices rising

Purnea—Rainfall at Sadar 4 05, Kishanganj 8 83, Araria 9 52 Weather seasonable Standing crops doing well Harvesting of early-sown *bhadoi* going on, though much impeded by heavy downpour Transplantation of *aghani* continues No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at Sadar, Kishanganj and Araria 15 seers per rupee

Malda—Rainfall at Sadar 6 13, Chanchal 7 90, Shibganj 6 12, Gajol 5 81 Weather cloudy and rainy *Bhadoi* paddy coming into maturity Winter rice being transplanted Low-land *bhadoi* crops greatly damaged by inundation Ordinary rice selling at 16 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Sonthal Parganas—Weather showery Paddy flourishing Indian-corn suffering from excessive moisture Some cattle-disease Fodder sufficient. Average prices—common rice 15 seers and Indian-corn 21½ seers per rupee

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 63, Jajpur 1 03, Kendrapara 39, Banki 29, False Point 45 Weather seasonable *Sarad*, jute, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* in ear Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	S.	ch	
Cuttack .	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur .	17	1	
Kendrapara ..	19	11	
Banki ..	17	15	

Balasore—Rainfall at Sadar 2 93. Sugarcane thriving well Weeding of *aus* paddy and reploughing of *sarad* paddy going on Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and 16 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Angul 50, Khondmals 66 More rain wanted in both subdivisions for timely puddling and transplantation of paddy, which have been retarded Common rice sells at Angul 24 seers and Khondmals 13½ seers per rupee

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 88, Khurda 3 39 Rain badly wanted for puddling of *sarad* and growth of *beali* especially in Sadar subdivision Condition of *mandia* and sugarcane good Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease continues Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch.	
Puri	17	0	per rupee
Khurda .	17	1	
Interior of the district	18	2	

Hazaribagh—Rainfall at Sadar 5 28, Giridih 4 05 Weather seasonable Transplantation in progress Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Ranchi—Rainfall 73 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Transplanting in progress Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 18½ seers per rupee Health of cattle good Fodder and water plentiful

Palamau—Rainfall 1 26 Weather hot Transplantation of paddy going on *Makai* has suffered from rain Other crops doing well Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall at Sadar 1 65, Gobindpur 74 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops generally good Cattle disease reported from thanas Tondhandi and Pundi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers 5 chittaks and at Gobindpur 16 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singbhum—Rainfall 59 Prospects good More rain wanted Common rice sells at 17 seers 11 chittaks per rupee

General Summary—The rainfall during the week was general, and in parts of Bengal Proper and Behar excessive In Orissa more rain is still required The excessive rain has continued to cause considerable damage to the *bhadoi* crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the early rice and jute in some parts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions have suffered Prospects are good in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and fair in the Rajshahi Division Cattle disease still exists in several districts Fodder is everywhere sufficient Prices of common rice are reported to have risen in a few districts

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK

Offg Secretary to the Govt of Bengal

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st August 1899

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th July 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature: Mean	Temperature: Maximum	Temperature: Range	Temperature: Minimum	Hygrometry: Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry: Vapour tension	Hygrometry: Dew point	Hygrometry: Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899		°		Inches	°	°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches	
July	23rd	141.4	6.6	29.627	84.9	90.4	11.1	79.3	82.1	1.063	81.1	89	SSW	117	Nil	Partially cloudy, o
"	24th	147.2	1.6	[illegible]	85.3	91.3	10.8	80.5	82.1	1.070	81.3	88	SSW and SW	148	0.07	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, p
"	25th	120.6	Nil	.562	81.8	85.7	7.1	78.6	79.5	0.991	79.0	91	WSW and calm	72	0.37	Cloudy, o, d, p
"	26th	101.1	"	.600	80.3	83.1	6.3	76.8	78.8	.967	78.2	93	WSW, S by E, and variable	61	0.31	Cloudy, o, d, p
"	27th	118.7	0.4	.672	83.9	90.0	14.4	75.6	81.7	1.060	81.0	91	SSW and SW by S	71	0.08	Chiefly cloudy, o, p
"	28th	147.7	3.1	.66[illegible]	85.5	92.4	12.2	80.2	82.4	1.071	81.3	88	SW by S and SW	69	0.25	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t <.
"	29th	14[illegible].1	0.1	.632	83.6	91.1	14.9	76.2	80.7	1.010	79.5	87	Calm and variable	39	0.37	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29.625
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29.532
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	12.1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	92.5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83.6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	83.1
The extreme variation of temperature	16.8
The maximum temperature	92.4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	11
	°
The mean relative humidity .	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th July 1899 .. .	1.45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3.30
The total fall from 1st January to 29th July 1899	50.82
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office .	33.41

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder, <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 31st July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 29th July 1899			Week ending Saturday the 30th July 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy ..	613	72,400	1 113	288	29,100	420
Jute ..	14	6,350	75	16	6,926	128
Firewood	37	26,000	388	32	24,775	375
Other articles	679	1,79,735	2,227	556	1,33,160	1,733
Total .	1,343	2,84,485	3 803	892	1,93,960	2,656

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 1,712 25 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) [illegible] 831	(a) 3 [illegible] 14 0	40 51 847 30	(b) 6 87 98[illegible] 0 0	( ) 14 2[illegible] 0 0	10 31 [illegible] 4 0	94 0[illegible]0	161 009	255 [illegible]59
Or per mile of railway		1 [illegible]2 3 6		401 1[illegible] 10	[illegible] 5 5	602 5 0			
For previous 1½ weeks of half year	111 [illegible]	[illegible]114 0	47 48 711 30	8 09 802 10 0	17 [illegible] 0 0	12 [illegible] 907 1 0	107 070	198 816	306 48[illegible]
Total for 2½ weeks	[illegible]	7 [illegible] 8 0	88 00 [illegible] 10	14 9[illegible] 788 0 0	1 32[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 3 0	[illegible]	359 825	[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2[illegible] 063½	3 00 0[illegible]2 14 4	40 71 138 10	7 46 020 7 2	10 06[illegible] 7 3	10,[illegible] 138 12 9	90 778	156,761	247 [illegible]30
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		1[illegible] 1 7		437 8 5	11 2 11	624 10 11			
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year	[illegible]10 [illegible]	[illegible] 184 10 2	91 04,680 10	1[illegible] 3[illegible] 314 14 5	4 810 7 0	2[illegible] 08 15 7	208 751	379 215	581 966

(a) The increase [illegible] outward traffic chiefly from stations in A and C districts [illegible] on account of *Ruth Jatra* and movements of marriage parties
(b) Deducted [illegible] the estimated amount of rebate on [illegible] for the week
( ) Payment [illegible] being more than the receipts nothing is included

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 2[illegible] 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]	1[illegible] 8 0	6 [illegible]71 0	3[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	4 913 1 0	1 071	117	1,188
Or per mile of railway		[illegible] 3 10		10 7 1	0 [illegible] 0	[illegible]1 0 2			
For previous 1½ weeks of half year	[illegible]	387 2 0	10 1[illegible] 0	333 0 0	11 0 0	[illegible] 1 2 0	1 233	131	1 364
Total for 2½ weeks	[illegible]	10[illegible] 10 0	16 7[illegible]	[illegible] 0	18 0 0	10[illegible]14 3 0	2 304	[illegible]48	2 [illegible]2
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	4 8 0 1 11	6 891 0	311 13 0	13 11 9	[illegible] 10 [illegible]	1 101	87	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		1[illegible] 4 [illegible]		14 0 [illegible]	0 9 10	231 14 9			
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year	[illegible]	[illegible] 3 0	17 413 0	[illegible] 6 0	18 12 0	13 407 [illegible] 0	2 [illegible]	157	2 772

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 2[illegible]808	(a) 1[illegible] 308 8 0	76 049 1[illegible]	8 66[illegible] 12 0	70 0 0	26 041 4 0	7 096	3 188	10 284
Or per mile of railway		106 10 11		53 6 [illegible]	0 6 11	160 [illegible] 2			
For previous 1½ weeks of half year	22 288	17 [illegible] 4 0	91 248 10	[illegible]141 6 0	79 0 0	27 432 10 0	8 182	3 590	11 772
Total for 2½ weeks	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 12 0	1,67 297 [illegible]0	1 104 [illegible] 0	14[illegible] 0 0	53 4[illegible] 14 0	15 278	6 778	2[illegible],056
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18 198	14 001 4 1	50,032 0	7,060 3 0	50 6 9	22 011 13 10	7,304	3 042	10 346
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		91 13 7	..	47 3 6	0 5 0	139 6 0	..		
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year	[illegible]	[illegible] 08 15 7	1 13 702 10	16 712 9 0	110 7 0	50 431 15 7	16,134	7 003	23 137

(a) The increase is chiefly in downward passenger traffic from Umballa and Kalka

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	*Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2,470	590 0 0	1 020 0	90 0 0		680 0 0	288	598	886
Or per mile of railway	75	18 0 0	31 0	3 0 0		21 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half year	6 160	1 490 0 0	2 580 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	1 700 0 0	680	1 452	2,132
Total for 3 weeks	8,630	2 080 0 0	3 600 0	290 0 0	10 0 0	2 380 0 0	968	2 050	3 018
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

* Includes ballast train miles 424.

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 430	380 0 0	3,390 0	400 0 0	40 0 0	820 0 0	220	790	1 010
Or per mile of railway	58	15 0 0	137 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	33 0 0			
For previous 1 week of half year	1,900	510 0 0	4,590 0	460 0 0	90 0 0	1 060 0 0	210	1 584	1 794
Total for 2 weeks	3,330	890 0 0	7,980 0	860 0 0	130 0 0	1 880 0 0	430	2 374	2 804
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total *
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1,410	380 0 0	2,650 0	380 0 0	30 0 0	790 0 0	280	1 422	1 702
Or per mile of railway	57	15 0 0	107 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	32 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half year	3,330	890 0 0	7 980 0	860 0 0	130 0 0	1 880 0 0	430	2 374	2 804
Total for 3 weeks	4,740	1,270 0 0	10 630 0	1 240 0 0	160 0 0	2 670 0 0	710	3 796	4 500
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 33 73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic — Passengers carried	Coaching Traffic — Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts	Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run — Coaching	Traffic Train miles run — Merchandise	Traffic Train miles run — Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1,800	[illegible]0 0 0	8 470 0	790 0 0	20 0 0	1 470 0 0	335	†875	1,210
Or per mile of railway	53	[illegible]0 0 0	251 0	23 0 0		*43 0 0	...	...	
For previous 1 week of half year	2 340	1 0[illegible]0 0 0	12 050 0	720 0 0	80 0 0	1 820 0 0	350	1,040	1,390
Total for 2 weeks	4 140	1 680 0 0	20 520 0	1,510 0 0	100 0 0	3 290 0 0	685	1 915	2,600
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 1[illegible]8	393 0 0	1,189 0	175 0 0	95 0 0	663 0 0	166	142	308
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	52	18 0 0	54 0	8 0 0		26 0 0			...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 789	970 0 0	2 940 0	350 0 0	246 0 0	1,566 0 0	379	325	704

* Excluding ferry
† Includes ballast train miles 410

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 33 73 miles open

	Coaching Traffic — Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic — Coaching receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts	Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic train miles run — Coaching	Traffic train miles run — Merchandise	Traffic train miles run — Total
	Rs	Rs P P	Md s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 7[illegible]0	650 0 0	6 390 0	930 0 0	40 0 0	1 620 0 0	335	† 1,047	1,382
Or per mile of railway	52	19 0 0	189 0	28 0 0		*47 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half year	4 140	1 680 0 0	20 520 0	1 510 0 0	100 0 0	3,290 0 0	685	1,915	2,600
Total for 3 weeks	5 8[illegible]0	2 330 0 0	26 910 0	[illegible]410 0 0	140 0 0	4 910 0 0	1,020	2,962	3,982
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 211	440 0 0	4 433 0	[illegible]91 0 0	113 0 0	1 244 0 0	143	1,597	1,740
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	20 0 0	200 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0		...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4 000	1 411 0 0	7,373 0	1 041 0 0	358 0 0	2,810 0 0	522	1,922	2,444

* Excluding ferry
† Includes ballast train miles, 672

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(WORKED BY THE B N W RAILWAY)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 3rd June 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic — Passengers carried	Coaching Traffic — Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts	Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run — Coaching	Traffic Train miles run — Merchandise	Traffic Train miles run — Total
	No	Rs A P	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	922	187 2 0	13 380	324 10 0	8 0 0	514 12 0	46	26	*72
Or per mile of railway	51 22	10 6 4	743 33	18 0 7	0 2 8	28 9 7	...	...	...
For previous 12½ weeks of half year	12 938	3,084 11 8	109,763	3 130 15 0	74 9 0	6 290 3 8	5,026	2,478	7,504
Total for 13½ weeks	13 860	3 271 13 8	123 143	3,455 9 0	77 9 0	6 804 15 8	5,072	2,504	7,576
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open				...			...	...	.
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...				...	...	... ...	...		...
Total to corresponding date of previous year						...	...	... ...	...

* 432 miles excess accounted for in week ending 6th May 1899 adjusted this week.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th July 1899, on *76 85 miles open*

	†Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No (a)	Rs A P (a)	M S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	6 922	2 973 6 0	13 618 0	1 112 7 0	11 0 0	4,006 13 0	1 164	..	1,164
Or per mile of railway		38 11 1		14 7 7	0 2 3	53 4 11			
For previous ½ week of half year	1,397	429 14 0	367 0	38 13 0	1 0 0	469 11 0	860		860
Total for 1½ weeks	8,319	3 403 4 0	13 985 0	1 151 4 0	12 0 0	4,566 8 0	2 024		2,024
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

* Mean mileage worked for the week
Miles 65 from Luckeesarai to Warirganj opened for traffic from 5th July 1899
78 83 the entire length of the line opened for traffic from 10th July 1899
(a) New railway opened from 5th July 1899

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K D, and Assam Bihar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	203,640	90 060 0 0	6 53 740 0	1,05 030 0 0	6 210 0 0	2,01 300 0 0	34 500	33 165	67 665
Or per mile of railway	244	108 0 0	784 0	126 0 0	1 0 0	*235 0 0			...
For previous 1 week of half year	240 650	1 06,800 0 0	6 82 540 0	1,07 080 0 0	6 560 0 0	2 20 440 0 0	37 770	35 835	73,605
Total for 2 weeks	444 290	1 96 860 0 0	13,36 280 0	2,12,110 0 0	12,770 0 0	4 21 740 0 0	72,270	69 000	141 270
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	189 996	80 391 0 0	7 74 305 0	1 17,104 0 0	8 800 0 0	2,05 795 0 0	34,434	31 723	66 157
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	232	98 0 0	947 0	143 0 0	3 0 0	244 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	440,153	1 88 294 0 0	17 13 900 0	2,45,822 0 0	17 575 0 0	4 51,691 0 0	76 881	72,861	149 742

* Excluding steamer earnings

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K D, and Assam Behar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 834 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	M s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	195,850	94,220 0 0	5 75,800 0	1,04 340 0 0	7 240 0 0	2 05 800 0 0	36 000	30 219	66,219
Or per mile of railway	235	113 0 0	690 0	125 0 0	1 0 0	*239 0 0		..	
For previous 2 weeks of half year	444,290	1,96,860 0 0	13,36,280 0	2,12,110 0 0	12 770 0 0	4,21,740 0 0	72 270	69,000	141,270
Total for 3 weeks	640 140	2,91,080 0 0	19 12 080 0	3,16 450 0 0	20 010 0 0	6 27 540 0 0	108 270	99,219	207,489
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	181 047	75,979 0 0	7 29,727 0	1,16,576 0 0	7 549 0 0	2,00,104 0 0	33 367	30,551	63,918
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	221	93 0 0	893 0	142 0 0	2 0 0	237 0 0		...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	621,200	2,64,272 0 0	24,43 627 0	3,62,399 0 0	25 124 0 0	6 51,795 0 0	1,10,248	103 412	213 600

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week ..	26 550	7 620 0 0	7,080 0	800 0 0	110 0 0	8 530 0 0	2,645	1 325	3,970
Or per mile of railway	309	89 0 0	82 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	99 0 0			..
For previous 1 week of half year	28 290	8,820 0 0	9 700 0	1,160 0 0	140 0 0	10,120 0 0	3,030	1,400	4,430
Total for 2 weeks	54,840	16 440 0 0	16 780 0	1 960 0 0	250 0 0	18,650 0 0	5,675	2,725	8,400
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	22,670	6,473 0 0	25 008 0	1,091 0 0	69 0 0	8 233 0 0	2 352	2,304	4,656
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	264	75 0 0	298 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	96 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	53 491	15 490 0 0	58,407 0	3 021 0 0	265 0 0	19,376 0 0	5,372	5,304	10,676

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	24 210	6 310 0 0	6,380 0	870 0 0	120 0 0	7 300 0 0	2 692	1,186	3,878
Or per mile of railway	282	73 0 0	74 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	85 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half year	54 840	16 440 0 0	16,780 0	1,960 0 0	250 0 0	18 650 0 0	5,675	2 725	8,400
Total for 3 weeks	79 050	22 750 0 0	23,160 0	2,830 0 0	370 0 0	25 950 0 0	8,367	3,911	12,278
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22 139	6,535 0 0	22,172 0	1 412 0 0	77 0 0	8,024 0 0	2,390	2,333	4,722
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	257	76 0 0	258 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	93 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	75 030	22 025 0 0	80,579 0	5 033 0 0	342 0 0	27 400 0 0	7,771	7,637	15,408

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2,980	710 0 0	1,330 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	820 0 0	330	660	990
Or per mile of railway	90	22 0 0	40 0	3 0 0	..	25 0 0	..		...
For previous 1 week of half year	3,180	780 0 0	1,250 0	100 0 0		880 0 0	360	792	1,152
Total for 2 weeks	6 160	1 490 0 0	2 580 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	1,700 0 0	690	1,452	2,142
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year			..		...	..	...	...	..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...		..		...	... ..	..	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...			...	..	...		..	...	..

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B.-N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 10th June 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No.	Rs A P	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,046	208 5 9	10 750	287 6 0	4 3 0	499 14 9	370	134	504
Or per mile of railway	58 11	11 9 2	597 22	15 15 5	0 3 9	27 12 4			...
For previous 13½ weeks of half year	13,860	3,271 13 8	1,23 143	3,455 9 0	77 9 0	6 804 15 8	5 072	2,504	7,576
Total for 14½ weeks	14 906	3,480 3 5	1 33,893	3,742 15 0	81 12 0	7,304 14 5	5,442	2,638	8,080
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open				..				...	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									...

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th July 1899 on 1,082 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open ..	142 450	55,140	5,79 220	70 110	15 760	(a)1,41,010	25,091	(b)28,914	54,005
Or per mile of railway	131 64	50·96	535 32	64 80	14 56	130 32			... ..
For previous 1½ weeks of half year	146 400	61 940	6 07,030	82 930	23 800	1,68,670	29 290	36,106	65 396
Total for 2½ weeks	288 830	1 17,080	11,86,250	1,53 040	39 560	3,09 680	54,381	65,020	119 401
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	107 501	38 548	4,60 865	62,361	11,160	1 12,069	20 537	(c)25,865	46,402
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	116·22	41 67	408 23	67 42	12 07	121 16			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	257 305	92,937	11,36,943	1,50,427	29,433	2,72,797	48,152	59 165	107 317

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage
(b) Includes 5,128 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(c) " 4,158 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd July 1899 on 1,082 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds.	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	131,500	(a)48,620	4,79,220	(b)55 550	(a)15,270	(a)1,19,440	24,978	(c)24,709	49,687
Or per mile of railway	121·53	44 94	442·90	51 34	14 11	110 39		..	
For previous 2½ weeks of half year	288,830	1,17,080	11,86,250	1,53 040	39 560	3 09,680	54 381	65 020	119 401
Total for 3½ weeks	420,330	1,65,700	16,65 470	2,08 590	54 830	4,29,120	79,359	89,729	169,088
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	106 752	39,152	4,89,612	60 841	11,956	1,11,949	20 852	(d)24,702	45 554
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	115 41	42·33	529·31	65 77	12·93	121 03			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	364,057	1,32,089	16,26,555	2,11,269	41,388	3,84,746	69,004	83,867	152,871

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage
(b) Decrease is due to lesser traffic carried owing to heavy rain.
(c) Includes 4,990 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " 4,016 " " "

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 125 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	31 633	11 507 0 0	39 392 0	3 148 0 0	206 0 0	14,861 0 0	5 041	3,001	8 042
Or per mile of railway	253	92 0 0	315 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	119 0 0		..	......
For previous 1 week of half year ...	47 170	16 231 0 0	81 243 0	4 956 0 0	369 0 0	21 556 0 0	5 785	3 011	8,796
Total for 2 weeks ..	78 803	27 738 0 0	1 20,635 0	8 104 0 0	575 0 0	36 417 0 0	10 826	6,012	16 838
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29 498	10,751 0 0	57,103 0	3,223 0 0	57 0 0	14,031 0 0	4 231	2 793	7 042
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	236	86 0 0	457 0	28 0 0		112 0 0	...		......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80 451	26 930 0 0	1 26 040 0	7 478 0 0	1 127 0 0	35,535 0 0	9,687	6,324	10 011

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd July 1899	9,646	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	12,241	0	0
Decrease	2,595	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd July 1899	189	2	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898 .	240	0	4
Decrease	50	14	2
Receipts from 1st July to 22nd July 1899 .	37,558	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	39,615	0	0
Decrease	2,057	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 2nd August 1899.

REGISTERED No 29]

No. 32 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1899

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE

Calcutta the 8th August 1899

RESOLUTION No 2630

READ—

The Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899

Letter No 55T A., dated the 19th June 1899, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, submitting the above

THE Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899, which was due on the 1st of June reached this Government 23 days after the date fixed for its submission, or two months earlier than was the case last year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Director of Land Records will find it possible to submit the report still more punctually in future. The report affords a clear and short account of

the important matters with which the Department has to deal, and the Statistical tables appended to it contain much valuable information in a convenient form.

2 *The Veterinary College*—In the year under report the status of the Bengal Veterinary School was raised to that of a College, and the course of instruction was extended from two to three years. The institution has fairly earned this promotion by good work in the past, and the Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that its future will justify the action of Government Revised rules for the admission of the students, the regulation of their studies, and the admission of animals into the hospital attached to the college have, since the close of the year, been published under Government Notification No 523T—R, dated the 14th June 1899.

Though the number of students attending the college throughout the year under report was smaller than in previous years, the results of the annual examinations of the institution were most satisfactory. All the six students of the first-year class, and the 15 students of the second-year class passed creditably and were promoted to the respective higher classes At the prize distribution made by the Lieutenant-Governor at the college premises on the 25th March last, he had the pleasure of expressing his satisfaction at the excellence of the arrangements of the institution, the thoroughness of the instruction imparted to the students, and the rapid advance made by it within the short space of five years from the commencement of its existence

3 *Stipends*—Out of the 30 monthly stipends of Rs. 5 each annually allotted by Government, only four were awarded in class A, and 10 in class B of the college during the year under report The remaining students were assisted, six by District Board Stipends, one by the Burdwan Raj Stipend, and one by the Shew Buksh Bagla Scholarship

4. *The Managing Committee*—The Managing Committee was strengthened by the addition of Mr C L S Russell, C S, and Mr Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, and after the prize distribution, at which the Lieutenant Governor commented on the small amount of interest shown in the college by Muhammadans, two other members, viz, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Amir Hossein, C I E, and Maulvi Budruddin Haidar Khan Bahadur, were appointed It is hoped that the addition of these gentlemen will induce the community to which they belong to turn their minds to a form of employment, which in other provinces has proved very attractive to them

5 *The Veterinary Infirmary*—There has been a large increase in the number of sick animals treated in the infirmary and in the income from fees for treatment and shoeing There is still, however, much room for development, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that as further knowledge is gained of the advantages offered by the institution the public generally, and official bodies especially, will resort to it with increasing frequency and confidence

6 *Veterinary Assistants*—Of the 35 students who passed out of the institution as Veterinary Assistants from March 1896 to March 1898, 19 have obtained permanent appointments, 3 are in temporary employment, 10 have started private practice, 2 are studying medicine, and 1 only is out of employ at present It is clear from these figures that there is a considerable demand for veterinary assistants, which is likely to still further increase in the near future, and the students have the great encouragement of a practical certainty of immediate employment on completion of their curriculum

7 *Veterinary Dispensaries*—Altogether nine veterinary dispensaries were at work in this Province during the year under report Those at Sitamarhi, Patna and Dumraon were established during 1897-98, and the remaining six at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Burdwan and Tippera were newly opened during the year. Preparations were also made for the opening of two more dispensaries at Dumka and Kanti, but these could not commence regular operations until after the close of the year From the accounts given in the report of the working of these nine dispensaries, it appears that the Sitamarhi, Patna and Dumraon dispensaries were in good order, each of them showing a surplus of income over expenditure The working of the Balasore and Cuttack dispensaries was also satisfactory, though their financial condition was not so sound as those of the three mentioned above The Gaya and the

Muzaffarpur dispensaries were established too late in the year to make much progress Considering that Burdwan was one of the few districts in Bengal which suffered very severely from the outbreak of cattle disease during the year, the amount of work done by the Veterinary Assistant, appointed by the District Board of that district, was very small. The arrangements of the Tippera dispensary are not satisfactory, and the attention of the District Board is invited to the matter

In the letter with which this report was forwarded, the Director of Land Records emphasised the need these infant institutions are in, of the care of the Commissioners and District Magistrates The Lieutenant Governor fully agrees with him that the hearty help of those officers should be given, especially in the early years of the dispensaries

8 *Outbreaks of contagious disease among cattle*—Reports of the outbreaks of cattle disease in epidemic form were received from 29 districts during the year under report, but the services of Veterinary Assistants were required only in the districts noted on the margin Their services clearly saved the peasantry much loss The largest number of deaths was reported from Cuttack, where, out of 5,425 total deaths, 2,586 or 48 per cent were from rinderpest alone The disease, however, was most fatal in Chittagong where, out of 3,422 animals attacked with the disease, 3,253 or 95 per cent are said to have died Burdwan and Puri also suffered severely from the disease, and the latter from foot and mouth disease as well

Burdwan	Champaran
Midnapore	Shahabad
24 Parganas	Darbhanga
Darjeeling	Purnea
Rangpur	Monghyr
Chittagong	Puri
Saran	Ranchi
Palamau	

During the year the Director of Land Records arranged with the Inspector General of Police, that in order to give earlier intimation of the outbreak of cattle disease, the officers in charge of police-stations should send post cards direct to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal This was done for two or three months towards the end of the year and the arrangement was found to work well.

9 *Rinderpest experiments*—Successful experiments were conducted during the year by Veterinary-Major Raymond, to demonstrate the value of serum injection as a preventive and a cure for rinderpest Experiments were also conducted by him with rinderpest hides and hides of animals, which had died of malignant sorethroat, from which it appeared to be certain that no danger could arise from the exportation of such hides into foreign countries The enquiries made in the previous year into the value of Koch's system of bile injection were also continued with favourable results

10 *Operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act in North Bihar*—The operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act, which were commenced in the three districts of Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur in the latter part of the year 1897-98, were continued throughout the year under report The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has promised to submit a report when they are completed

11. *Cattle-fairs, shows, &c*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Superintendent could not manage to visit personally more than two cattle-fairs in the Province, as compared with five in the previous year This was due to his pressing duties in connection with the numerous scientific experiments carried on by him, and the high pressure at which both he and his college staff had to work throughout the year Veterinary-Major Raymond recognises, however, the importance of this branch of his work, and will no doubt be able to devote more time to it in the present year.

12 *Horse and pony breeding in Bengal*—The enquiries which were instituted at the desire of Sir Alexander Mackenzie into the possibility of improving the breed of country ponies in Bengal, were conducted by Veterinary-Major Raymond throughout the year, and after its close he submitted to Government a report, in which he suggested that the operations should, in the first instance, be confined to the Bihar districts, Darjeeling and Sikkim, as being the most promising localities in the Province, and might then if desired be gradually extended to the districts of Lower Bengal, where the necessity for such operations is not so great at present. It has been decided to confine present experiments to two districts of Bihar.

13 *Cattle breeding* —Appendix XXIII to the report furnishes an interesting synopsis of the results of the attempts made during recent years to improve the breed of cattle in this Province Though the results of the experiments have hitherto been generally successful, Veterinary-Major Raymond considers the methods which have been adopted to be of doubtful expediency The Hissar bulls introduced into Bihar were not a success and the number of really good bulls of the local breed in Bihar is limited Hence, if their exportation to Bengal is persisted in, there is a danger of permanently injuring the stock. He, therefore adheres to the opinion he has previously expressed that the best way to improve the breed of local cattle is to rear bulls for breeding purposes under the immediate supervision of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department The advisability of establishing farms where this could be done, at Pusa and at Sripur in the Hatwa Raj, is engaging the attention of Government

14 *Financial and General* —The receipts from fees and the Provincial share of the expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, during the year 1898-99 were Rs 6,046-12-9 and Rs 37,011 6-10 respectively, as against Rs 4,988 and Rs 27,310-3-11 during 1897-98

Veterinary Major Raymond was on tour for a period of 119 days, during the year under report. The Government of India having declined to meet the expenditure on account of the entertainment of a Personal Assistant for the Superintendent to carry on a portion of his duties during his absence on tour from Calcutta, this Government has been compelled to abandon the proposal for the present, or till the Provincial finances admit of the requisite expenditure

The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Veterinary-Major Raymond for the ability with which he has conducted the affairs of this Department during the year, and he congratulates him and his staff on the success which has attended them in developing the Veterinary College

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE CANALS IN BENGAL

CLASSED AS

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

For the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Canals

Particulars	Demands		Collections during the current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year	
	Balance from previous year	For current year			Demands	Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOLLAGE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Boats (private and Government)	10,215	1,23,735	1,36,312	5,738	} 1,74,384	1,64,169
Rafts		8,000				
CARRYING OPERATIONS						
Boating (Government)	443	35,982	36,332	93	47,553	47,110
Fines and sundries						
Total	10,658	1,67,807	1,72,644	5,821	2,21,937	2,11,279
Taldanda Canal System	2,435	19,869	22,231	73	21,222	18,787
Kendrapara Canal System	7,219	86,394	88,313	5,300	1,23,799	1,16,580
High Level Canal, Range I *	886	57,311	57,798	394	71,811	70,9[illegible]6
High Level Canal, Range II.	114	3,079	3,148	15	3,668	3,551
High Level Canal, Range III		815	815		1,119	1,119
Jajpur Canal	4	341	341	4	418	311
Total	10,658	1,67,807	1,72,644	5,821	2,21,937	2,11,279

Nature of Cargo	1898-99			1897-	
	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down
8	9	10	11	12	13
BOAT TRAFFIC	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1 Cotton, raw and manufactured	978	71	1,049	761	129
2 Woollen goods raw and manufactured					1
3 Dyes and tans					
4 Rice	15,488	22,907	38,395	16,042	43,223
5 Other food grains	7,064	630	7,694	3,290	1,499
6 Hides and skins	9	945	954	10	634
7 Liquors					
8 Metals	539	456	995	3,566	3,675
9 Oils	3,268	36	3,304	4,004	141
10 Oilseeds	1,406	2,784	4,190	572	242
11 Provisions	1	49	50		2
12 Salt	365	3,804	4,169	432	3,381
13 Spices	7,534	39	7,573	11,663	80
14 Sugar	225	1,509	1,734	54	1,685
15 Tobacco	7	98	105		94
16 Building materials	4,114	23,159	27,273	3,349	30,185
17 Miscellaneous goods	3,914	11,173	15,087	2,186	5,482
18 Timber	1,149	2,247	3,396	341	1,454
19 Firewood	266	1,563	1,829	256	745
20 Bamboos	19	88	107	9	19
21 Coal and coke	4,963	3,513	8,476	2,661	3,147
22 Jute	8	875	883		457
23 Treasure					
Total Boat Traffic	51,317	75,946	127,263	49,196	96,275
RAFT TRAFFIC	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft
24 Timber in logs	214,651	392,127	606,681	146,302	249,610
25 Squared timber					
26 Sleepers, broad gauge				...	
27 Sleepers, metre gauge					
28 Scantlings					
29 Poles					
30 Firewood		7,825	7,825		
31 Bamboos	46[illegible]18	[illegible]5,767	532,415	40,000	433,302
32 Reeds					
Total Raft Traffic	C ft 26[illegible],20[illegible]	C ft 385,719	C ft 1,146,921	C ft 186,302	C ft 682,912
GRAND TOTAL	Tons 51,317 C ft [illegible]61,2[illegible]2	Tons 75,946 C ft 885,719	Tons 127,263 C ft 1,146,921	Tons 49,196 C ft 186,302	Tons 96,275 C ft 682,912

* The figures against this Canal include receipts from the Transport service

CALCUTTA,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

WORKS

for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

98
Total
14
Tons
890
1
59,265
4,789
644
7,241
4 145
814
2
3 813
11 743
1,739
94
33,534
7,668
1,795
1,001
28
5,808
457
145,471
C ft
39[illegible] 912
473,302
C ft
869,214
Tons 145,471 C ft 869 2[illegible]14

Tonnage											
1898 99						1897 98					
Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal	Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal, Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
6[illegible]9-8	171 3[illegible]2	89 764	17 404	4 844	3 829	51 743	239 492	121 978	36 204	93 496	3 853
357,181						546,766					

Ton mileage											
1898 99						1897 98					
Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal	Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1 743,126	7,687,518	1 606 390	214 799	95 412	25 773	1,264 316	10 377 2[illegible]9	2 201 111	270 160	136 745	25 0[illegible]7
11 673 018						14 274 6[illegible]					

Value of goods											
1898 99						1897 98					
Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal	Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
12 1[illegible] 680	[illegible] 230	1[illegible]7 965	[illegible]04 818	[illegible]5 118	50 913	10 76 980	79,[illegible]84[illegible]0	8 79 110	[illegible]2 272	1 05 380	9[illegible]01
1 00 [illegible] 914						1,17,1[illegible] 163					

Number of passengers										
1898 99						1897 98				
Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal Range I	High Level Canal Range II	High Level Canal Range III	Jajpur Canal	Taldanda Canal System	Kendrapara Canal System	High Level Canal, Range I	High Level Canal, Range II	High Level Canal Range III
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 41	79 988	613	1[illegible]2	51	175	2 485	110 110	91	146	39
83[illegible]						113 [illegible]				

A H C MacCARTHY,

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

MAJOR WORKS

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Midnapore Canal for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

Particulars	Demands		Collections during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year	
	Balance from previous year	For current year			Demands	Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tollage.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Boats (private and Government)		1,01,666				
Rafts ..		2,863 2*				
(Boats, Rafts, Fines and sundries, bracketed)	2,960		1,03,085	4,406	1,34,483	1,31,523
Fines and sundries	.. ..					

Nature of Cargo	1898 99			1897 98		
	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Boat Traffic	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons
1 Cotton, raw and manufactured	1,044	55	1,099	1,273	71	1,344
2 Woollen goods, raw and manufactured						
3 Dyes and tans		549	549		593	593
4 Rice	10	21,001	21,011	25	32,605	32,630
5 Other food grains	16,899	16,245	33,144	12,088	31,149	43,237
6 Hides and skins		103	103		235	235
7 Liquors	8		8	5		5
8 Metals	480	261	741	711	195	906
9 Oils	2,466		2,466	3,019	1	3,020
10 Oilseeds	1,029	1,715	2,744	1,090	1,278	2 368
11 Provisions	1,376	1,442	2,818	1 370	1,863	3,233
12 Salt	8,463	2	8,465	9,310		9,310
13 Spices	679	26	705	666		666
14 Sugar	835	876	1,711	1,099	1,744	2,843
15 Tobacco	443	13	456	613	26	639
16 Building materials	442	5,012	5,454	1,377	8,618	9,995
17 Miscellaneous goods	3,712	5,132	8,844	4,364	6,624	10,988
18 Timber	329	1,005	1,334	328	432	760
19 Firewood ...	44	334	378	57	317	374
20 Bamboos		1	1		17	17
21 Coal and coke ..	5,252	16	5,268	7,838	29	7,867
22 Jute		155	155	1	451	452
23 Treasure		17	17	..	17	17
Total Boat Traffic	43,511	53,960	97,471	45,234	86,265	1,31,499

Tonnage		Ton mileage		Value of goods		Number of passengers	
1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
375,879	454,977	6,990,709	7,915,874	1,11,73,776	1,47,94,919	2,181,181	233,065

Total	2,960	1,04,531	1,03,085	4,406	1,34,483	1,31,523

RAFT TRAFFIC	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft								
24 Timber in logs	8,554	30,518	39,072	3,420	51,332	54,752								
25 Squared timber	.	.												
26 Sleepers, broad gauge	.	.	.		.	.								
27 Sleepers, metre gauge	.. .	...	.	..										
28 Scantlings	.	.		...										
29 Poles	375	98,338	98 713	861	134,493	135,354								
30 Firewood														
31 Bamboos	598	105,475	106,073	3,678	74,144	77,822								
32 Reeds														
Total Raft Traffic	9,527	234,331	243,858	7,959	259 969	267,928								
GRAND TOTAL	Tons 43 511 C ft 9,527	Tons 54,960 C ft 234,331	Tons 97 171 C ft 243,858	Tons 45 234 C ft 7,959	Tons 86 265 C ft 259,969	Tons 131 499 C ft 267 928	375 879 *	454,077	6,990 709	7,915,874	1 11,79,775	1,47,91 919	2,181,181	233,065

* Port on oi tolls reported afterwards by the Executive Engineer

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899

A H C MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

MAJOR WORKS

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

Particulars	Demands		Collections during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year		Nature of Cargo	1898 99			1897 98			Tonnage		Ton mileage		Value of goods		Number of passengers	
	Balance from previous year	For current year			Demands	Collections		Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	**Boat Traffic**	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
Boats (private and Government)	4,596	72,043	[illegible]8,607	[illegible],472	95,351	90,755	1 Cotton raw and manufactured	432		432	443		443								
Rafts ..		168					2 Woollen goods raw and manufactured	1		1											
							3 Dyes and tans														
							4 Rice	139	52,020	52,159	246	68,911	69,157								
							5 Other food grains	313		313	223	8	261								
							6 Hides and skins	2	42	44		29	29								
							7 Liquors														
							8 Metals	63	1	64	89		89								
							9 Oils	2,852		2,852	2,263		2,263								
Fines and sundries	..	362					10 Oilseeds	475		475	696	19	715								
							11 Provisions	593	12	605	524	18	542								
							12 Salt	4,504	7	4,511	4,634		4,634								
							13 Spices	44		44	22		22								
							14 Sugar	2,215	15	2,230	1,505		1,505								
							15 Tobacco	2,392		2,392	2,404	2	2,406								
							16 Building materials	1,429	591	2,020	1,283	598	1,881								
							17 Miscellaneous goods	410	4,753	5,163	1,141	7,708	8,849								
							18 Timber	166	84	250	193	39	232								
							19 Firewood	86		86	91	12	103								
							20 Bamboos	1	8	9	6	54	60								
							21 Coal and coke	2,546		2,546	2,931		2,931								
							22 Jute		1,336	1,336		280	280								
							23 Treasure				1		1								
							Total Boat Traffic	18,666	58,869	77,535	18,695	77,708	96,403	229,306	252,272	4,815,874	5,689,831	63,13,290	77,59,218	28,431	20,026

Total	4,596	72,573	73,697	3,472	95 351	90,755

RAFT TRAFFIC	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft								
24 Timber in logs	5 914	1,626	7,540	4,343	9,050	13,393								
25 Squared timber														
26 Sleepers, broad gauge						..								
27 Sleepers, metre gauge														
28 Scantlings														
29 Poles														
30 Firewood														
31 Bamboos	14 215	1,125	15 340	16 075	3,816	19 891								
32 Reeds														
Total Raft Traffic	20 129	2,751	22,880	20,418	12,866	33,284								
GRAND TOTAL	Tons 18 606 C ft 20,129	Tons 58,869 C ft 2,751	Tons 77 535 C ft 22,880	Tons 18 695 C ft 20,418	Tons 77 708 C ft 12,866	Tons 96 403 C ft 33,284	229,306	282 272	4 315 874	5 689 831	53,11,290	77 59 218	28,431	26,026

CALCUTTA,
the 7th August 1899.

A H C MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sone Canals

Particulars	Demands: Balance from previous year	Demands: For current year	Collections during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year: Demands	Corresponding period of previous year: Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tollage	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Boats (private and Government)	779	86,115	93,051	303	65,821	65,042
Rafts		6,460				
Carrying operations						
Boating (Government)						
Fines and sundries						
Total	779	92,575	93,051	303	65,821	65,042
Patna Canal System	353	37,295	37,394	284	23,070	22,687
Arrah Canal System	669	44,391	45,031	19	33,207	32,548
Buxar Canal System	(—)263	10,889	10,626		9,544	9,807
Total	779	92,575	93,051	303	65,821	65,042

Nature of Cargo	1898-99: Up	1898-99: Down	1898-99: Total
8	9	10	11
Boat Traffic	Tons	Tons	Tons
1 Cotton, raw and manufactured	1,014	44	1,058
2 Woollen goods, raw and manufactured	16	60	76
3 Dyes and tans	1		1
4 Rice	526	5,811	6,337
5 Other food grains	36	7,423	7,459
6 Hides and skins	18	254	272
7 Liquors			
8 Metals	291	16	307
9 Oils	293	22	315
10 Oilseeds	121	12,994	13,115
11 Provisions			
12 Salt	4,192	31	4,223
13 Spices	190	12	202
14 Sugar	186	1,248	1,424
15 Tobacco	1,209	57	1,266
16 Building materials	1,600	1,642	3,242
17 Miscellaneous goods	9,440	7,376	16,816
18 Timber	1,777	3	1,780
19 Firewood	91	1	92
20 Bamboos	2,043	14	2,057
21 Coal and coke	16,797	263	17,060
22 Jute	2		2
23 Treasure			
Total Boat Traffic	39,843	37,261	77,104
Raft Traffic			
24 Timber in logs	1	4	5
25 Squared timber		254	254
26 Sleepers, broad gauge		391	391
27 Sleepers, metre gauge			
28 Scantlings		900	900
29 Poles		6,434	6,434
30 Firewood		942	942
31 Bamboos	15	9,792	9,807
32 Reeds			..
Total Raft Traffic	16	18,717	18,733
Grand Total	39,859	55,978	95,837

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1898

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

WORKS

for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

1897 98			Tonnage						Ton mileage						Value of goods						Number of passengers					
			1898 99			1897 98			1898 99			1897 98			1898 99			1897 98			1898 99			1897 98		
Up	Down	Total	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System	Buxar Canal System
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	No	No	No	No	No	No
578	53	631																								
28	104	132																								
2		2																								
1,537	983	2 520																								
539	3,098	3,637																								
2	289	291																								
377	44	421																								
143	236	379																								
68	4,812	4,880																								
8		8																								
5,191	50	5,241																								
224	78	302																								
42	891	933																								
1 747	138	1 885																								
1,620	7,377	8,997																								
11,387	7,573	18 960																								
1,719	114	1 833																								
59	44	103																								
1,829	10	1,839																								
5,850	645	6,495																								
			68 590	80 957	24 319	49 737	60,058	20,421	3 291 574	3,993,252	658 694	1,876,123	2 724,142	596 565	28,60 318	38 05,681	9,04,816	24,53,187	33 59 090	7 53,452	9,163	27,721	24 342	10,256¾	27,688	8,4[illegible]
32,963	26,539	59 492																								
7	22	28																								
	38	38																								
	277	277																								
	27	27																								
	1 078	1,078																								
	3,714	3,714																								
	959	959																								
19	7,643	7,662																								
26	13,757	13,783																								
32,979	40 296	73,275	163,866			130,216			7,943,620			5,199 830			75,70,815			65,65,729			61,226			46 370½		

A H C MacCARTHY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

Particulars	Demands: Balance from previous year	Demands: For current year	Collections during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year: Demands	Corresponding period of previous year: Collections	Nature of cargo	1898 99: Up	1898 99: Down	1898 99: Total	1897 98: Up	1897 98: Down	1897 98: Total	Tonnage: 1898 99	Tonnage: 1897 98	Ton mileage: 1898 99	Ton mileage: 1897 98	Value of goods: 1898 99	Value of goods: 1897 98	Number of passengers: 1898 99	Number of passengers: 1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Boat Traffic	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
							1 Cotton raw and manufactured	.	86	86	4	154	158								
		2,97 679					2 Woollen goods raw and manufactured														
s (private and vernment)							3 Dyes and tans					1	1								
							4 Rice	53	130,750	130,803	1,196	107 607	108,803								
s		97					5 Other food grains	12	6,723	6,736	56	3,319	3,375								
							6 Hides and skins		65	65		120	120								
							7 Liquors														
	675		3,01,820	1,017	3,45,281	3,44,606	8 Metals	352	1 222	1,674	227	664	891								
							9 Oils	1,195	1,034	2,229	4 076	2 254	6 330								
							10 Oilseeds	62	7,187	7,249	32	6 778	6 810								
							11 Provisions	2 758	4 600	7 358	1,802	6,678	8,380								
							12 Salt	33,901	12 543	46,444	40,293	11,384	51,677								
							13 Spices	1	3,092	3,093		2,789	2,789								
s and sundries		4,386					14 Sugar	3	277	280		385	385								
							15 Tobacco	27	256	283	52	179	231								
							16 Building materials	1,505	38,782	40,287	2,619	50,154	52 773								
							17 Miscellaneous goods	4,556	46,753	51,309	4,816	46,133	50,949								
							18 Timber														
							19 Firewood		76,425	76,425	16	90,509	90,525								
							20 Bamboos							691,866	781,129	6,169,765	6,730,480	3,92,12 907	4,89,64,907	14,605	19,649
							21 Coal and coke	19,728	1,251	20,979	21,035	755	21,790								
							22 Jute	3	91,851	91 854	64	154,124	154,188								
							23 Treasure														
							Total Boat Traffic	64,156	422,897	487,053	76,288	483,887	560,175								

Total	675	3,02,162	3,01,820	1,017	3,45,281	3,44,606

Raft Traffic	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft								
24 Timber in logs	8,100		8,100	8,213		8,213								
25 Squared timber														
26 Sleepers, broad-gauge														
27 Sleepers, metre gauge														
28 Scantlings														
29 Poles														
30 Firewood														
31 Bamboos		14 625	14,625		12,750	12,750								
32 Reeds														
Total Raft Traffic	8,100	14,625	22,725	8,213	12,750	20,963								
Grand Total	Tons 64 156 C ft 8,100	Tons 422 897 C ft 14,625	Tons 487,053 C ft 22,725	Tons 76 288 C ft 8,213	Tons 483 887 C ft 12,750	Tons 560,175 C ft 20,963	691 806	781 129	6 169,765	6 730 480	3 92,12,907	1,89,54,907	14,605	19,649

Calcutta, }
The 7th August 1899 }

A H C MacCARTHY,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Tolly's Nala for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

Particulars	Demands: Balance from previous year	Demands: For current year	Collections during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year: Demands	Corresponding period of previous year: Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Tollage						
s (private and ernment)		72,700				
s		121				
	84		73,353	555	69,160	69,076
s and sundries		1,003				

Nature of cargo	1898 99 Up	1898 99 Down	1898 99 Total	1897 98 Up	1897 98 Down	1897 98 Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Boat Traffic						
1 Cotton, raw and manufactured		113	113		117	117
2 Woollen goods raw and manufactured						
3 Dyes and tans						
4 Rice	8	68,987	68 995	58	51 285	51 343
5 Other food grains		57	57		207	207
6 Hides and skins					1	1
7 Liquors						
8 Metals		677	677		894	894
9 Oils	11	1 115	1,126	40	1 764	1,804
10 Oilseeds		1 068	1,068		1,790	1 790
11 Provisions	49	2,647	2,696	54	1,867	1 921
12 Salt	2,324	4,914	7,238	1,372	4,448	5,820
13 Spices		650	650		640	640
14 Sugar					22	22
15 Tobacco	75	680	755	69	755	824
16 Building materials		37,973	37,973	56	47 561	47,617
17 Miscellaneous goods	245	26,533	26,778	188	22,396	22,584
18 Timber						
19 Firewood	58	7,520	7,578	40	11,061	11,101
20 Bamboos						
21 Coal and coke	106	12,497	12,603	21	12 221	12,242
22 Jute		646	646		1,363	1,363
23 Treasure ..						
Total Boat Traffic	2,876	166,077	168,953	1,898	158,392	160,290

Tonnage 1898 99	Tonnage 1897 98	Ton mileage 1898 99	Ton mileage 1897 98	Value of goods 1898 99	Value of goods 1897 98	Number of passengers 1898 99	Number of passengers 1897 98
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
241,295	235,528	2,047,672	1,921,620	99,61,773	1 00,69,619	31,018	37,220

Total	84	73,824	73,353	555	69,160	69,076

RAFT TRAFFIC	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft.	C ft								
24 Timber in logs	17,742	3,247	20 989	8,991	10,074	19 065								
25 Squared timber														
26 Sleepers, broad gauge														
27 Sleepers metre gauge														
28 Scantlings														
29 Poles														
30 Firewood														
31 Bamboos		2,469	2 469		1 932	1,932								
32 Reeds														
Total Raft Traffic	17,742	5 716	23 458	8,991	12 006	20,997								
GRAND TOTAL	Tons 2 876 C ft 17 742	Tons 166 077 C ft 5,716	Tons 168 953 C ft 23,458	Tons 1 [illegible]98 C ft 8,991	Tons 168 392 C ft 12 006	Tons 160 290 C ft 20 997	241,295	235 528	2,047,672	1,921,520	99 61,779	1,00,69,619	31,018	37,220

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899

A H C MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

Particulars	Demands: Balance from previous year	Demands: For current year	Collections during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year: Demands	Corresponding period of previous year: Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
TOLLAGE						
ts (private and overnment)		88 738				
ts ..	130	524	88,756	656	88 693	88,563
es and sundries ...		20				

Nature of cargo	1898 99: Up	1898 99: Down	1898 99: Total	1897 98: Up	1897 98: Down	1897 98: Total	Tonnage: 1898 99	Tonnage: 1897 98	Ton mileage: 1898 99	Ton mileage: 1897 98	Value of goods: 1898 99	Value of goods: 1897 98	Number of passengers: 1898 99	Number of passengers: 1897 98
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
BOAT TRAFFIC														
1 Cotton raw and manufactured		5	5	1	8	9								
2 Woollen goods raw and manufactured														
3 Dyes and tans		31	31	24	101	125								
4 Rice	2,609	9,030	11 639	3,684	4,431	8,115								
5 Other food grains	9,462	25 861	35,323	8 634	17 206	25,840								
6 Hides and skins														
7 Liquors	1		1											
8 Metals	269	204	473	220	215	435								
9 Oils	2,230		2,230	3,883	10	3 893								
10 Oilseeds	567	19 731	20 298	301	14 540	14 841								
11 Provisions	1	2,683	2,684	52	3 835	3 887	686,983	475 391			1,64,29,160	1,67,47 127	61,109	71,465
12 Salt	9 886	36	9 922	11 222	11	11 233								
13 Spices		110	110		347	347								
14 Sugar	10	479	489	45	105	150								
15 Tobacco	39	2 745	2,784	59	2 883	2,942								
16 Building materials	2 541	544	3,085	2,539	1 616	4,155								
17 Miscellaneous goods	14,889	30 018	44,907	14,811	22 239	37 050								
18 Timber	21	29	50	14	66	80								
19 Firewood	104	340	444	114	251	365								
20 Bamboos				1		1								
21 Coal and coke	8,635	854	9,489	10,116	529	10,645								
22 Jute	78	12,100	12,178	46	21,928	21,974								
23 Treasure			•											
Total Boat Traffic	51,342	104 800	156,142	55,766	90,321	146 087								

							Raft Traffic	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft	C ft								
							24 Timber in logs		7-0	780	32	11,435	11,467								
							25 Squared timber	270	19 715	18,085	410	15,095	15,505								
							26 Sleepers, broad gauge														
							27 Sleepers, metre gauge														
							28 Scantlings														
							29 Poles														
							30 Firewood														
							31 Bamboos		228 182	228,182		126 635	126 635								
							32 Reeds														
							Total Raft Traffic	270	247,677	247,947	442	153 165	153 607								
Total ..	130	89 282	88,756	656	88,643	88,563	Grand Total	Tons 51 342 C ft 270	Tons 104 800 C ft 247,677	Tons 156 142 C ft 247,947	Tons 55 706 C ft 442	Tons 90 21 C ft 153,165	Tons 146 087 C ft 153 607	686 983	475 391			1 64 29,460	1 67,47 127	61,109	71 465

CALCUTTA,
the 7th August 1899

A H C MacCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

…ICULARS.	Demands: Balance from previous year	Demands: For current year	Collection during current year	Balance uncollected	Corresponding period of previous year: Demands	Corresponding period of previous year: Collections	Nature of cargo	1898 99: Up	1898 99: Down	1898 99: Total	1897 98: Up	1897 98: Down	1897 98: Total	Tonnage: 1898 99	Tonnage: 1897 98	Ton mileage: 1898 99	Ton mileage: 1897 98	Value of goods: 1898 99	Value of goods: 1897 98	Number of passengers: 1898 99	Number of passengers: 1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
…LAGE							**Boat Traffic**														
							1 Cotton, raw and manufactured	189	5	194	280	6	286								
(private …		69,485					2 Woollen goods raw and manufactured														
Govern-…t)							3 Dyes and tans														
		1,161					4 Rice	1 621	28 862	30 483	1 680	44,807	46 487								
							5 Other food grains	206	73	279	100	20	120								
							6 Hides and skins		26	26		35	36								
	2,940		71,236	2,063	85 553	83,213	7 Liquors														
							8 Metals	34	1	35	77	4	81								
							9 Oils	2,043	41	2,084	2,356	21	2,377								
							10 Oilseeds	22		22	69	14	83								
							11 Provisions	320	130	450	414	139	553								
							12 Salt	3 176	142	3 318	3,149	156	3 305								
and sundries		313					13 Spices	193	6	199	1		1								
							14 Sugar	1,056	8	1 064	1,199	25	1,224								
							15 Tobacco	1 753	8	1 761	1 651	11	1 662								
							16 Building materials	694	181	875	833	43	876								
							17 Miscellaneous goods	2 438	1,091	3,529	1,708	982	2,690	167 945	209 069	4 640,162	5 612 270	32,72,462	47 81,562	48,437	41,352
							18 Timber	11	230	241	25	233	258								
							19 Firewood	603	24	627	1,200	17	1,217								
							20 Bamboos		6	6		1	1								
							21 Coal and coke	2,669	1	2,670	3,519	70	3 589								
							22 Jute	1	412	413	1	346	347								
							23 Treasure		4	4	1	2	3								
							Total Boat Traffic	17,029	31,251	48,280	18,193	46,933	65,126								

[illegible]tal ...	2,340	70,959	71,236	2,063	85,553	83,213

Raft Traffic	C ft	C ft	C ft.	C ft	C ft.	C ft								
24 Timber in logs	3,641	26,717	30,358	4,735	33,189	37,924								
25 Squared timber														
26 Sleepers, broad gauge														
27 Sleepers, metre-gauge														
28 Scantlings														
29 Poles														
30 Firewood														
31 Bamboos	2,350	33,885	36,235	3,600	25,572	29,172								
32 Reeds														
Total Raft Traffic	5,991	60,602	66,593	8,335	58,761	67,096								
Grand Total	Tons 17,029 C ft 5,991	Tons 31,251 C ft 60,602	Tons 48,280 C ft 66,593	Tons 18,193 C ft 8 335	Tons 46,933 C ft 58,761	Tons 65 126 C ft 67,096	167,845	203,069	4,640,152	5,612,270	32,72,462	47,83,562	48,437	41,352

Calcutta,
The 7th August 1899

A H C MacCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Summary of Comparative Returns of Traffic carried on the Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898

Canal	Demands		Collections		Total tonnage, up and down		Ton mileage		Value of goods		Number of passengers	
	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	No	No
Orissa Circle												
Taldanda Canal System	22 304	21 222	22 231	18 787	69,988	51,743	1,743 126	1 264 316	12,18 680	10 76 980	2 341	2 485
Kendrarara ditto	93 613	1 23 799	88 313	1,16 580	171 352	239 492	7 687 518	10 377 269	63,38 230	79 78 420	79 988	110,110
High Level Canal, Range I	58 197	71 811	57 798	70 925	89 764	121 978	1 906 390	2,201,111	18 75 90[illegible]	18 79 110	613	391
Ditto " II	3 193	3 665	3,148	3 554	17 404	36,204	214 799	270 160	5 04,818	5,82 272	152	146
Ditto " III	813	1,119	813	1,119	4 844	93 496	95 412	136 745	95 318	1,06 380	51	39
Jajpur Canal	345	315	341	314	3 829	3 853	25 773	25,057	50,903	90 001	175	200
Total Orissa Circle	1,78,465	2 21,937	1 72 644	2,11,279	357,181	546,766	11,673,018	14,274,658	1,00,83,914	1,17 13 163	83 320	113 371
South Western Circle												
Midnapore Canal	1 07,491	1 34,483	1,03,085	1,31,523	375,879	454 977	6,390 799	7,915 874	1,11,73 775	1,47 94 919	2,181,181	233,065
Hijili Tidal do	77,169	95 351	73 697	90,755	229,306	282,272	4,315,874	5 689,831	53 13,290	77 59 218	28,431	26,026
Total South Western Circle	1,84,660	2,29,834	1 76 782	2,22,278	605 185	737,249	10,706,673	13,605 705	1 64 87,065	2,25,54,137	2,209 612	259,091
Sone Circle												
Patna Canal System	37,678	23 070	37 394	22,687	58,590	49,737	3,291,574	1 879,123	28 60 318	24,53 187	9 163	10,256½
Arrah ditto	45,050	33 207	45,031	32,548	80,957	60,058	3,993 252	2,724 142	38 05 681	33 09 090	27,721	27,688
Buxar ditto	10,626	9,544	10,626	9,807	24,319	20,421	658 694	596,065	9 04,816	7 53,152	24,342	8,426
Total Sone Circle	93,354	65,821	93,051	65,042	163,866	130,216	7,943,520	5,199,830	75,70,815	65 65,729	61,226	46,370½
Total Major Works	4,56,479	5,17,592	4,42,477	4,98,599	1,126,232	1,414,231	30,323,211	33,080,193	3,41 41,794	4 08 33,029	2,354,158	418,832½
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION												
Circular and Eastern Canals	3,02,887	3,45,281	3,01,820	3,44,606	691,866	781,129	6,169 765	6 730,480	3 92,12,907	4,89 54,907	14,605	19,649
Tolly's Nala	73,908	69,160	73,353	69,076	241,295	235 528	2,047,672	1,921,520	99,61,773	1,00,59,519	31,018	37,220
Nadia Rivers	89,412	88,693	88 756	88,563	686,983	475,391			1,64,29,460	1,37,47,127	61,109	71,465
Orissa Coast Canal	73,299	85,553	71,236	83,213	167,345	203,069	4,640,152	5,612,270	32,72,462	47,83,562	43,437	41,352
Total Minor Works and Navigation	5,39,456	5,88,687	5,35,165	5,85,458	1,787,489	1,695,117			6,88,76,602	8,05,45 115	150,169	169,686

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899.

A H C MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

FIRST FORECAST OF THE SUGARCANE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899

THE following is published for general information

REVENUE DEPT., F. A. SLACK,

The 7th August 1899 *Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL

FIRST FORECAST OF THE SUGARCANE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899

Explanatory.—The following preliminary forecast of the area and outturn of the sugarcane crop in Bengal is issued under the recent orders of Government directing that two forecasts of this crop should in future be submitted in the place of the note on the crop that has hitherto been incorporated in the final note on the *rabi* harvest. This is the first separate note on the sugarcane crop published by this Department.

Estimates of the sugar produced from other sources than cane will be included in the final forecast of sugarcane to be issued in December next, as the juice of the date palm, which is the only other source of sugar in Bengal, is usually extracted in the winter, and no reliable estimate of the outturn can at present be made.

2 *Character of the season*.—Frequent showers fell in the early and latter parts of January, and the total rainfall for the month was above the average in all Divisions, except Orissa, where it was only half the normal Rain fell in scattered showers at the beginning of February in most parts of the Province, and after a short spell of fine weather, again fell in heavy showers towards the close of the month in the south-eastern districts The total rainfall for the month was, however, much below the normal in all parts of the Province, except East Bengal. In March the rainfall was less than the normal in all parts, except North Bengal In April more than the average rain fell in all districts, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect The rainfall in May was, on the average, below the normal in North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, normal in the rest of Bihar, but much above the normal in Orissa and Lower Bengal. In June the rainfall was general, and largely above the normal in all parts of the Province, except Orissa, while the rainfall in July has also been unusually heavy. On the whole, the season has been favourable for the cultivation and growth of sugarcane, except in some of the districts of Lower Bengal, especially in Nadia, Khulna, Pabna, Bogra, and Noakhali, where the crop appears to have suffered from excessive rain In Dacca the crop has been partially damaged by sugarcane disease.

3 *Area sown*—In the note on the outturn of the *rabi* crops in Bengal, published in April last, the normal area under sugarcane in the Province was shown as 996,100 acres The normal area has since been revised by some District Officers, in consequence of which the provincial total stands at 896,700 acres, showing a reduction of about 100,000 acres Even this figure appears to be high, and the figures returned by some of the District Officers appear to represent maxima rather than normal areas.

The total area under sugarcane this year is estimated at 868,300 acres against 868,900 acres cultivated in 1898. These figures do not, however, illustrate the general extension of cultivation since last year, observable from a detailed examination of the district returns. This extension would have shown an increase of nearly 18,000 acres since 1898, had it not been counteracted by a reduction due to climatic causes alone in Nadia and Pabna, and to an unexplained drop of 6,900 acres in Manbhum. The figures for this district appear open to doubt.

4 *Outturn*—From the statement appended to this note, it will be seen that an outturn above the normal is expected in 6 districts, while in 19 districts the outturn is estimated at the normal. In 7 other districts the estimate varies between 90 and 100 per cent., in 6 others between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 8 districts it falls below 80 Generally speaking, it would appear that the prospects of the sugarcane crop are good in the comparatively dry districts of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and indifferent in the damper districts of Lower Bengal

According to the returns of the District Officers, the outturn of the sugarcane crop in Bengal should be estimated at 96 per cent of a normal crop against 90 per cent estimated in 1898, but as there appears to be a tendency on the part of some District Officers to underestimate the outturn, it may be safely anticipated that the sugarcane crop for the Province will, as far as can be at present foreseen, yield about a normal outturn in the current year

D L. Roy,

Asst. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agri, Bengal

Countersigned.

P C Lyon,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agri., Bengal.

Calcutta,

The 2nd August 1899.

Preliminary forecast of the Sugarcane crop of Bengal, 1899

DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area in acres	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898) ?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	Burdwan	27 400	27 400	27 400	100	100	Owing to seasonable rainfall a normal outturn is anticipated	
	Birbhum	9 000	6,000	7 000	40	90	The outturn is expected to be better than that of last year owing to favourable weather Sugar is not produced from other sources in this district	
	Bankura	1[illegible] 000	17 000	1[illegible] [illegible]00	8[illegible]	100	It is too early to make an accurate estimate of the outturn of the sugarcane crop now The outturn may however be estimated at 100 per cent	The Collector states that the estimates of sugar produced from the date palm will be submitted later on
	Midnapore	20 400	18 300	18 700	7[illegible]	97	Owing to seasonable rainfall the area brought under cultivation this year has been greater than that of last year and from the growth of the plants generally a normal outturn may be expected provided no accident occurs in the meantime	The Collector estimates 500 acres as the area covered by sugar crop other than cane and this year's outturn as 83 per cent
	Hooghly	14 [illegible]00	12 [illegible]00	1[illegible] 300	86	[illegible]2	On account of seasonable rainfall a larger area has been sown with this crop than in the previous year Prospects as yet are fair the Subdivisional Officer of Jahanabad however fears that the crop will be damaged by the present excessive rains Information regarding sugar produced from other sources will be furnished in the final report.	

DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area in acres	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent outturn last year (1898)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Presidency	24-Parganas	4,500	4,000	4 000	107	107	Owing to the favourable rainfall the outturn is expected to be above the average. The decrease in the area sown as compared with the normal is ascribed to insufficient rainfall when cultivation commenced. Accurate estimates of sugar produced from the [illegible] palm and other sources [illegible] be furnished now	
	Nadia	14 000	14 000	10 500	80	75	The decrease in the area sown as well as in the outturn is due to the unfavourable state of the weather during the sowing season and to excessive rainfall. The estimate of sugar produced from the date palm will follow	
	Murshidabad	17 000	16 800	17 000	76	100	The increase in area and outturn is due to the seasonable rainfall and to a sufficient store of water being available for early irrigation. No sugar is produced from any other sources in this district, but molasses are manufactured in some places from date juice but there is no regular cultivation or garden of date trees	
	Jessore	15,000	11 500	14 500	67	82		The Collector estimates this year's area under sugar crop other than cane as 20,000 acres and the outturn as 100 per cent
	Khulna	3 100	3 300	3,100	85	81	The crop has been slightly damaged by the rains of the last two months	The Collector states that the estimates of sugar produced from other sources will follow

Rajshahi ..	Rajshahi	7 700	8,000	7 700	83	9[illegible]	The figure in column 3 has been raised from 7 [illegible]00 acres to 7 700 acres owing to the addition of a new tract to this district Sugar produced from the date palm is estimated at 1 200 maunds
	Dinajpur	24 000	24 [illegible]00	30 000	100	100	Sugar is not produced in this district from other sources than cane
	Jalpaiguri	3,100	3 200	3 300	80	80	No sugar is produced from other sources than cane
	Darjeeling	400	400	400	75	100	A normal outturn is expected on account of the seasonable rainfall
	Rangpur	24,100	22 500	2[illegible] 500	8[illegible]	100	The figures of area have been revised since the submission of the last rabi forecast
	Bogra	12,000	12 000	12 000	110	100	Excessive rainfall in the early part of the season prevented timely weeding
	Pabna	66,000	60 000	52 500	70	60	Last year the cultivator sustained a heavy loss in this crop owing to the high flood They did not consequently sow this crop in the low lands this year hence the decrease in area The continual heavy rain in May and June marred the prospects of the outturn There is no regular cultivation of the date-palm It is grown in gardens and is not worth separately reporting on Palm sugar is not seen in this district
Dacca	Dacca	25 000	2[illegible],500	[illegible]500	[illegible]	[illegible]	The sugarcane crop was partially damaged in the subdivision of Munshiganj by a disease (*Trichosphaeria Sacchari*)
	Mymensingh	35 600	33 600	33 600	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Faridpur	42 000	42 000	4[illegible] 000	89	10[illegible]	The rainfall of this year has been very favourable to the growth of this crop so a full average outturn is expected
	Backergunge	20 000	20 000	20 000	9[illegible]	100	The sugarcane crop is normal both in area and outturn It is impossible to give any figure for the area covered by date palms as they are not grown here in regular orchards but are generally scattered among other crops or orchards of other trees The outturn from the date palm is nominal

DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area in acres	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chittagong	Tippera	14 000	11 400	12 800	93	90		The figures for area have been revised since the submission of the last rabi forecast
	Noakhali	900	900	600	82	69	Cultivation of sugarcane is said to be decreasing in the Feni subdivision The low outturn is due to early heavy rainfall Sugar is not produced from other sources in this district	
	Chittagong	5 900	5 700	5 [?]00	90 [?]	95	No sugar of any kind is manufactured in this district	
Patna	Patna	3,000	3 200	3 [?]00	100	100		
	Gaya	29 000	30 000	30 000	100	100	No sugar is produced from any other sources in this district	
	Shahabad	36 000	36 000	36,000	67	100	A normal outturn is expected on account of the favourable rainfall	
	Saran	40 000	40 000	42 000	106	110	This has been a favourable year to the crop owing to the timely rainfall The cheap prices of foodcrops and the high price of raw sugar have also increased the cultivation The normal area has been revised with reference to the survey figures	
	Champaran	13 000	13 000	13 000	90	100	The season is favourable for this crop and the outturn is expected to be a normal one No sugar is produced in this district from other sources than cane	

Division	District						Remarks
Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur	8 400	8 500	8 500	100	100	The area shown against sugarcane in the estimate of outturn of *rabi* crops 1898 99 was inclusive of the area under other sugar crops as there was only one heading Sugarcane in that estimate The correct figure under sugarcane alone is shown here The area under date-palm is 600 acres and the estimated outturn is 100 per cent
	Darbhanga	73 900	72 900	73,200	104	104	
	Monghyr	6 200	6 200	6 100	73	93	Sugar is not produced from any other sources in this district The figures both of area and outturn are subject to revision in the final forecast
	Bhagalpur	63 700	63 700	63 700	106	106	Timely rainfall accounts for the favourable return
	Purnea	13 000	14,500	14,500	98	97	Continuous and excessive rain in Kishenganj accounts for the low estimate shown in column 7 In the Sadar and Araria subdivisions a full crop is expected Sugar is not produced here from date-palms
	Malda	5 000	4 500	4 200	75	87	
	Sonthal Parganas	16 700	16 [illegible]00	16,[illegible]0	[illegible]5	10[illegible]	Owing to timely rainfall the outturn is expected to be slightly above the normal
Orissa	Cuttack	5 000	4 600	4 4[illegible]0	100	104	Seasonable rainfall at the sowing time has raised the estimated outturn above the normal
	Balasore	4 400	2,300	4 400	88	100	A normal outturn is expected owing to seasonable rains
	Angul	2 000	2,000	2 000	100	100	The season has been favourable to the sugar cane crop and an average outturn is expected
	Puri	3 500	4,000	3 000	[illegible]5	75	The decrease in the area as compared with that of last year may be attributed partly to the unfavourable weather at the sowing time and partly to the cultivators want of means to grow this crop which is more expensive than all other crops grown in this district The outturn has been estimated at 75 per cent only on the assumption that there will be timely and well distributed rainfall

DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area in acres	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officer	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	32 100	32,100	32 100	100	100		
	Ranchi	200	200	200	90	100	Sugarcane is grown here to a small extent and is of a very inferior quality The outturn this year is expected to be better than last year's	
	Palamau	100 000	93 200	94 700	85	100		
	Manbhum	20 000	19 100	12 200	90	80	Sugar is not produced from any other sources than cane in this district	The Deputy Commissioner will be asked for an explanation of the sudden drop in cultivation The figures for previous years were probably found open to doubt
	Singhbhum	1 000	1,000	1 000	100	100		
	Total Bengal	896,700	868 900	868 300	90	96		

WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1898

No. 2466.—The 7th August 1899.—The following is published for general information.

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal

No 2250, dated Calcutta, the 26th July 1899

From—F A SLACK, Esq, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal, General Dept,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department

I AM directed to submit the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, in Bengal, during the year 1898 The prescribed statements, Forms I and II, are appended

2 *Number of factories and system of work*—The total number of factories actually at work at the end of the year 1897 was 167 Sixteen factories were brought under the Act during the year under report, viz, 3 in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Hooghly, 1 in Howrah, 8 in Dacca, 2 in Purnea, and 1 in Cuttack At the same time 2 factories in Howrah were removed from the list, and 1 in Jessore remained closed during the year. The total number of factories actually at work at the close of the year 1898 was therefore 180. In 88 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, in 73 by midday stoppages, in 4 by a combination of shifts and midday stoppages, and in 14 by other means There is one factory in Dacca, not at work at the close of the year, for which no return was received. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 33 as against 28 in the previous year The average daily number of operatives in the mills aggregated, men, women and children, 165,027 against 166,828 in 1897 The details for both years are given in the table below To it have been added, for the purposes of illustrating the growth of factories in Bengal, the figures for 1893 —

	1898	1897	1893
Calcutta	4,892	5,853	5,343
Burdwan	3,119	2,748	2,459
Midnapore	82	151	98
Hooghly	18,650	19,184	12,913
Howrah	39,400	39,023	28,144
24-Parganas	80,879	80,983	72,833
Nadia	65	74	90
Jessore			78
Rajshahi	456	536	384
Darjeeling	110	107	100
Rangpur	848	773	572
Pabna*	119	4,056	3,572
Dacca	6,871	4,784	5,973
Patna	330	331	253
Shahabad	818	808	904
Saran	1,113	661	273
Darbhanga	751	604	379
Monghyr	5,226	5,300	4,898
Bhagalpur	460	386	449
Purnea	100		
Cuttack	368	216	258
Chittagong	370	250	
Total	165,027	166,828	139,973

* A large factory at Serajganj was destroyed by the recent earthquake, and the business was re opened on new premises erected near Calcutta

If the returns have been accurately furnished, the plague scare of 1898 produced no serious diminution of labour at the factories except in the city of Calcutta Proper The managers had just cause for anxiety, but the effects seem to have been much smaller than was at the time believed.

The Special Inspector of Factories reports that electricity as an illuminant has become quite general in the large mills and in a few workshops, but that as a motive power it is little used.

The question of the closing of jute mills early on Saturdays was considered during the year, and a special report was submitted to the Government of India on the subject The mill-owners agreed to close their mills entirely on Saturdays for six months, commencing from the 1st April 1899, an arrangement which happily obviated the necessity of future consideration of the conflicting proposals on the subject. Subsequently, however, to the great regret of all concerned, this agreement was abandoned by the contracting parties, and the matter stands exactly where it did * * * *

3 *Inspections*—Ten factories were inspected once, 12 factories twice, 41 thrice, and 114 more than three times Three factories in the district of Dacca, viz, the jute presses of Mr. J Nicholas, Tanbazar, and of Messrs Alexander and Company, Sital Lakhya, and the jute factory of Messrs. Watt Brothers and Company, Madanganj, were not inspected. An explanation of the omission to inspect these factories will be called for. It is reported that the results of inspections were generally satisfactory, and that the suggestions of the inspecting officers as regards sanitary arrangements, fencing of machinery, and other matters were, as a rule, readily attended to by the mill managers

4 *Sanitary arrangements and ventilation*—The sanitary condition of the factories and the sanitary arrangements in them continued to be generally satisfactory Factories were, as a rule, well ventilated, and proper steps were taken by mill managers to keep them clean

5 *Quarters for operatives.*—There is still much that is unsatisfactory in the reports received this year The Superintendent, Campbell Hospital, made certain remarks with regard to the overcrowded and insanitary condition of the bustis in Cossipore-Chitpur The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, to whom the matter was referred, reports, however, that he visited some of these bustis where cases of plague had occurred, and was generally satisfied with their cleanliness The Civil Medical Officer of Serampore states that the mill hands there are mostly low-class up country people who habitually neglect all rules of sanitation, with the result that their bustis become hot beds of disease Similarly, the Magistrate of Howrah writes that the mill operatives, chiefly from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, live in ill-ventilated huts specially set apart for them They cluster in hundreds on undrained sites, and are a source of danger to others These men are for the most part drawn from country villages where rules of sanitation are unknown, and it is not strange that they should keep to the rustic methods to which alone they are accustomed On the other hand, all the best mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta have constructed excellent quarters for their coolies They find it profitable to do so Even rustics of the Upper Provinces prefer clean, tidy, healthy dwellings, if they can get them, and the mill which provides these will always command the best supply of the best labour For this reason, that good housing of the mill hands is to the true interest and advantage of the mills themselves, the Lieutenant-Governor has the hope that the example of the better mills will quickly spread Meanwhile the Magistrates of Howrah and Serampore will use all their influence to that end

6 *Vaccination of operatives*—As a rule no one is admitted into a factory unless he has been vaccinated Why the practice is not invariably insisted on appears from the following remarks of the Magistrate of Howrah:—

"The up-country part of the population is, however, averse to vaccination, and unprotected persons are everywhere sufficiently numerous to be a great source of danger when small-pox appears. Attempts to get managers of factories to use their influence in this matter have not, as a rule, been successful It appears to me that there is a great and, I think, excessive tenderness on the part of managers in doing anything to arouse the prejudices of their employés, and this has undoubtedly been increased by the scares involving a temporary loss of labour which have occurred in recent years In some respects it seems to me that this is pushed beyond the limits of real prudence I mean that the employés learn to count on getting their own way and that future trouble is thereby stored up"

7 *Water-supply.*—The water-supply in most factories, though drawn from various sources was, as reported last year, generally satisfactory.

8. *General health of the operatives*—The general health of the operatives was good during the year. A few cases of cholera occurred at the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj, and in the Narayanganj cooly lines in the district of Dacca; but these occurrences were not due to any negligence on the part of the managers to adopt precautionary steps The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has made the following observations on this subject —

"The general health of the operatives was, on the whole, good During the latter half-year, malarial fever prevailed in some quarters There was an outbreak of low malarial fever at the Budge-Budge and the Clive Jute Mills Dr Comley, who was specially appointed to report about this, considered that the prevalence of the disease was for the most part due to the insanitary condition of the bustis near those mills He suggested certain remedies, and steps are now being taken for the improvement of the bustis on the lines suggested"

9 *Wages and general condition of the operatives*—There was no material change during the year under review in the rates of wages paid to different classes of operatives, which are generally higher than those prevailing for agricultural labour in the neighbourhood It is, however, to be borne in mind that the coolies recruited from the North-Western Provinces and Bihar come here to save the greatest sum of money in the shortest time They rigidly limit their expenditure to the lowest sum necessary to support, not health, but life They live in the meanest huts, and eat the worst food, because these are the cheapest Hence there is no necessary connection between the wages received by them, and their physical condition Last year it was stated that the condition of the operatives in the Kajla Silk Filature was poor, though the rate of wages paid was fair The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division reports that during the year under report the operatives in this factory received good wages in comparison with those received by labourers employed on other works. Their condition is reported to have been tolerable.

10 *Employment of women and children*—The rules regarding the employment of women and children were duly observed Light work such as spinning, weaving, &c, was given to them Women and children were employed in large numbers in jute and cotton mills and presses, where the system of work was carried on mainly by shifts or sets, with intervals of rest and general and occasional holidays Special care was taken not to admit children of doubtful ages until they were examined and passed by the certifying surgeons. Accidents to children in cleaning the machinery when it was in motion were very few, and these were due to disobedience of the factory rules

With regard to the improper employment of children Mr Duke, Magistrate of Howrah, on two or three occasions detected children under age working in certain jute mills The excuse invariably was that their presence was unauthorised, that they had come with food for their parents He remarks that it is against the interest of the managers to enrol children in their books as workers until they are worth the pay of their class, hence there is a strong temptation to let them hang about the mills and pick up the necessary knowledge beforehand He suggests as the best remedy the absolute prohibition of the presence of such children in rooms in which work is going on—a prohibition perhaps hardly required by the present dimensions of the evil.

The Special Inspector has made the following remarks on this subject —

"As several fatal accidents have happened in jute mills to women working at the softeners, I think it would not unduly hamper the managers if women were forbidden to work at these machines, at least at the feed-end the work is decidedly arduous, and bangles on their arms and wrists, and anklets on the feet, have, on several occasions, been the direct cause of fatal accidents In the majority of mills only men are employed for this work"

The fatal accidents to women in jute mills were this year very numerous, and these remarks will be commended to the managers of all jute mills.

11 *Fencing of machinery*—The machinery in the factories is generally reported to have been properly fenced The following remarks are quoted from the report of the Special Inspector of Factories —

"It will be seen from the list of fatal accidents that several have occurred again at the jute-softener. I have always considered this machine one of the most dangerous to work at, and years ago recommended that automatic travelling tables should be fitted at both ends,

and thus avoid the necessity of placing the jute by hand near the rollers I inquired into the cause of the last accident at this machine, which occurred at the Sibpur Jute Mill, and it appears that the woman allowed jute to become entangled with her foot I calculate that six or eight seconds must have elapsed before her foot entered the rollers, and had any of the workers about (and there were numbers of them) thrown over the lever to stop the machine, no accident would have happened, but it transpired that many hearing her screams rushed away, and those that came to her assistance simply pulled at her not one having the sense to throw over the lever I do not think anything further can be done to guard the machine, but, as already suggested, women might be forbidden to work at the 'softener'

"A fatal accident occurred at the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Mill, whereby the oil-man lost his life when oiling the bearings of the first-motion pulley I regret that I did not specially specify a guard to be placed near this bearing, as I had always considered such places dangerous I note from my back inspection report the following passage, with reference to this factory, dated 12th May 1896 —

'Nothing has been done to place a hand rail from the engine-room to the first and second-motion pulleys, the bearings of which have to be oiled and examined by walking along a narrow plank saturated with oil any slip might result fatally'

"At my subsequent inspections hand-rails had been erected, but an additional guard in this place would have been some help when oiling although in large steamers the engineers are compelled to oil the engines with less guards than mill engines are provided with, and frequently in very rough weather"

12 *Accidents* —The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 553 as against 651 and 493 during the two preceding years Two hundred and seventy-nine were of a serious nature, and 246 were of a slight nature, and 28 proved fatal, nine more than in any previous year

The following is a list of the more notable of the fatal accidents —

(1) One man was killed by being jammed when shunting wagons on the East Indian Railway workshop

(2) A girl (four years of age) was found dead under a bundle of twist yarn at the Baranagore Mill (North)

(3) A man was killed at the Khardah Mill working at the jute-softener his arm was torn out at the shoulder.

(4) A woman was killed at the jute softener in the Clive Jute Mill. the jute became entangled in a bracelet she wore, and drew her arm into the rollers

(5) One man was killed at the softener machine in the Shamnagore Jute Mill

(6) A man was killed at the Victoria Jute Mill, jute having lapped his body, he was drawn into the jute-softener.

(7) A woman engaged in feeding the softener at the Sibpur Jute Mill got some jute entangled round her foot, and the leg was drawn into the rollers.

(8) One man died at the Bally Mills from scalds he received by opening the man-hole of a boiler (for boiling grass or rags) before all the steam had been exhausted.

(9) An oil-man was killed at the Sibpur Jute Mill when engaged in oiling the mill engine he was knocked over by the crank and crushed

(10) One man (a prisoner) in the Bhagalpur Jail was killed in endeavouring to replace a belt on the pulley he was caught by the belt and carried round the shaft.

(11) One man was killed at the Dunbar Cotton Mill by replacing a belt he was carried round the shaft and received injuries, from which he died

(12) The oil-man at the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company was killed when oiling the first-motion pulley shaft the ropes must have caught some loose clothing and severed the legs from the body

(13) One man was killed by a fall when oiling a shaft at the Ganges Jute Mill

(14) A woman was killed in the Howrah Mill by a trolly accidentally knocking her down and running over her.

(15) These men were killed at the Mathematical Instrument Department on 16th February 1898, by an explosion of gas. The men were
(16) searching for an escape of gas, and finding a small locked godown smelling strongly of gas, went inside and struck a light
(17) causing the explosion Ventilators have since been put in.

13. *Prosecutions* —There were three prosecutions under the Factory Act during the year under report The proprietors of the Jheel Press at Cossipore in the 24-Parganas were prosecuted under section 15 (*g*) of the Factories Act for neglecting to keep their latrine in a cleanly state and on conviction, they were fined Rs 50. The Manager of the Sura Jute Mill in the same district was prosecuted under section 15 (*i*) of the Act for neglecting to send notice of an accident either to the Magistrate or to the Police On conviction, he was fined Rs. 32 The Manager of the Magra Bone Factory in the district of Hooghly was prosecuted for neglecting to give the notice required by section 14 of the Factories Act, and on conviction was fined Rs. 40.

"RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION AND FACTORY IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99"

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Calcutta, the 5th August 1899

RESOLUTION—No 4657Mis

READ—

The Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal for the year 1898-99

Read also—

The Report for 1897-98 and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon

THE rainfall for the year was normal The low temperature which prevailed in January 1899, did considerable injury to the nursery beds of the Mungpoo Division, and the mortality among the seedling plants was so great that the proposed extension of the plantation for the coming year will have to be considerably curtailed The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 469,440 against 245,109 in the previous year, while 170,136 young trees were planted out The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living plants (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 138,080) at the close of the year was 2,179,245

2 The crop of the year amounted to 236,098 lbs of dry bark, all of which was obtained from the trees uprooted in the Government plantations in Sikkim The bulk of the bark was of the quinine-producing sort, and, with the exception of 1,003¼ lbs supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government officers and to the public, the whole crop was, as usual, made over to the cinchona factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge Besides the bark obtained from cropping, 131,615 lbs of bark were purchased from private plantations in Sikkim and Southern India The Superintendents of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal and Madras, met at a conference to consider the question of the relationship of the Bengal and Madras factories, respectively, towards the bark market in Southern India, and a definite understanding was come to regarding future purchases of bark in that locality

3. The outturn of the factory was 10,335 lbs of sulphate of quinine and 3,921 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge against 10,149 and 4,075 lbs, respectively, in

1897-98 The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year —

1	1897-98 Sulphate of quinine	1897-98 Cinchona febrifuge	1898-99 Sulphate of quinine	1898-99 Cinchona febrifuge
	lbs oz	lbs oz	lbs oz	lbs oz
To Medical Depôt Calcutta	1 739 0	500 0	[illegible] 635 0	400 0
Ditto, Mian Mir	2 [illegible]51 8	500 0	2,1[illegible] 0	
To Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal)		100 0		6[illegible] 0
To Inspector General of Jails Bengal (for jails and lock ups in Bengal)	2 0		5 0	1 0
To Inspector General of Jails Bengal (for making into pice packets at Alipore Jail)	2 [illegible] 0		2,[illegible]00 0	
To Inspector General of Jails Bengal (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice packets)	22 0		22 0	
To Inspector General of Civil Hospitals North Western Provinces and Oudh (for making into pice packets at Aligarh Jail)	80[illegible] 0		60 0	
To Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North Western Provinces and Oudh (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice packets)	8 0		0 8	
Sold to Government officers dispensaries, and medical missions &c	3,314 $2\frac{29}{30}$		2 785 $14\frac{1}{2}$	
Sold to Government officers and to the general public		2 297 4		2 528 8
Given as samples	2 $7\frac{13}{16}$	1 0	[illegible] $2\frac{1}{6}$	4 4
Total	10,939 $2\frac{5}{6}$	[illegible] 898 4	8 760 $8\frac{7}{8}$	2,[illegible]9[illegible] 12

The decrease in the issues of sulphate of quinine is due to a diminished demand on the part of the medical depôts in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, to the transfer to the Madras factory of the obligation to supply the North-Western Provinces with the drug, and to the falling off in the demand by Government officers and medical missions for distribution to the poor The decrease of 404½ lbs in the issues of cinchona febrifuge is attributed to the fact that Government officers took smaller supplies than in the previous year The stock of sulphate of quinine in hand at the close of the year was greater by 1,569 lbs than it was at the close of the year 1897-98

4 The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years —

	1897-98	1898-99.
	Rs	Rs.
By sale for cash ..	73,220	73,[illegible]27
By credit from the medical depots and Port Blair	60,548	52,871
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	1,000	600
By credit from the Inspector General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	30	95
For pice packets ..	30,800	31,900
By credit from the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11,200	725
Total ...	1,76,798	1,59,518

5 The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 58,472 against Rs. 66,509 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in the temporary establishment and in the salaries of European assistants The amount spent on account of the factory fell from Rs 89,278 to Rs 65,468. Of this reduction however, Rs. 25,756 was due to smaller purchases of bark in Madras, and the Superintendent points out that this cannot be regarded as a true saving as it would have been to the advantage of the factory to spend the full allotment of half a lakh

6. The cash receipts show a surplus over cash expenditure of Rs 35,579, but, owing to the fall in the price of bark, there has been a large decrease in the value of the stock in hand, and Dr Prain estimates the net profits at Rs 10,879 as against Rs 11,632 last year Under the circumstances this must be held to be satisfactory.

7 The Lieutenant Governor desires to thank Major Prain, and also Mr R Pantling, the Deputy Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations, for their efficient management of the plantation and factory during the year

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1896, 1897-98

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL

Calcutta, the 7th August 1899

RESOLUTION—No 3991Medl

READ—

The Triennial Report on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898

Read also—

The Triennial Report for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the annual returns for 1896 and 1897 and the Resolutions recorded upon them

THE Triennial Report was due to Government on the 1st of May and was submitted on the 3rd of July It is explained that the delay is due to the necessarily large volume of statistics required and the difficulty of obtaining correct figures from the local officers

2 *Number of Dispensaries*—The number of dispensaries rose from 450 in 1895 to 492 in 1898 There is a gratifying increase in the number of Local Fund dispensaries, which have increased from 215 to 289 during the period under review To this total the District Board of Backergunge contributed no less than 14 new dispensaries In the same district a system of medical relief was inaugurated which Colonel Hendley rightly regards as being almost as important as the opening of new dispensaries This is the bringing of medical aid to the homes of the people by entrusting simple medicine chests to the headmen of villages remote from dispensaries. Another system favourably noticed by Colonel Hendley is that by which a medical officer visits certain centres at short fixed intervals This system has been worked with success in Ranaghat by private agency, and is said to be employed extensively in the more sparsely populated parts of Russia Both systems seem well suited to Bengal, and the Lieutenant Governor will be glad if the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals can arrange to give them a more extended trial

3 *Administration*—An unsatisfactory feature of the administration noticed in the last report was the inferiority of the subordinate medical staff relatively to that of other provinces During the past three years important steps have been taken towards remedying this, both by improving supervision and by the introduction of several necessary reforms Of these the most noticeable is the improvement in the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons Seven Civil Surgeoncies have recently been allotted to this class of medical officers, and a senior grade on Rs 300 per mensem has been created. Unemployed pay, which was felt as a serious hardship, has also been abolished. These changes should go far towards increasing the attractiveness of this branch of the service.

In the matter of the medical education of Hospital Assistants an important advance has been made by extending the course of instruction in vernacular medical schools from three to four years, with the special object of including medico-legal work in the curriculum

It was noted in the last resolution as a serious defect in medical administration that the power given to the supporters of private dispensaries of engaging any medical men they chose often led to the appointment of unsatisfactory persons This has since been remedied by making all such appointments subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Colonel Hendley is now of opinion that still more power in this respect should be put into the hands of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, and that he should be given authority to remove any man whom he considers incompetent, and to veto the removal of any incumbent It may, however, be doubted whether the

advantages to be gained by a more efficient and centralised control would not be more than counterbalanced by the alienation of sympathy and interest of those who support the institutions, and who would feel that their powers and rights had been impaired. Another change which has been made is the fixing of an average rate of contribution from local bodies for the loan of Government Medical Officers. Instead of paying the actual grade pay of the officer appointed—a charge which often weighed heavily on their resources when a senior officer was appointed to a poor dispensary or was promoted while in charge of it—they are now required to pay a fixed contribution irrespective of the grade of the officer in charge. The advantages of this change are obvious, and the system has worked excellently in practice.

4. *Inspections*.—The number of inspections of outlying dispensaries by Civil Surgeons rose from 391 in 1896 to 409 in 1897 and 420 in 1898. Colonel Hendley has paid particular attention to the question of inspections and has treated the subject in a thoroughly practical manner. While reducing where necessary the number of inspections previously prescribed, he has taken great pains to ensure that inspections shall in all cases be thorough, and such as will be of practical assistance to the Civil Surgeons' subordinates. Since his appointment in April 1898, Colonel Hendley has himself visited nearly all the important civil stations in Bengal, and subsequently to the amalgamation of the Sanitary Commissioner's office with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, he has had the benefit of Major Dyson's assistance in this branch of work.

5. *Management by local bodies*.—The number of dispensaries managed by local bodies during the last three years was as follows:—

	1896	1897	1898
Municipalities	122	123	125
District Boards ...	138	153	157
Joint	1	2	3

In the last Triennial Report the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals had to complain that local bodies generally showed a want of interest with regard to the management of dispensaries. Colonel Hendley now reports an improvement in this respect. He has, however, still some complaints to make, of which the most important is given as follows in his own words:—

"Municipal contribution towards the maintenance of dispensaries is fitful, and is regulated in accordance with the amount of private subscriptions, &c., that is to say, if the income of a dispensary from these and other sources is sufficient just to meet its bare requirements, the Municipality expends nothing from municipal funds upon it. No great improvement or reform can be hoped for unless it is laid down that, no matter whatever the income from local sources may be, the municipalities must contribute a certain percentage of their income towards the maintenance, improvement, etc., of the medical charities under their care, or that they must meet all ordinary charges, leaving most extensions and all those extra expenses which go to make up the success of a medical institution to the charity of the public."

The Inspector-General has already submitted proposals to Government on this point, and the matter has been separately considered and orders passed. While fully sympathising with Colonel Hendley's laudable desire to remove the deficiencies in dispensary administration which do no doubt exist, the view of the Lieutenant-Governor is that the proper remedy is to be found, not in fixing a minimum for all municipalities, whose needs and resources must vary according to their circumstances, but in watching individual cases of neglect, and in stimulating expenditure in such cases by bringing them to the notice of the local officers. To adopt Colonel Hendley's proposal would be to check the flow of private charity by declaring that it shall in no case whatever suffice. It is to be observed that additional motive power in this matter has been given to municipal expenditure on medical charities by the amendment in 1896 of section 69 of the Municipal Act, under which medical expenditure is now under the control of the Commissioner. That municipalities are on the whole not backward relatively in contributing to dispensaries is shown by the fact that in 1897-98 the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces with a total income of nearly 45 lakhs contributed Rs. 60,000 to dispensaries, while in Bengal out of an income of 38 lakhs municipalities contributed Rs. 1,86,000. Moreover, the figures given in paragraph 12 of Colonel

Hendley's report show that the proportion of patients treated in municipal dispensaries to the population of the municipalities themselves is 48 61 per cent —a fact which clearly indicates that the area of municipal charity extends far beyond municipal limits The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that municipalities are on the whole fully sensible of their obligations in the matter of medical charity, and has no doubt that, as opportunity serves, there will be still further advancement in this important duty

6 *Patients* —The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in dispensaries during the period under review as compared with the figures of the three previous years is as follows —

YEAR	PATIENTS			Population excluding Calcutta	Ratio per cent of total treated to population
	Indoor	Out door	Total treated		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896	47 109	2,637,501	2,684,610	70,665,428	3 79
1897	55 644	2,778 168	2,834,112		4 01
1898	42,086	2,837,759	2,879,545		4 07

The increase in the number of outdoor patients in 1898 is particularly satisfactory, inasmuch as it occurred in an exceptionally healthy year and one in which the terror of plague measures might have been expected to deter the people from having recourse to Government dispensaries. In other provinces the attendance shows a large falling off, which is ascribed mainly to this cause, and the fact that the contrary was the case in Bengal is testimony to the increasing popularity of the dispensaries and to the confidence felt by the people in their administration

The following table shows the comparative attendance in Bengal and other provinces —

PROVINCE	Number of dispensaries	Area of the provinces in square miles	Square miles per dispensary	Population of the province	Population per dispensary	Number of patients treated	Number of patients per dispensary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	487	151,543	311	70 665,427	145,103	2,879,845	5,913
Bombay	337	125,144	371	18,901,123	56,086	1 710,219	5,074
Madras	496	141,189	280	35,630 440	71,835	4 048,329	8,161
Central Provinces	121	71,582	591	9,501,401	78,524	1 512,489	12,499
Punjab	265	110,667	417	20,860,913	78,720	3,241 543	12,232
North Western Provinces	331	107,507	324	46,905,085	141,707	3,635,480	10,983
Burma	99	171,430	1 731	7,605 560	76 820	754,458	7,620

As has been noted in previous reports, a principal cause of the comparatively low attendance in Bengal is the number and popularity of the local kobirajes and hakims, whose paid service are largely preferred by the people to the gratuitous services of the dispensaries So far as this is evidence of the prosperity and independence of the population of Bengal, and of their reluctance to avail themselves of charitable assistance when they are able to help themselves, it is a matter for satisfaction rather than regret. Colonel Hendley expresses himself as not unmindful of the claims of private practitioners, and rightly disclaims all idea of competing with them. At the same time he considers that the charitable dispensaries have not yet reached all those for whom they are intended, and ascribes the reluctance to attend of those who would otherwise do so as in part due to the low standard of accommodation and the want of additional comforts in them The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals does not lose sight of the fact that the proportionate expenditure on patients is considerably higher in Bengal than in most other provinces, and his remarks on this subject contained in a circular addressed by him to all Civil Surgeons deserve quotation They are as follows —

"In nine cases out of ten it is not so much to want of money as to want of persistance and ingenuity that the bad condition of our hospitals is to be attributed. A good Surgeon

who is possessed of tact, skill and enthusiasm, as a rule, will soon be able to indoctrinate others with some of his zeal, and at all events be able to make a number of small improvements which will add to the popularity of his dispensary and increase the comfort of the people under his care It does not take much money to put up a few pictures in a ward, to whitewash the lower panes of a window so as to prevent passers by from looking into the room, to make a pathway across a swampy compound, to erect screens so that women may be seen in privacy, to cleanse walls and floors, nor does it lower the Hospital Assistant's dignity or even his influence to be courteous to all and polite to women or kind to children "

There can be no question as to the soundness of these eminently practical remarks, and no doubt that the method suggested in them must do much towards raising the attendance in the Bengal dispensaries to its proper level The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly commends them to the officers in charge of dispensaries and hospitals throughout the province These may seem small matters, but it is these little acts of consideration and thoughtfulness for the comfort of the patient, that add, out of all proportion to their apparent value to the attractiveness of a hospital

7 *Indoor patients* —The number of dispensaries which offered indoor relief, the number of beds provided, and the daily average of indoor patients is as follows —

	Dispensaries for indoor patients	Number of beds provided	Daily average of indoor patients
1	2	3	4
1896	192	3,0[illegible]7	1,898
1897	201	3,247	2,227
1898	203	3,311	1,868

The decrease in 1898 was due to the plague scare The reasons noted by Colonel Hendley for the comparatively low general attendance at dispensaries have particular force as regards indoor attendance Special attention has been given to the questions of providing pauper wards and of attaching to dispensaries free quarters for the relatives of patients, both of which were noticed on in the last triennial Resolution In accordance with the remarks therein contained, enquiries have been made into both matters As regards the provision of pauper and moribund wards, it is pleasant to note that great advances have been made, and that all the improvements of which finances would permit have been provided Want of funds, however, has prevented much being done towards providing accommodation for relatives of patients Until much more has been effected to increase the comforts of the patients themselves, those of their relatives must for the present remain in the background The question of abolishing indoor treatment in outlying dispensaries where in-patients cannot be treated as they should be, has been considered and rejected, on the ground that any indoor accommodation is better than none and that where defects exist, the defects themselves, and not the boon conferred by indoor treatment, should be got rid of

8 *Diseases treated* —The following table shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at dispensaries during the three years under review, with the corresponding total mortality among the general population —

	Small pox	Cholera	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Malarial fevers	Diseases of the spleen	Skin diseases	Eye and ear diseases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cases treated, 1896—8	515	37,659	4,58,201	15,70,880	3,17,563	11,75,170	[illegible]
Total mortality among general population during 1896—98	47,912	1,88,091	1,38,912	48,58,840			

These statistics have been obtained from the collation of figures in the now amalgamated offices of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner, and have been corrected from the later figures received in the separate report of the latter on sanitation It will be seen that only a very small percentage of cholera and small pox cases are taken to dispensaries for treatment The largest number of admissions, as is natural, is due to malarial fevers In this connection it is noticeable that during the period under review the quantity of quinine sold at post offices fell from 31,867 packets in 1896 to 27,905 in 1897 and 24,295 in 1898 This subject is engaging the special attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals

9. *Surgical operations.*—The division of operations into "major" and "minor" which was followed in previous reports has now been abolished under the orders of the Government of India The consensus of professional opinion in the province is that the present system of classification is in several ways defective, and that opinion is now being considered by the Government of India The progress made during the last three years is shown by the following statement —

	Number of operations
1896	124,067
1897	135,605
1898	137,123
Average 1893 to 1895	105,710

Large as has been the increase in the number of operations during the present period, it still remains far below that in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Colonel Hendley does not accept the explanation which is frequently given that the inhabitants of Bengal are averse to surgical operations, and ascribes the comparatively low figures in Bengal to lack of attention on the part of medical subordinates to this branch of work. The remarks contained in his circulars and inspection notes which are annexed to the report show that he has given special attention to this subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the results with interest

In the selected list of surgical operations performed by individual officers, the list is headed among Civil Surgeons by Major T R Macdonald, I M S, with 419 operations, Lieutenant-Colonel A Tomes, I M S, with 413, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, I M S, with 406 Among Civil Assistant Surgeons Babu Bepin Vehary Gupta stands first with 482, and among Civil Hospital Assistants Babu Nibaran Chunder Sen and Babu Basanta Kumar Chakerbati performed 136 and 101 respectively

10 *Class and sex of patients*—The sexes of patients treated during the period under review are given as follows —

	Men	Women	Children	Total
1896	1,603,533	423,238	6,57,839	2,684,610
1897	1,711,742	458,670	6,63,700	2,834,112
1898	1,762,033	462,412	6,55,400	2,879,845
Total	5,077,308	1,344,320	1,976,939	8,398,567
Total for 1893, 1894, and 1895	3,901,382	1,060,813	1,729,562	6,691,757

The continuous rise in the number of females is particularly satisfactory, and shows clearly the increasing confidence of the people in the dispensaries The proportion of females is slightly lower in 1898 than in the previous year, owing to the credence given to rumours that Government plague measures in some way affected the honour and safety of women. Even in this year, however, there is an increase in the total numbers treated. The number of Hindus treated in 1898 was 1,735,605 as against 1,059,108 Musalmans

11. *Finance*—The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the last three years —

	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4
Income	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Cash balance on 1st January	25,497 3 10	27,048 13 5	42,428 15 11
From Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	45 810 9 4	48,157 9 3	61 370 8 2
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants)	6,316 9 9	7,150 15 7	7,832 1 7
As registers and forms	4 635 0 7	6 413 8 10	6 979 11 4
As European medicines	1,850 7 8	2,545 3 2	2,756 1 8
For diet, including police cases	4,556 9 9	6,331 3 1	6,523 2 2
Sale of medicines supplied by Government			
Special allowances given by Government	7 716 10 1	14,188 3 2	12,844 5 10
Total	70,904 15 2	83 786 11 1	97,305 14 9
From local or other funds—			
Local funds	2,24,444 2 5	2,59,516 11 5	2,47,107 9 2
Municipal funds	2,04,291 12 7	2,23,452 7 5	1,86 124 7 1
Interest on investment	39 484 13 10	34,267 8 9	45,240 9 4
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	26,833 12 5	37,804 3 4	23,129 1 7
Subscriptions—			
From Europeans	21 578 5 3	26,684 8 6	23,416 9 10
Do Natives	2,30,699 6 4	2,24,641 12 9	2,34,974 10 8
For diet (by paying patients, &c)	1,930 9 7	1,713 3 1	1,611 1 9
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	683 2 3	1,465 4 6	464 11 3
Miscellaneous receipts	8,971 12 6	10,197 6 2	12,669 13 3
Total income	8,55,320 0 2	9,30,578 10 5	9 14,473 8 7
Expenditure			
Paid by Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers Nursing establishment	46,428 9 4	48,290 7 8	61,580 8 2
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c	3 293 2 8	3,577 14 5	3,376 11 5
Menial servants	3,204 5 1	3 894 13 2	4,555 6 2
Paid from local sources—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	2,44,262 3 11	2,55,719 15 9	2,57,571 7 3
Nursing establishment	5,543 15 8	6,259 13 3	4,121 4 5
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c	54 757 3 10	58 589 4 2	59,878 1 7
Menial servants	58 623 0 8	65,551 2 11	64,970 7 5
On bazar medicines	19,842 6 9	20 028 8 0	18,696 6 7
„ Europe medicines	1,15,446 14 1	1,20,398 14 2	1,30,493 12 11
„ diet	78 222 8 5	1,06,680 10 8	80,605 12 10
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government)	60,025 5 6	69,264 7 5	67,845 3 4
On buildings or repairs	97,905 11 2	1,07,714 2 5	84,436 3 4
Invested during the year	41,818 4 1	24,212 5 0	30,967 11 5
Total expenditure	8,29 372 11 2	8,90,202 7 0	8 69,399 0 10
Cash balance on 31st December	25,947 5 0	40,376 3 5	45,074 7 9

The main sources of income are of course contributions from local funds and private subscriptions Of these, the former has already been noticed. As regards subscriptions. Colonel Hendley now renews a suggestion previously made by Dr Harvey in 1894, that subscriptions for special objects tending to

the improvement of comfort in dispensaries should be kept distinct from the fund administered by the local managing authorities, and should be administered solely by the Civil Surgeons

He bases this proposal on the fact that in many cases private subscriptions to a dispensary show a falling off after it has been taken over by a Municipality, the reason given being that people are unwilling to pay twice, once in the form of subscriptions, and once in the form of taxation, for the same charity, and that they consider that their subscriptions, intended by them for a special charitable purpose, are merely applied to the relief of local taxation Colonel Hendley's proposal has been separately submitted, and is now engaging the attention of Government

In the meantime it may be remarked that though in some cases there has undoubtedly been a falling off in subscriptions of the nature indicated, still their total amount in 1898 was higher than it has ever been before, and aggregated in that year over 2½ lakhs The income derived from subscriptions in the North-Western Provinces is slightly over 1 lakh, and after making all due allowances for the difference that exists between the two provinces in wealth and population, it cannot be said that the standard of charity in Bengal is unduly low On one point in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor is altogether unable to agree with the Inspector General. Referring to the maintenance of private dispensaries by wealthy individuals Colonel Hendley says —

> 'These are not charitable institutions, but such as it is either incumbent on such persons from their position to maintain for their tenants, servants, or employés or which they desire to keep up for their own convenience In all these cases the individual is under the same obligation as, and takes the place of, Government The inclusion of such expenditure under the heading of 'Subscriptions' is likely to lead to a false impression of the amount of charity which prevails in the province "

The Lieutenant Governor cannot share this view He has frequently had much pleasure in publicly acknowledging the munificence of the landed nobility and wealthy classes in this respect, and would on no account wish to convey to them the impression that their generous donations are not received in the spirit in which they are offered Charity is, it is true, an obligation incumbent upon all alike, but all do not equally appreciate the obligation, and the greater credit is due to those who do

Deducting the amount invested there was an increase of expenditure of Rs 66,953 in 1896 and of Rs 78,435 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs 27,558 in 1898 Under the head of "Diet" there was an increase of Rs 9,484 in 1896 and of Rs 28,408 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs 26,094 in 1898 The variations are accounted for by the famine of 1896-97

The amount spent on European medicines rose by Rs 1,743 in 1896, by Rs 4,952 in 1897 and by Rs 10,094 in 1898 The large increase in 1898 was due to the purchase of new surgical implements and appliances The system introduced in 1894 of obtaining the supply of medical stores from Messrs Burgoyne Burbidge and Company, of London, and tinctures and other preparations from Calcutta has been generally approved by Civil Surgeons, but has not led to the decrease in expenditure which was anticipated in the last Resolution

12 The office of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals was held during the three years by Colonel G. C Ross, from 1st to 27th January 1896 and from 9th May 1896 to 2nd February 1897, by Colonel G Hutcheson, from 28th January 1896 to 8th May 1896, by Colonel B Franklin, from 3rd February 1897 to 27th March 1897, by Colonel J. H Newman, from 30th March 1897 to 9th April 1898, and by Colonel T. H Hendley from 10th May 1898 to date

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Hendley and his predecessors for the care and attention that they have bestowed upon the administration of dispensaries, and to Colonel Hendley in particular for the present very interesting report. The Lieutenant Governor also wishes to express his appreciation of the work done by the Civil Surgeons and the subordinate medical staff, whose skill and energy have led to the general improvement which has been made in the period under review, and on whom Sir John Woodburn relies for its continuance in the future

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th August 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 91, Kalna 3 37, Katwa 3 89, Raniganj 1 21 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues briskly Standing crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17½	per rupee
Kalna	15½	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 49, Rampur Hat 92 Weather seasonable Transplantation of paddy nearly over Sugarcane not doing well Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Rampur Hât 17 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1 67, Vishnupur 19 Weather very hot and generally cloudy Transplantation of rice almost over. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported Fodder and water sufficient Rice is selling at 17¾ seers at Bankura and 17⅞ seers at Vishnupur

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 69, Contai 1 09, Tamluk 1 29, Ghatal 1 85 Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favourable, and of *aus* in the Sadar subdivision Transplantation of winter paddy going on briskly It is retarded in Sabang and parts of Tamluk and Contai, fields being under water In Contai rain having stopped, much of excessive water has been drained off and transplanting of rice resumed Grass-hoppers reported from Debra, and cattle-disease from Salbani Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Contai	17	
Tamluk	13½	
Ghatal	17	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 1 14, Serampore 1 28, Jahanabad 1 84 Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues Jute and *aus* reported to have been damaged in places by excessive rain Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee

Howrah—Rainfall at Sadar 1 84, Ulubaria 2 30 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers Transplantation of *aman* going on Some newly-transplanted seedlings reported to have been damaged by excessive rainfall in thana Amta Prospects fair Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 43, Barasat 2 10, Basirhat 1 49, Diamond Harbour 87 Weather hot Prospects of standing crops still unchanged Transplantation of *aman* is going on on high lands and on the lands whence the water has subsided No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	CH	
Sadar	13 to 17	0	per rupee
Barasat	15	8	
Basirhat	18	4½	
Diamond Harbour	14	8	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 43, Kushtia 1 45, Meherpur 53, Chuadanga 71 Ranaghat 3 33 Weather hot and cloudy Transplantation of *aman* still going on Harvesting of *aus* has commenced in places Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	CH	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee.
Kushtia	17	0	
Meherpur	14	8	
Chuadanga	14	12	
Ranaghat	14	10	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 24, Jangipur 3 02, Kandi 2 87 Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* is going on Transplantation of *aman* still continues Indigo and mulberry doing well Sugarcane is not doing well Paddy is reported to be under water in some places on account of excessive rain and floods No cattle disease reported Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18¼	

Jessore—Rainfall at Sadar 3 27, Jhenida 2 30, Magura 2 67, Narail 1 04, Bangaon 1 79 Weather cloudy and rainy at intervals Harvesting of *aus* paddy has commenced in some places Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on Prospects of crops tolerable Insects are gradually disappearing No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	15	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 30, Bagirhat 3 12, Satkhira 2 31 Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional rain Transplantation of *aman* going on Insects still damaging paddy to some extent Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Rampal Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	18	9	per rupee
Bagirhat	18	0	
Satkhira	17	8	

Rajshahi—Rainfall at Sadar 1 64, Nator 2 18, Naugaon 2 02 Prospects of standing crops reported fair, but heavy rain and floods causing damage to *bhadoi* and jute crops Cattle-disease reported from one village in thana Lalpur Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Dinajpur—Average rainfall 2 25 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing Cattle disease reported from two thanas Fodder and drinking-water plentiful Common rice 17½ seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9 04, Alipur Duars 5 60 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and cutting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Prospects favourable Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 3 04, Kalimpong 2 84, Siliguri 6 35 Weather seasonable *Hills—Bhutta*, *chota marua*, and *bhadoi* paddy progressing, *haimanti* paddy and *bara marua* being transplanted *Terai—Jamira* paddy being reaped, *haimanti* paddy being transplanted, *bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane being cut Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	11	per rupee
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 76, Gaibanda 1 19, Nilphamari 2 36, Kurigram 2 33 Weather seasonable Transplantation of winter rice and cutting of jute going on Prospects good Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka

Bogra—Average rainfall 2 95 Cutting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *aman* continue Prospects good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee

Pabna—Rainfall at Sadar 3 23, Sirajganj 2 81 Weather hot and rainy Prospects of crops good Price of common rice 16¼ seers per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 59, Manikganj 17, Munshiganj 37, Narainganj 36 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair No cattle disease. Fodder available Common rice 18 seers per rupee

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 62, Goalundo 61 Weather seasonable *Aus* being reaped Prospects of crops fair. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 08 Weather hot Prospects of crops fair except for insects in places Sowing of *aman* paddy continues Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 45, Brahmanbaria 1 57, Chandpur 79 Weather seasonable Cutting of jute and *aus* paddy continues *Aman* paddy doing well Insects have disappeared Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 10, Feni 3 11 Prospects fair Transplantation of *aman* going on Slight cattle disease reported from Chagalnaiya Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice, *aman* 17 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee

Chittagong.—Rainfall 61 Weather seasonable *Aus* being reaped and *aman* cultivated Prospects good Common rice 15 seers per rupee Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 69, Bihar 38 Barh 59, Dinapore 1 01, Bikram 2 12, Hilsa 75 Transplantation of paddy going on Water gradually subsiding Fodder and water for cattle sufficient Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 15, Jahanabad 86, Aurangabad 05, Nawada 82 Transplantation of paddy continues *Bhadoi* seriously damaged Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 58, Buxar 1 09, Bhabua nil, Sasaram 1 42 *Bhadoi* nearly all damaged Sunshine has done good to the remaining crop in the Buxar subdivision Twenty two cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sasaram subdivision Fodder and water abundant

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 90, Siwan 1 46, Gopalganj 1 38 Weather bright and clear Transplantation of paddy going on Prospects of *bhadoi* slightly improved by fine weather Average prices—common rice 13 15 seers and *makai* 21 11 seers per rupee

Champaran Rainfall at Motihari 1 14, Bettiah 5 60, Barharwa 3 30, Bagaha 6 84, Ramnagar 8 16 Excessive rain continued to damage *bhadoi* crops Lowland crops are under water in places Transplantation of paddy progressing rapidly Weeding of *bhadoi* going on Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 22 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 15, Hajipur 1 22, Sitamarhi 2 92 Transplantation of paddy going on *Bhadoi* crops damaged by incessant rain Prices are—Common rice 11 seers, wheat 16 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 18 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 50, Samastipur 1 75, Madhubani 2 41 Weather sultry and cloudy with occasional showers of rain Transplantation of paddy is still in progress Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on The cessation of the continuous rain has been beneficial Common rice selling at Sadar 12 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 67, Begusarai 50, Jamui 3 24 Weather hot with occasional showers Transplantation of winter rice going on Harvesting of *makai* commencing *Bhadoi* crops almost ruined by excessive rain Continued break in the rains may possibly help to a partial revival Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr . .	12	per rupee
Begusarai	13	
Jamui ...	13	

Bhagalpur.—Weather generally sunny. Rainfall at Sadar 03, Banka 1 09, Madhipura 2 69, Supaul 5 31 The break in the rains, if continued, is likely to improve the *bhadoi* prospects Sugarcane doing well Fodder plentiful Stray cases of cattle-disease reported. Prices rising

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 18, Kishanganj 1 86, Araria 2 85 Weather seasonable The break in the rains has much benefited the paddy on low lands and facilitated the harvesting of early-sown *bhadoi* and jute Winter rice being transplanted No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar .	15	per rupee
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 88, Shibganj 88, Gajol 3 42 Heavy rain and flood causing damage to low land *bhadoi* paddy Winter rice being transplanted Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas —Weather hot and sultry Prospects of paddy good *Makai* much damaged Some cattle-disease. Average price of common rice 14¾ seers and of Indian-corn 21½ seers per rupee

Cuttack —Rainfall at Sadar 2 09, Jajpur 1 10, Kendrapara 4 29, Banki 1 09 Weather hot and seasonable *Sarad* jute, and sugarcane growing *Beali* in ear and being damaged by insects in some places Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch	
Cuttack	16	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore —Rainfall at Sadar 98 Sugarcane thriving well Re-ploughing of *sarad* going on Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak Fodder and water sufficient

Angul —Rainfall at Angul 1 inch, Bisipara 4 46 More rain urgently needed in Angul, where field-work has been retarded In Khondmals the last week's rain has done much good Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Angul and 15 seers at Khondmals

Puri —Rainfall at Sadar 2 08, Khurda 3 92 More rain badly wanted Puddling of *sarad* much delayed *Beali* damaged to some extent in the Sadar subdivision State of *mandia*, sugarcane, and other miscellaneous crops good Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease continues in some parts Price of common rice stationary

Hazaribagh —Rainfall at Sadar 2 03, Giridih 96 Weather hot Transplanting in progress Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Ranchi —Rainfall 31 Weather hot and fair Transplanting of paddy retarded Rain badly wanted Rice sells at Ranchi 14 seers per rupee and in the interior 18 seers Health of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau —Rainfall 37 Weather hot and cloudy Prospects of paddy and *bhadoi* (except *makai*) good No cattle-disease Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee

Manbhum —Rainfall at Sadar 1 14, Gobindpur 1 64 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops generally good Cattle disease reported from thanas Chas, Gobindpur and Tundi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum —Rainfall 2 77 Rain generally sufficient except in Kolhan Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee

General Summary —There has been general but comparatively moderate rain during the week A break has now set in and has been very beneficial to the transplantation of winter rice In parts of Orissa and Ranchi, however, the transplantation is retarded for want of sufficient rain The *bhadoi* crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions have been seriously damaged, and the present break may help to a partial revival only Reports of the sugarcane crop are good except in parts of Lower Bengal, where it has suffered from excessive rain The harvesting of early rice and jute is going on Cattle-disease continues in some districts Fodder is generally abundant There was a rise in the price of common rice in the districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, elsewhere it was practically stationary

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 8th August 1899

THE following statement is published for general information

F A SLACK,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

REVENUE DEPT,

The 7th August 1899

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, &c, in the

Prices per maund of 40

No	Marts	[illegible]	Common rice (Oryza sativa)	Wheat (Triticum sativum)	Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	Jowar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare)	Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana)	Gram, chana, cholla, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)	Indian corn or maize (Zea Mays)	Arhar dal or Tur (Cajanus Indicus)	Linseed	Mustard and rape seed	Til or jinjli seed
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1	Calcutta	5 1 8	3 4 1	3 1 [illegible]	2 4 1	2 2 0	2 10 5		2 7 1	1 11 11	3 3 4	4 0 5	3 15 2	3 15 10
2	Burdwan	3 10 3	2 12 3	(f) 3 2 6					2 7 2		3 2 4		3 12 6	
3	Midnapore	3 7 1	2 10 11									3 9 8	Black mustard 4 3 10; White mustard (d) 4 13 10; Rapeseed 3 4 5	
4	Pabna	6 5 0*	2 10 4	2 12 6					2 6 6		2 [illegible] 1	3 6 10	3 10 10	
5	Rangpur	4 15 6	2 1[illegible] [illegible]	3 10 6					2 8 0	1 13 4	4 8 2		4 1 1	
6	Dacca	3 10 9	2 12 3	2 15 3	1 8 8				2 11 4		3 0 2			
7	Chittagong	[illegible] 14 10	3 0 9						3 6 10		(i) 4 4 6		3 14 10	
8	Patna	3 0 0	2 4 4	2 3 2	1 6 8	(g) 1 8 7		(k) 1 3 0	1 11 4	1 6 1	(f) 1 11 6	3 2 0	3 6 4	3 6 10
9	Muzaffarpur	5 7 7	2 15 7	2 8 8	(c) 1 10 4			(b) 1 8 5	(a) 1 11 7	1 11 4	2 12 6			
10	Bhagalpur	3 4 5	2 8 9	2 7 8	1 9 0				1 15 4	1 5 4	2 2 1	3 12 0	3 10 10	
11	Cuttack	3 8 9	2 8 1	3 7 6					Biri or kalai 2 6 9		2 1 0		4 1 0	3 6 10
12	Ranchi	4 3 2	2 12 8	4 10 3	2 10 11				2 12 2		4 4 1	3 1 0	3 4 4	

* The price shown is for the best kind of table rice which is imported
(a) Average of prices returned for 14 fortnights only
(b) Ditto ditto for 15 ditto
(c) Ditto ditto for 1 fortnight only
(d) Ditto ditto for 20 fortnights only
(e) Ditto ditto for 22 ditto
(f) Ditto ditto for 23 ditto
(g) Ditto ditto for 2 ditto

DEPT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,
The 17th June 1899

undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899

standard seers

Sugar (raw)	Cotton, cleaned	Jute	Ghi (clarified butter)	Tobacco leaf	Hides (cow)	Grass	Straw	Jute stalks	Iron	Firewood	Salt	MARTS
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
5 1 4	16 2 0	4 9 10	33 9 4	6 0 8	Per 100 pieces 215 0 0	(a) 0 13 7	(i) 0 11 3		5 6 11	0 7 0	Panga 3 6 1	1 Calcutta
5 2 2	15 2 0		82 5 0				(a) 0 5 5		(c) 6 0 0	0 8 0	Crushed 3 6 10	2 Burdwan
5 6 10	18 0 0		(c) 35 12 4	Madhukhali (f) 5 12 1; Pulta 7 7 7	Per piece uncleaned 1 6 10; Cleaned 1 11 2		(i) 0 2 9		1 5 8	0 3 10	Panga 3 10 5; Crushed (l) 3 7 6	3 Midnapore
4 3 9	22 13 4	3 11 0	48 1 0	7 3 3			0 13 2		7 8 0	0 1 0	Panga 3 14 3	4 Pabna
5 12 8		3 7 10	36 4 0	6 15 10		(h) 0 5 9	(l) 0 7 6		6 9 0	(e) 0 5 9	Panga 4 0 8	5 Rangpur
5 13 4	-	3 12 3	40 4 0	6 7 4	Per maund 25 0 0	(a) 0 4 0			5 0 0	0 5 0	Panga 3 11 6	6 Dacca
5 5 3	13 7 8		40 4 0	10 0 8	20 0 0				5 0 0		Panga 3 9 7	7 Chittagong
3 3 8	12 15 8	3 1 6	39 0 8	3 0 0		0 4 6	(l) 0 1 7		3 0 0	0 5 2	Panga 3 8 1	8 Patna
(m) 3 5 10			31 8 9	10 0 0					8 0 1	0 4 0	Panga 3 11 1	9 Muzaffarpur
3 13 9	15 14 3		34 6 9	4 7 6					5 2 2	0 5 11	Panga 3 12 9	10 Bhagalpur
5 3 8	21 8 0		34 13 6	4 10 0	25 0 0	(n) 0 8 11	(n) 0 7 5		4 8 0	0 4 7	Karkach 3 1 1	11 Cuttack
4 10 9	18 10 10		34 12 3	10 8 0	Per piece (e) 1 1 9	0 3 1	Not fixed		5 11 0	0 4 0	Panga 4 1 1	12 Ranchi

(h) Average of prices returned for 13 fortnights only
(i) Ditto ditto for 1 ditto
(j) Ditto ditto for 19 ditto
(k) Ditto ditto for 5 ditto
(l) Ditto ditto for 17 ditto
(m) Ditto ditto for 12 ditto
(n) Ditto ditto for 11 ditto

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	Districts	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice best sort: Present return	Rice best sort: Next preceding return	Rice best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	Burdwan Division															
1	Burdwan	19 0	20 0	11 0				14 0	14 0	8 14	16 0	16 8	12 0			..
2	Birbhum	16 0	16 0	12 0				14 4	15 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 12			
3	Bankura	13 12	13 12	12 0				12 8	12 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	14 0			..
4	Midnapore	16 0	13 0	10 0				12 8	13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	12 8			
5	Hooghly	13 0		10 0				7 8	8 0	7 8		15 0	10 13			
6	Howrah							12 0	12 4	9 0	15 0	14 8	10 12			...
	Presidency Division															
7	24 Parganas							8 0	10 4	8 0	12 1	13 4	10 0			
8	Calcutta	12 4	13 0	11 4	17 12	17 12	11 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia	16 0	17 12	12 4	29 1	29 1	13 5	7 4	7 4	6 2	14 14	16 9	11 3			
10	Murshidabad	Jam[illegible] 18 0 Ganj[illegible] 16 0	20 0 18 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	12 0	14 8	10 0	15 0	18 8	13 4			
11	Jessore	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	12 8	12 4	10 0	16 0	18 12	12 0			..
12	Khulna							13 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	13 0			
	Rajshahi Division															
13	Rajshahi	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 0	33 12	21 0	12 12	13 8	6 0	15 0	16 8	11 10		..	
14	Dinajpur	14 12	13 0	12 12	17 12-3	17 12-3		11 4	12 0	9 9 3/	16 12	18 0	13 0		..	
15	Jalpaiguri	12 0	13 0	11 0				5 0	5 0	4 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	..		
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	10 8			..
17	Rangpur	14 0	12 8	9 0				8 8	9 0	7 0	15 0	17 0	11 0			...
18	Bogra	12 0	12 0	15 0				13 0	12 0	9 15	18 0	21 0	12 12		..	...
19	Pabna	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 12	17 4	12 0			
	Dacca Division															
20	Dacca	14 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	42 8	18 4	12 0	13 0	9 4	19 0	19 0	10 8		..	
21	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0		16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0			
22	Faridpur	28 0	23 0		51 0	49 0		7 0	7 0	5 6	19 0	19 0	10 0			
23	Backergunge							15 0	15 0	11 0	15 12	15 12	11 4		..	.

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga or karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch) Raniganj 10½ seers (panga)
B At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10¼ seers, Jahanabad 10¾ seers
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chetla 10 seers 8 chittacks, Barasat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 10 chittacks
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 11½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 12 seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), Ranaghat 12¼ seers (crushed)
I At Lalbagh the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9¾ seers Narail 10 seers Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

…ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

…AJRA OR CUMBU (…ennisetum typhoideum.) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine Corocana) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	...				...
...					
				...	...
		...			...
...				...	
3 0	14 8	12 4	...	...	...
	...	...			...
...	...				...
...	...			...	
...	...				
...					...
...			...	...	...
...	...	...	...		
...		...	13 0	13 0	13 8
	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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…istricts of Bengal on the 31st July 1899.

Salt (retail)	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS — Salt: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	DISTRICTS	Number.	
…	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	BENGAL		
8	11 8	11 0	Crushed 3 3 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	Burdwan	1	BURDWAN DIVISION
8	10 8	9 12	Karkatch 3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	Birbhum	2	
0	10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura	3	
4	11 0	10 0	Panga 3 8 0	3 10 (	3 14 0	Midnapore	4	
0	10 0	10 0	Crushed 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly	5	
8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 (	3 10 0	Howrah	6	
0	11 0	10 8	Panga 3 6 0	3 6 (	3 8 0	24 Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION
0	11 0	10 0	Panga 3 6 0	3 6 (	3 7 0	Calcutta	8	
10	11 10	11 3	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
12	10 8	10 4	Karkatch 3 10 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	Murshidabad	10	
2	9 2	9 2	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore	11	
0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 (	3 12 0	Khulna	12	
12	9 12	9 0	Panga 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 4 0	Rajshahi	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur	14	
0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
0	8 0	8 0	Panga 4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling	16	
8	8 8	8 0	Rora 4 10 0	4 11 0	5 0 0			
0	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	
5	10 5	9 15	Panga 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 4	Bogra	18	
12	9 12	9 12	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna	19	
0	10 0	10 8	Panga 3 10 0	3 10 (	3 12 0	Dacca	20	DACCA DIVISION
0	10 0	9 8	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh	21	
0	10 0	9 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Faridpur	22	
0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge	23	

…lt per rupee are —Bagerhat 9 seers, Satkhira 11¼ seers.
…lt per rupee are —Nator 14 seers, Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks
…lt is 8 seers per rupee
…eong 8 seers per rupee.
…ions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
…¼ seers per rupee
…t the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers, Manikganj
…tkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
…alt per rupee are —Kishorganj 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari
… In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers.
… In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	Districts	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL—concluded	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	Chittagong Division															
24	Tippera							10 0	10 0	8 0	17 13	18 5	10 0			
25	Noakhali							12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	11 0			
26	Chittagong							13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 8			
	BIHAR															
	Patna Division															
27	Patna	18 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	23 0	13 0	15 0	11 8	15 0	17 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	24 0
28	Gaya	18 0	19 0	11 8	32 0	31 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 8	13 8	20 0	22 0	18 8
29	Shahabad	17 8 & 18 0	18 0 & 19 0	14 0	23 0	26 0 & 27 8		8 0 & 10 0	8 0 & 9 0	7 0	12 8 & 14 0	14 0 & 16 0	12 0			
30	Saran	17 8	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 8	12 8			
31	Champaran	16 8	16 8	15 0	24 8	24 0	25 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	13 0	13 8	11 8			
32	Muzaffarpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	24 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	12 0			
33	Darbhanga	16 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 8	7 0	6 0	11 8	12 0	11 0			
	Bhagalpur Division															
34	Monghyr	17 0	18 0	16 4⅗				9 8	11 0	7 5	10 10	12 0	11 4⅗			
35	Bhagalpur	17 12	17 12	15 4	26 8	28 0	21 2	10 12	12 0	11 2	13 14	15 12	13 14			...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	20 0	18 0	16 0				12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0			
37	Malda (English Bazar)	20 0	20 0	15 0				10 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	12 0			
38	Sonthal Parganas	13 0	13 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	17 0	13 0			
	ORISSA															
	Orissa Division															
39	Cuttack	15 2	15 2	9 3				10 8	10 8	9 3	16 7	16 7	13 2			
40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0			
41	Puri	12 7	12 0	7 14				7 14	7 14	8 0	17 12	15 12	13 2	-		
	CHOTA NAGPUR															
	Chota Nagpur Division															
42	Hazaribagh	15 0	15 0	10 8	24 0	27 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	12 0			
43	Ranchi	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 13 0	6 0 to 11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 0	16 0	15 8 to 17 8	11 0 to 12 0		...	
44	Palamau	15 12	16 11	15 3	23 10	23 10	24 0	14 10	14 10	12 15	15 12	15 12	14 1		..	
45	Manbhum	15 8	11 0	12 0	20 0	25 0		11 8	12 8	9 0	16 8	18 0	13 0			
46	Singhbhum	16 0	16 0	8 0				16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0			

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chandpur 9 seers, Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
V At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10¼ seers, Bihar 9½ seers, Dinapore 10¼ seers
Y In the Jahanabad and Aurangabad subdivisions the price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Buxar return not received, Bhabua 10 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks, Gopalganj 12 seers 6 chittacks.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Hajipur 10 seers, Sitamarhi 9¾ seers.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 10 seers 6 chittacks.

f Bengal on the 31st July 1899—(concluded)

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoi eum*) Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Corocana*) Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt [retail]	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers — Salt — Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch		S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	R A P	BENGAL—*concluded*	
	..	...	...			)	10 0	8 0	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 7 $1\frac{1}{3}$	Tippera	24
						)	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali	25
						3	10 8	10 0	Panga 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong	26
												BIHAR.	
		..					11 0	11 0	Panga 3 8 0	3 7 6	3 9 0	Patna	27
							10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya	28
							10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad	29
							10 12	10 8	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran	30
							10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran	31
..							11 0	11 0	Panga 4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur	32
..	..		21 0	21 0	21 0		10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga	33
..		..			..		10 0	9 $15\frac{1}{4}$	Panga 3 8 3	3 8 3	3 11 3	Monghyr	34
	..	..					10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur	35
							10 8	10 8	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36
		20 0					9 8	8 0	Karkatch 4 2 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	Malda (English Bazar)	37
							10 0	9 8	Panga 3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0		
							10 0	8 8	Karkatch 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	Southal Parganas	38
												ORISSA	
							10 12	10 12	Karkatch 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack	39
	...		..				11 6	11 4	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 9 6	Balasore	40
							11 13	12 8	Karkatch 3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	Puri	41
												CHOTA NAGPUR	
			24 0	24 0	18 0		9 0	8 0	Panga 4 5 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	Hazaribagh	42
			32 0	28 0	32 0		9 0	9 0	Panga 4 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Ranchi	43
			23 10	23 10	20 4		8 7	9 0				Palamau	44
					..		10 8	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Manbhum	45
..	..			..	..		7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum	46

Nos. 24–26: CHITTAGONG DIVISION. Nos. 27–33: PATNA DIVISION. Nos. 34–38: BHAGALPUR DIVISION. Nos. 39–41: ORISSA DIVISION. Nos. 42–46: CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

t per rupee are —Begusarai 11 seers Jamui 10 seers
per rupee are —Banka 10 seers, Madhipura 9 seers, Supaul 10 seers
subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
is 10 seers per rupee
lt per rupee are —Deoghur $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Godda 8 seers, Jamtara 11 seers

is the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee
rs per rupee
rs per rupee
seers 10 chittacks per rupee

eneral information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	Marts	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*)			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1	Calcutta	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	2 13 0	2 12 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 5 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	3 6 0			
3	Midnaporo	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	3 4 0						
4	Pabna	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 9 6	2 5 0	3 5 3	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3			-
5	Rangpur	4 4 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	4 0 0			-
6	Dacca	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 1 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0						
8	Patna	2 13 0	2 10 0	3 7 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 10 6	2 3 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 11 6
9	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	2 13 9	3 5 4	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	1 11 9	1 9 6	1 11 9
10	Bhagalpur	3 11 9	3 5 3	3 9 6	2 14 3	2 8 6	2 13 9	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 8 0	1 6 9	1 10 6
11	Cuttack	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 2 9	2 2 9	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 13 0			-
12	Ranchi	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 6 0 to 2 10 0	2 4 9 to 2 9 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 8 0 to 5 6 6	3 1 0 to 5 6 6	4 4 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1899

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)			Gram, Chana Chola, Kadalay, or Sanaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0				2 4 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...		..	..			..			1 11 0	1 11 0	2 10 0
..	—	.									..
...		..					..		1 10 3	1 10 3	2 8 6
...	..			...	...	...		..	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 12 0
...	...		...			..	...		2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0
..			..		...	...	...		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0
1 6 0	1 5 0	1 9 0		..	..	..	..		1 9 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
...		.		..		..		.	1 14 6	1 11 9	1 13 9
...			..	..					1 12 0	1 9 0	2 1 3
...	..	...	...		..	..	...	..	Piri or kalu 2 1 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
...	...	..		..	...	..	...	..	2 10 0	2 8 0 to 2 10 6	3 1 0

Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*)			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)			Linseed			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
		2 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0			...	4 1 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	..		...	..		3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0
									White mustard 4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0
									Rape seed 3 2 0	3 2 0	3 8 0
..	...		3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	..			3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
..	...	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	..		...			...
...		...	3 12 0	3 12 0		..	...	..	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0
1 5 6	1 2 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	..	3 6 6	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0
2 0 0	1 11 3	1 13 9	2 12 0	2 12 0	.	..		...	...	...	.
2 0 0	1 9 0	1 6 9	3 2 0	3 2 9		4 0 0	4 3 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0
...	.	...	1 11 6	1 11 6	2 5 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 6
...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	4 0 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 3 13 0

40 STANDARD SEERS

Til or jinjili seed			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	15 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...		{
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	24 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 14 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0		...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...		...	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
} ...	...	...	{ 4 7 0 to 5 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 6 0	} 5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	... {

REGISTERED No 99.]

No. 33 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 5th August, 1899.

Present

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*
The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR W B OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY
The Hon'ble MR. C. W BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E N BAKER
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C E BUCKLAND, C.I E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR T. W SPINK
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND, the Hon'ble MR HANDLEY, the Hon'ble MR SLACK, the Hon'ble MR APCAR, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, the Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN and the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE took their seats in Council

THE LALBAG SUB-DIVISION

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR asked —

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconveniences felt by the people residing within the jurisdiction of the old sub-division of Lalbag in the district of Murshidabad owing to the abolition of the said sub-division and to the transfer of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the thanas of Kalaynganj, now called Nabagram, and Sagardighi to the Kandi and Jangipur sub-divisions respectively, and to the orders recently passed by the District Magistrate withdrawing the powers hitherto been exercised without interruption for over four years by the Honorary Magistrates of Lalbag authorized to sit singly to take cognizance of offences on complaints and Police reports? Has the Government any intention to restore the Lalbag sub-division, and, if not, will the Government be pleased to re-transfer the jurisdiction over the thanas of Nabagram and Sagardighi to the Lalbag civil and criminal courts and to appoint a City Magistrate at Lalbag, or to order the Magistrate of Murshidabad to cancel the orders above referred to?

The Hon'ble MR BOLTON replied —

"The Lieutenant Governor took the opportunity of enquiring locally into the matter referred to by the Hon'ble Member during his recent visit to Murshidabad, and has come to the conclusion that the restoration of the Lalbag subdivision is the most suitable arrangement Steps will accordingly be taken to re-establish the subdivision, with jurisdiction over the area formerly attached to it."

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF ROAD CESS

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said —

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the income derived from road cess and the expenditure incurred from that fund, item by item, in respect of the several districts of Bengal for every year from 1892-93 to 1897-98?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied —

"I lay on the table a statement showing the income from Road Cess in each district for each of the years 1892-93 to 1895-96

"As regards expenditure 'incurred from that fund' the question is not clearly understood Under section 109 of the Cess Act of 1880, the receipts from Road Cess, after payment of the costs of assessment and collection, are payable to the District Fund, and there is no expenditure incurred specifically against them

"If the Hon'ble Member requires details of expenditure on public works incurred by District Boards, the figures will be collected, but the operation may take some time."

Statement of Road Cess Income and Road Cess Expenditure of the District Boards in Bengal from 1892-93 to 1895-96.

NAME OF DISTRICT	Receipts of Road Cess during the year, after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation				Total Cess expenditure, i e, expenditure on objects included in section 109, Act IX of 1880, including repayment of loans with interest			
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895 96	1892-93	1893-94	1894 95	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Burdwan Division								
Burdwan	1,25,412	1,27,692	1,28,845	1,15,779	1,88,084	1,65,793	1,63,142	1,83,900
Birbhum	50,351	50,137	65,602	70,287	52,862	41,720	63,712	66,553
Bankura	35,224	36,128	34,200	41,600	38 357	43,499	38,637	39,386
Midnapore	1,71,736	1,83,201	1,93,903	1,72,4 7	1,67,195	1 63,529	2,02,914	2,35,564
Hooghly	85,535	80,191	81,593	89,615	89,501	75,192	1,05,390	1,09,494
Howrah	42,858	42,301	37,619	40,407	39,328	47,276	47,072	47,273
Presidency Division								
24-Parganas	1,09,864	1,13,613	1,10,857	1,10,029	2,22,498	2,11,936	2,14,503	2,17,236
Nadia	58,021	69,088	77,190	70,930	68,396	67,518	87,502	82,287
Murshidabad	62,257	68,827	69,563	65,186	72,682	78,825	95,225	68,672
Jessore	80,352	86,496	83,878	77,655	1,32 775	1,19 113	1,25,840	1,19,726
Khulna	61,362	61,724	70,079	72,643	85,344	67,565	83,697	76,558
Rajshahi Division								
Rajshahi	80 882	91,323	98,295	95,189	86,715	78,631	78,727	83,905
Dinajpur	91,394	82,184	83,149	88,376	1,74,410	1,58,727	1,60,015	1,40,958
Jalpaiguri	54,051	44,935	43,250	53,249	1,45,492	1,59,537	1,14,[illegible]33	95,885
Rangpur	1,23,472	1,16,766	1,17,362	1,16,851	1,19,505	1,01,183	97,737	1,24,796
Bogra	50,148	49,033	60,827	58,162	52,873	40,909	56,261	77,434
Pabna	52,337	57,662	59,276	60,120	51,780	58,028	48,272	59,999
Dacca Division								
Dacca	1,02,342	81,062	91,575	99,213	96,577	94,059	89,117	91,787
Mymensingh	1,65,067	1,69,400	1,62,423	1,56,879	1,92,025	1,47,965	1,56,799	2,00,293
Faridpur	52,636	47,924	58,626	59,819	71,424	67,935	55,376	68,039
Backergunge	96,556	1,27,359	95,459	1,75,335	96,992	1,36,308	1,35,150	1,55,100
Chittagong Division.								
Tippera	1,04,408	91,340	1,01,959	95,706	52,377	71,011	61,253	48,199
Noakhali	76,204	66,832	76,614	76,618	97,348	81,468	64,834	94,300
Chittagong	82,270	82,202	78,479	75,186	85,214	49,339	87,390	99,340
Patna Division								
Patna	1,79,475	1,77,020	1,62,376	1,59,993	2,48,836	1,94,285	1,57,680	1,17,389
Gaya	2,44,780	2,00,983	2,15,107	1,90,155	2,19,673	2,91,288	1,81,805	2,37,7[illegible]6
Shahabad	1,75,448	1,66,345	1,62,088	1,70,122	1,53,006	2,83,411	1,67,536	1,46,049
Saran	1,83,378	1,75,124	1,51,566	1,81,429	1,57,559	1,59,198	1,97,014	1,76,557
Champaran	79 325	99,608	80,165	82,346	78,215	80,186	87,493	83,883
Muzaffarpur	2,12,680	1,83,763	1,85,333	1,94,483	1,90,277	2,29,433	2,04,284	2,35,231
Darbhanga	1,96,742	1,98,166	1,95,615	1,91,520	5,06,988	2,01,853	2,20,186	2,18,027
Bhagalpur Division								
Monghyr	1,46,[illegible]50	1,35,969	1,28,632	1,29,545	1,06,[illegible]09	1,46,526	1,55 386	1,52,550
Bhagalpur	1,28,823	1,19,760	1,31,554	1,17,595	2,07,767	1,08,070	1,03,888	1,62,236
Purnea	87,680	1,07,150	99,003	99,047	98,280	84,348	1,04,700	91,235
Malda	26,557	32,490	30,576	30,627	29,690	37,351	31,141	39,570
Orissa Division								
Cuttack	54,200	60,071	61,570	55,688	50,687	66,517	70,394	59,752
Balasore	34,273	34,6[illegible]6	31,701	33,624	51,230	36,848	33,374	32,374
Puri	31,526	32,209	31,840	32,076	28,129	25,050	19,544	29,315

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said —

Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the joint collection charges of the road and public works cesses for every year, from 1877-78 to 1898-99, and the amount of costs borne by the District Boards and the Provincial Revenues, respectively?

The Hon'ble MR BAKER replied —

"I lay on the table a statement giving the information asked for, so far as it is available For the first two years, 1877-78 and 1878-79, the amount debited to Local Funds was not shown separately and the figures cannot now be furnished The figures for 1898-99 are not yet fully available.

"The statement below shows the collection charges of the Road and Public Works Cesses —

	Total charges for collecting Road and Public Works Cesses	Amount debited to Government	Amount debited to District Funds
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1877-78	. .	10,270	.. ..
1878-79	.	12,923	.
1879-80	1,61,041	46,800	1,14,241
1880-81	1,73,146	46 800	1,26,346
1881-82	1,83,904	46,800	1,37,104
1882-83	2,35,201	46,800	1,88,401
1883-84	2,69,367	46,800	2,22,567
1884-85	2,34,253	46,800	1,87,453
1885-86	2,06,752	46,800	1,59,952
1886 87	2,25,560	46,800	1,78,760
1887-88	3,52,834	46,800	3,06,034
1888-89	3,23,363	46,800	2,76,563
1889-90	3,54,706	46,800	3,07,906
1890-91	4,25,216	46,800	3,78,416
1891-92	4,50,547	46,800	4,03,747
1892-93	3,14,743	46,800	2,67,943
1893-94	3,08,784	46,800	2,61,984
1894 95	2,92,445	46,800	2,45,645
1895-96	2,55,309	46,800	2,08,509
1896-97	2,88,963	46,800	2,42,163
1897-98	3,08,479	46,800	2,61,679

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN IN MYMENSINGH.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR asked —

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports which appeared in the *Indian Mirror* of the 22nd June last and the *Hitabadi* of 13th, 20th and 27th *Jaista* 1306 B S. and other newspapers regarding the outrages and assaults on women in the district of Mymensingh, and will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, it has taken in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied —

"The statements which appeared in the newspapers attracted the notice of the Government and reports were called for from the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner. There has been no marked increase in offences against women during the present year, but many cases have occurred in recent years, the crime having been prevalent in the district for a very long period During both Sir Charles Elliott's and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's administration orders were issued to ensure more effective investigation of cases and prosecution of offenders The Police have not since been remiss, and many convictions, accompanied by heavy sentences, have been secured. These punishments have presumably not been without effect on the bad characters, but further special action appears necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly sanctioned the deputation of Special Police Inspectors to the district, to assist the ordinary Police. These officers will take up all serious

cases reported, and the detection of crime will, it is hoped, be more prompt and effectual. They will also be utilised for enquiries as to the propriety of proceedings against desperate and dangerous characters under section 110 (*f*) of the Code of Criminal Proceedure."

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE MUFASSAL

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR asked —

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, district by district, showing the amount spent on account of the water supply in the mufassal and the number of wells and tanks excavated and re-excavated for the last 5 years?

The Hon'ble MR BAKER replied —

"I will lay on the table a statement showing the amount spent on water-supply by District Boards and Municipalities during the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98. The other figures asked for by the Hon'ble Member are not available."

SALARIES OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said —

Having regard to the sympathetic views entertained towards the ministerial officers by the Government, may I be permitted to ask whether the Government may be disposed to grant annual increment to the salaries of the ministerial officers, who are allowed under the present rules biennial increments? This arrangement, I venture to suggest, will not probably effect any appreciable alteration in the budget statement

The Hon'ble Mr BAKER replied —

"The views of this Government regarding the salaries of ministerial officers have been expressed on several occasions in this Council, and were stated again during the last budget debate It has already been explained that the sanction of the Government of India is required under the rules before any general measure of the kind contemplated can be undertaken Subject to such sanction, it is the Lieutenant Governor's desire to take up the question when financial conditions permit but His Honour does not consider that the conversion of biennial into annual increments would be an appropriate or economical method of dealing with it."

STATEMENT AS TO THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

THE Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"Gentlemen of the Council,—The first item on the list of agenda to-day is a statement—and it shall be a short statement—by the President as to the legislative business that will come before the Council during this session It is probable that later on in the session a Bill will be brought before you for consideration in regard to the appointment and remuneration of the establishment of Civil Court amins. That will be a short and simple Bill. Otherwise your time will be absorbed by the great and engrossing discussion regarding the Calcutta Municipal Bill Under ordinary circumstances it would have been our duty to-day to commence the discussion upon the Report of the Select Committee which presented its opinions last April As you all are aware, there has been received from the Government of India a grave and important despatch, in which the Government of India convey to us their opinion that there should be a material alteration in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta My answer to that as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is in your hands. To that answer I have nothing to add, and from that answer I have nothing to retract. It is now the business of the revived Select Committee to consider the recommendations which have been made to it by the Government of India The Select Committee will be re-constituted to-day, and it will be its business to go through the draft prepared by the Select Committee of April and to determine in what way changes are necessary to give effect to the views of the Government of India."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE Hon'ble MR BAKER moved that the Hon'ble Mr. MACKENZIE and the Hon'ble MR. APCAR be added to the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr BAKER also moved that the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE be re-appointed to the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER also moved that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration, with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which was published in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th July, 1899, and with instructions to report within two weeks He said.—

"The object of this motion is to enable the Select Committee to consider the views expressed by the Government of India in their letter No. 93 of the 17th June last, which have received the acceptance of the Local Government

"After the remarks that have fallen from His Honour the President, it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the proposals put forward by the Government of India Those proposals and the reasons for them have been before the Public since the 12th of last month, and are no doubt familiar to all Members of this Council They are four in number. Firstly, it is proposed to reduce the number of Ward Commissioners from 50 to 25, so that the Corporation shall consist of 50 Commissioners, of whom one half are elected at ward elections and one half are appointed by Government or nominated by special constituencies This plan follows generally the model of the Bombay Corporation. Secondly, it is proposed to follow the same model in respect of the constitution of the General Committee, and to provide that of the total number of 12 members, eight shall be elected by the entire Corporation and four shall be appointed by Government. Thirdly, it is proposed to enact provisions to secure that the proportion of the General Committee which is to be elected by the entire Corporation, shall be a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituents of the electoral body And fourthly, it is proposed to lay down rules for the appointment of Special and Sub-Committees which shall secure their being truly representative.

"These proposals, if adopted, will involve comparatively few changes in the Bill as now amended, and the Select Committee should have no difficulty in coming to a decision upon them within the time allowed

"There is, however, another point as to which I wish to say a few words, for although it arises directly out of the proposals of the Government of India, it is not expressly mentioned in the correspondence I refer to the initial arrangements for constituting the first body of Commissioners under the new Bill. It will be within the recollection of Members that the Select Committee proposed that the 25 Commissioners appointed by Government or nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Trust should all vacate their seats on the 1st April, 1900, the date on which it is expected that the Bill will come into force but that, at the instance of the members representing the Corporation, it was provided that the 50 elected Ward Commissioners under the present Act should retain their seats until 1st April, 1901, the date up to which they would have been entitled to sit if there were no change in the law. This arrangement was urged upon us with a view to avoid the trouble and expense of holding a fresh general election in advance of the usual date As the original Bill proposed no change in the number of the Commissioners, there seemed no good reason why the wishes of the representatives of the Corporation should not be acceded to and for this reason the Select Committee agreed to adopt them.

"But if, in accordance with the views of the Government of India, it is now decided to reduce the number of elected Commissioners to 25, it is no longer possible to allow the old Ward Commissioners to retain their seats when the new Act comes into force. They will have to vacate their seats, like the nominated Commissioners, and arrangements must be made to constitute an entire new body of Commissioners, who shall hold office from 1st April, 1900. As regards the nominated Commissioners, there is no difficulty. The Bill already provides for their appointment in advance of the necessary date, and no change is required. But as regards the elected Commissioners the matter is less simple We cannot hold an election under the new Act in advance of the due date, because under the Bill changes have been made in the procedure for holding elections The preparation of an election-roll has been made compulsory, and the compilation of this must be taken up in the month of September preceding the elections. These conditions could not, for obvious reasons, be carried out in respect of the first general election if that is held before the Act comes into general operation. It has accordingly been suggested that the first general election should be held in March, 1900, under the provisions of the present Act of 1888, with the proviso that each ward shall elect only one Commissioner instead of two, and each Commissioner so elected shall hold office under the new Act, from the 1st April, 1900, for the usual term of three years This is the solution of the difficulty which commends itself to Government as at present advised, and it will be laid before the Select Committee, with a view to the necessary amendments being made in the Bill Government, however, does not desire to bind itself to this plan, and if any Member has a better solution to offer, it will be open to the Committee to consider it"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I crave the indulgence of the Council, which I am sure will be extended to me by yourself, in consideration of the circumstance that I appear here for the first time to day, and because of the present juncture relating to the great and engrossing subject which Your Honour has referred to, namely, the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

"If I am in order, I desire to explain, in order that I may not be put into a false position, the reason why I ask for an adjournment of the Council to enable me to prepare myself to represent the interests I have come here to represent. Your Honour is aware that there have been circumstances that delayed my appointment as a Member of this Council being made, and as a matter of fact it was not made until the 18th July last I could not be expected before my appointment was made to begin to prepare myself for the consideration of the subjects to be brought before this Council I have found that my attention has been required to be given to an overwhelming mass of material which has occupied my time wholly I have been most anxious to learn what the course of business at this meeting would be, but I have for various reasons which are known to you, Sir, wholly failed to learn anything with certainty until Thursday last, and therefore I could not, I dared not, stop my study of the subject as a whole to give my mind to the preparation of any particular matter. I do not seek to attach blame to any one for my being left uninformed as to the business to be brought forward. I certainly have not, on my part, been remiss in any way, and the fact remains that I tried my best and I received no notice of the business until very lately. And, lastly, my attention was drawn to certain points of detail in the Bill which I have not had time to consider, but to which I have thought that I ought to give my attention with the view of proposing amendments to help the Council That distracted my attention and threw me back, and I am now in the position that I have not got the papers I require and I am not prepared If Your Honour desires that I should go on, I shall do so, but I shall be better able to do so if I am allowed an extension of time, and I shall be glad if you, Sir, will see your way to postpone the further consideration of the matter now before the Council to next Saturday. I leave myself entirely in your hands, feeling sure that every consideration will be shown to me, and that Your Honour will do what is right under the circumstances."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"Gentlemen,—I think it would be the wish of all of you that every reasonable consideration should be given to any Hon'ble Member of this Council, particularly to a newly-joined Member, who has described the difficulties of his position in the very feeling language in which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has described his difficulties to you. But I venture to think that the question upon which he and other Hon'ble Members of this Council wish to address us is, after all, however grave, not a very complicated or difficult subject. The issue before us at this moment is simply the proposal of the Government of India as to the alteration in the constitution of the Corporation. These are, as I have said, grave matters in which we are all deeply interested, and upon them there are very strong and differing opinions But the issue is not one which requires great study or extremely elaborate application. And therefore I think it will meet all purposes of Hon'ble Members of this Council if, in order to give time to finally prepare themselves upon an issue of this description, I adjourn the Council till Monday The Council is accordingly so adjourned"

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 7th August, 1899

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August, 1899

F. G WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

No. 483P —D.

POLITICAL—(Jails)

Dated Darjeeling, the 6th July 1899

RESOLUTION

READ—

Letter No 4306, dated 26th April 1898, from the Inspector-General of Jails, submitting the Annual Reports on the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1898.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1897 and 1896, and the orders of Government recorded thereon

The Report on the Reformatories for the year 1898 was received from the Inspector General of Jails in print on the 23rd May.

2 The two institutions had, on the last day of 1897, 554 inmates, of whom 212 were at Alipore and 342 at Hazaribagh The number of boys who were released, or transferred, or who died or escaped was 178, and the admissions were 92, the total number remaining at the end of the year being thus 468, of whom 194 were at Alipore and 274 at Hazaribagh Of these, 304 were Hindus and 148 Muhammadans, 15 belonged to aboriginal tribes, and 1 was a Native-Christian. The admissions during the year fell off largely, the figure for the previous year being 167 and the average for the five preceding years 135 The decrease was presumably due in a large measure to the use by Magistrates of the provisions of section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 Information on the subject is not, however, available, and the Commissioners of Divisions will be requested to furnish it in future, for incorporation in this report It is expected that, under the provisions just mentioned, the annual admissions into the Reformatories will be substantially reduced Rules were issued, under the Act, in February last, defining what youthful offenders should be sent to the Schools by the Courts and regulating the periods of their detention The number of releases from the institutions was considerably in excess of admissions, including the cases of 40 young boys whom the Government thought it desirable to release under section 14 of the Act, on account of their extreme youth. The Lieutenant-Governor will be obliged if the Commissioners will examine the records in recent admissions to see whether there are cases which might have been more suitably disposed of under section 31 The daily average number of boys was 203 98 at the Alipore School and 311 16 at the Hazaribagh School, as compared with 189 89 and 344 04 respectively in 1897 The general health of the boys was good, although there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, both in the number of admissions to hospitals and in the average number of sick, due, at Alipore, to epidemics of chicken-pox and influenza, and, at Hazaribagh, to an increase in cases of intermittent fever.

3. *Offences, Punishments, and Marks.*—The total number of offences recorded at Alipore was 217 against 222 in the previous year, and at Hazaribagh 173 against 248. In all, 95 boys, or 46 per cent of the daily average number of inmates, were punished during the year at Alipore, and 111 or 36 per cent at Hazaribagh. The Inspector-General reported on the marked divergence in regard to offences and punishments between the two schools which the Lieutenant-Governor commented on in the Resolution on the Report for 1897. The returns showed a continuous decrease in offences at Hazaribagh against a continuous increase at Alipore, and a much higher proportion of "serious" offences, with fewer punishments for such offences at Hazaribagh than at Alipore. The Inspector-General explained that the high proportion of "serious" offences at Hazaribagh was due to thefts of fruit in the garden and attempts to damage looms and otherwise obstruct the new industry of blanket-weaving which was then being introduced, and that the personal influence of Mr. Hill, who has had charge of the Reformatory for many years, probably enables him to maintain discipline with fewer punishments. The matter is

not of practical importance, as the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that there is no laxity in the management of either School, but the Inspector-General will probably be able to ensure a more uniform classification of offences for the future. Marks for good conduct were earned by 172 boys or 84 per cent. at Alipore, and by 295 boys or 80 per cent at Hazaribagh. Marks are awarded weekly and entitle the boys to a small money gratuity, half of which may be spent in small luxuries, such as fruits and sweetmeats, while the other half is placed in the Post-office Savings Bank for the benefit of the boys on their release. The advantage of earning marks being thus immediately apparent is said to be well understood and appreciated

4 *Instruction and Gymnastics*—The only change made in the educational system during the year was the discontinuance at Hazaribagh of night school from 6 to 7 30 The Superintendent found that little good resulted from it, and the difficulty in maintaining discipline among the boys while doing their lessons at that hour in a bad light was great Night school was abandoned at the Alipore Institution in 1897 for similar reasons Both the Reformatories were visited by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools of their respective circles. The teaching of drill and gymnastics is reported to have been continued during the year with good effect. At Alipore sports were occasionally held on holidays, and the boys competed for small prizes. The trades taught at Alipore were the same as in the previous year, viz, carpentry, book-binding, cane work, blacksmith's work, gardening, tin-work, and printing. At Hazaribagh shoe-making and tin work were discontinued, owing to failure to obtain work to employ the boys engaged in them. Blanket-weaving was also discontinued The trades remaining are weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, and gardening. The question of the proper training to be given to the boys at the Reformatories has engaged the Lieutenant-Governor's attention The results of the enquiries made as to the occupations followed by the boys after their release, as stated in the next paragraph, show a fair proportion of the boys actually earning a living, but very few, indeed, making use of the training which they received at the Schools The caste system is a serious impediment in the case of Hindu boys, but more of the Muhammadan boys ought to be found employed in the trades taught to them It is clear that more endeavour must be made to adapt instruction to the hereditary occupation of the boys, and more systematic efforts to obtain employment for them on their discharge Only then can it be hoped that the instruction given at the schools will result in equipping a larger proportion of the boys for earning a livelihood in after-life The pursuit of profit in the Reformatory industries is a most laudable object, but it can be carried too far The first and essential object is to teach boys their own trade, as a trade they are likely to follow on discharge if they are not incorrigibly idle or vicious The variety of instruction will cost money, but the money must not be grudged A separate communication will be addressed to the Inspector-General on this subject He has already interested himself in finding employment for boys taught weaving at Hazaribagh, and the thanks of the Government are due to Mr Mehta C I E, proprietor of the Empress of India Mill and a member of the Board of the Alipore Reformatory, for consenting to give a trial to some of these boys at his mill on their discharge. Five boys have recently availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to obtain suitable employment

5. *Character and occupation of released boys.*—Of 66 boys discharged from the Alipore School in 1897, 41 were reported to be well conducted, 17 could not be traced, 6 were in jail, 1 was looked on as a suspicious character, and 1 had died Of 72 boys released from the Hazaribagh School, 27 were well conducted, 7 not traceable, and 5 in jail, 5 were viewed with suspicion, 1 had died, 5 had emigrated to other districts, and 22 were not reported on The failure to obtain information regarding many of the boys released from this institution was noticed last year, and it should not have recurred The Inspector-General of Jails is requested to draw the Superintendent's special attention to the point, and to insist on complete reports being punctually submitted in future. The employment of the police to make these enquiries will be discontinued. The boys are likely to be less disposed to evade

information as to their residence after release if another agency were employed, and the services of educational inspecting officers and members of village panchayats, as well as of private persons of respectability who may be willing to give their assistance, will be utilised. In the letter from the Home Department, No 424, dated the 15th September 1898, the Government of India directed that in future annual reports a statement should be furnished showing the industries followed by the boys at present in the schools and by boys after release, contrasting the numbers following agricultural with those following other pursuits Neither of the school reports gives details as to the number of boys under detention following each of the trades taught Information on this point is, however, furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails in his forwarding letter. The reports contain a statement showing the occupation of boys after release, but the information regarding those following agriculture is not precise The head under which the largest number of released boys is shown is that of labourers. A proportion of these is probably engaged in field operations, and in future those so employed should be shown under the head of agriculture Of the boys discharged in 1897 from both schools (138), only 8 are shown as following the trades taught to them. Of the rest regarding whom information was obtained 63 were in employment of some kind

6 *Manufactures* —The financial results of the manufactures in the schools show a net profit at Alipore of Rs 9,862 9 6 against Rs 7,098 8 8, and at Hazaribagh of Rs 9,268 15-2 against Rs. 5,960 0-1, in the previous year The profit per head of the number employed was Rs 54-12-8 against Rs 42-9 in 1897 at Alipore, and Rs. 35-10-4 against Rs 25 7-7 at Hazaribagh

7 *Financial.*—The total cost of the Alipore Reformatory was Rs 22,662-15-7, and of the Hazaribagh Reformatory Rs 22,738-1 The cost per head for each boy was Rs 110-9-5 at the former school and Rs 73-0-11 at the latter, against Rs 119-5-3 and Rs 71-5 2 respectively in 1897 The increased cost per head at Hazaribagh was mainly due to a large issue of new clothing to the boys and the heavier incidence per head of establishment charges on a smaller number of boys

8 *General* —One boy was admitted from Assam during the year With a view to allow of transfers as a means of maintaining discipline among the guard, orders were issued towards the end of the year sanctioning the amalgamation of the three lowest grades of warders at the Hazaribagh Reformatory with the warder establishment of the Central Jail of that place The desirability of a similar change at Alipore is under consideration Sanction was also granted to the renewed entertainment of a Civil Hospital Assistant for the Hazaribagh School On the reduction of the Hazaribagh Jail from a Central to a District Jail, it was arranged that one of the Civil Hospital Assistants attached to the Jail should also attend on the Reformatory boys, and the appointment of a special medical officer for the school was dispensed with The increase of work in the Jail, consequent on its reconversion into a Central Jail, necessitated the renewal of the separate appointment for the Reformatory The number of visits to the Alipore School paid by members of the Board of Management was 39 against 37 in the previous year At Hazaribagh 10 visits were paid by members of the Committee against 5 in 1897. Captain Maynard succeeded Captain Nott as Superintendent of the Reformatory during the year, and has submitted the report on that institution

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore, for information and for communication to the members of the Board

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails, for information and for communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C W BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE JAIPUR GOVERNMENT ESTATES

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 10th August 1899

RESOLUTION—No 2712

READ—

The Final Report on the settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates

Read also—

Letters No. 423A, dated the 9th May 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No 4908, dated the 14th March 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No. 1207, dated the 27th October 1898, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and a Note by the Collector of Bogra, reviewing the Report of the Settlement Officer.

THE Jaipur Government estates, with an aggregate area of 44·1 square miles, are comprised in 153 villages, lying a few in the district of Rajshahi, the rest in that of Bogra. Of some of these villages Government is sole proprietor, in others it has a separate share, and in the remainder it is a joint proprietor The tract, which is well watered, and has a fertile soil, and a rainfall generally sufficient for purposes of agriculture, appears, from ruins and other evidence, to have been at one time populous and flourishing, but, owing to a change in the course of the rivers, it became malarious and partly depopulated, and dense jungle is still to be found in many places. The construction of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which runs through the estates, the making of new roads, the establishment of new markets, and the general rise in the value of agricultural produce, have brought about a marked change for the better. While formerly settlers had to be attracted by low or nominal rents and advances of money, and were ready to throw up their holdings if the slightest increase in the rent was proposed, there is now an immigration of cultivators from other districts, and a consequent demand for land

2. The Government estates were originally eight in number, seven of which were purchased by Government at revenue sales, between 1828 and 1837 A.D, for nominal sums, as neither the owners nor any one else would hold the lands at the revenue fixed They were let out to farmers, who held them up to 1878, when direct management was introduced on the completion of a settlement made for 15 years. The remaining estate escheated to Government in 1882 In 1894 the eight estates were by amalgamation reduced to two, in order to obviate much unnecessary work.

3 A resettlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act was ordered in January 1893. As the maps of 1878 were imperfect, and as the record-of-rights had not been kept up to date, a fresh survey and record-of-rights was considered necessary. The survey was begun by a professional party in February 1893, and was completed in June 1894 The Settlement Officer first appointed joined on the 9th February 1894, when the cadastral survey with initial record-writing was in progress, but proving incompetent was removed in August following. In November 1894, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Deputy Collector, was appointed Settlement Officer, and was in charge of the operations till the 17th of June 1896, except for a short interval in the recess of 1895. This officer was another unfortunate selection, for during his long tenure of office he did very little, and much of what he did had to be done over again by his successor, Mr. Sorab S. Day, who was obliged to re-attest 91 of the 121 villages dealt with by his predecessor. The work was not finished till February 1898.

4. In the villages in which the Government lands are mixed up with private estates, attestation was difficult, as neither the tenants nor the agents of the private proprietors had any idea of the estates to which particular plots of land belonged; and it was therefore necessary to make a comparison, plot by plot, between the present maps and records and those of 1878. The subsequent proceedings in these villages also appear to have given much trouble, and it is evidently a desirable conclusion that application be

made for the partition of kismut Saguna, to which the joint tenures are confined. This should be effected as speedily as possible.

5 Proceedings under section 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act having been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, on applications made by the landlords concerned, in respect of the principal private estates whose lands are interlaced with the Government estates, the survey and record-of-rights embraced the whole area of the 153 villages in which the Government lands lie The area of the whole tract surveyed is 34,558 acres, or about 54 square miles, of which 28,233 acres, or 44·1 square miles, belong to Government, and the remaining 6,325 acres, or 9 9 square miles, to private proprietors The following table compares the results of the present and the previous survey in respect of the Government estates —

	Total settled area.	Unsettled area, including waste	Total area
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Previous survey	18,343	9,794	28,137
Present „ ..	22,223	6,010	28,233

The apparent increase in the total area of the estates by 96 acres is attributed to the greater accuracy of the present survey made by the plane-table, as compared with the prismatic compass survey of 1878. Statistics as to the cultivated area in 1878 not being available, it is not possible to ascertain exactly the increase in cultivation since the last settlement, but there has been an increase of 3,880 acres, or about 21 per cent, in the settled area, which approximately represents the increase in cultivation.

6 In the whole area surveyed, the extent under crops was found to be 21,307 acres, of which 7,869 bore two crops in the year Winter rice occupied 11,007 acres, or 37 7 per cent, of the total of 29,176 acres, and *bhadoi* or autumn rice 6,366 acres, or 21·8 per cent Jute was found to be the next most important crop of the tract, occupying, as it did, 4,187 acres, or 14 3 per cent, but the recent rise in the price of rice and the coincident fall in that of jute has had the effect of bringing under rice much of the land formerly sown with jute. There are over a thousand acres of sugarcane.

7 The following table shows the several classes of tenants in the Government estates, the areas held, and the rents payable by them as now assessed —

CLASS OF TENANT	Number of holdings	Aggregate area held by each class.	Average area per holding	Rent payable according to present settlement	Average rent per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres	Acres	Rs. A P	Rs A P
1 Istimrardars	41	1,022	24 92	547 14 8	0 8 6
2. Rent-free holders ..	93	738	7 93	.	.. ...
3 Settled raiyats paying rents to Government .	4,232	16,168	3 82	50,520 10 3	2 7 6
4 Non-occupancy raiyats paying directly to Government	1,467	4,294	2 92		
Total ..	5,833	22,222*	..	51,063 8 11	
Settled raiyats under istimrardars	326	566	1 73	1,370 0 0	2 6 9
Settled raiyats under rent-free tenure-holders	441	600	1 36	1,050 0 0	1 12 0
Under-raiyats of raiyats paying rent to Government	3,767	3,611	96	13,081 0 0	3 10 0

* The difference of one acre between this and the total settled area is not explained in the final report, but is trifling

The *istimrardars* are holders of tenures granted in perpetuity at a fixed rent, some of them before the Permanent Settlement. The rent-free tenures are of three kinds, viz —

(1) *Brahmottar* tenures, or lands granted for the support of Brâhmins,
(2) *Pirpal* tenures, or lands granted for the performance of rites at the tombs of *pirs* or Muhammadan saints,
(3) *Niskar* tenures, or small plots of land granted by Government to the khas mahal raiyats for the purpose of excavating tanks.

8 Transfers of raiyats' holdings were formerly unknown, as, for reasons briefly explained in paragraph 1, lands were not considered of much value Owing to the change that has since taken place, cultivators' rights are now valuable, and the custom of transferring them by sale, without seeking the permission of the landlord, has grown up It is stated that the Manager of the Government estates has avoided the open recognition of this practice by causing the vendor to file a written relinquishment and then settling the holding with the purchaser In spite of this, however, the Settlement Officer found numerous instances where even this formality had been dispensed with, and he entered the new tenants in his records Care must be taken to see that the splitting up of holdings is not allowed

9 The number of under-raiyats holding lands under the Government raiyats is large, being 3,767 This is stated to result from a practice, prevalent among the raiyats of the Jaipur estates, of holding lands under each other It is stated that the raiyat-landlords do not stand on ceremony in ousting their under-raiyats, who can acquire no occupancy-rights, as there is no custom in their favour There would, however, appear to be no reason why these under-raiyats should not enjoy the measure of protection afforded them by the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and it is desired that the local officials will endeavour to enforce an observance of the law so far as lies in their power

10. At the time when the Government estates were let in farm there were very few raiyats, and the farmer found it necessary to settle the lands practically for what he could get, whereby great inequalities resulted in the rents In 1865 an attempt was made by him to introduce a scale of rates but the raiyats would not agree, and were prepared to relinquish their holdings, and at last the farmer had to accept whatever they chose to pay At the settlement of 1878 the attempt was repeated by the Settlement Officer, but the raiyats again refused to pay the new rents, and an addition of from 1 anna to 4 annas in the rupee to the existing rent was made by compromise, the exact increase being a matter of bargain in each case This arrangement caused greater inequalities of rent than ever In 1882 Mr D J Macpherson, who had been deputed in connection with the Tenancy Bill to enquire and report on the practicability of framing tables of uniform rates in these estates, found that there was still greater competition among landlords for raiyats than among raiyats for land, and came to the conclusion that any attempt to introduce rates based on soil classification would probably fail

Under these circumstances it was found, as was indeed to be expected, that each raiyat was paying a specified rent for a specified area of land without reference to the capabilities of the soil, and that the incidence of rent was very unequal A further development of the country had, however, taken place since the date of Mr Macpherson's report, and it was decided that an endeavour should again be made to equalise the incidence of the rents. The Settlement Officer describes the principle of the assessment in the words of the Commissioner He says he was directed to take the more highly-assessed holdings as the standard and then to level up to these the rates of rent of the other holdings As the description stands, it would certainly be understood that a uniform rate of rent was imposed on all tenants. It is abundantly clear, however, from the Settlement Officer's papers that nothing of the sort was intended, and nothing of the sort was done What was meant was that, below a certain maximum of existing rent-rate, there should be drawn up a series of lower rates, graduated according to soil or other agricultural advantages This was in fact suggested by some of the raiyats themselves, who strongly protested against an all-round addition to the existing rents, such as

was made in 1878. The legal basis of enhancement applicable was that of the rise in prices since the former settlement, and this, it appeared from careful enquiries independently made by the Settlement Officer and the Manager of the estates, admitted of an increase of 8 annas in the rupee, or 50 per cent. The lands were classified as follows —

(1) *Bastu* or homestead lands which, in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tract, were to be most highly assessed

(2) Cultivated lands, which were divided into high and low lands, the latter being the better class of the two Each class was sub-divided, according to the local practice, into *aul* (first class), *daim* (second class), *chham* (third class), and *chaharam* (fourth class) First-class high lands included lands bearing thatching grass or bamboo clumps

(3) Fallow and waste

For the purpose of determining the new rates, the several villages were divided into seven groups, each group consisting of villages which showed a similarity in the average of the existing rents paid by the group of raiyats paying the highest rents A separate scale of rates for each group was then worked out, subordinate to this maximum, for the several classes of soil in the group. These rates ranged from two rupees to eight annas per acre in the best groups, from one rupee to four annas in the poorest The rates so determined were applied to holdings paying the lower rent-rates If the resulting rent was less than the existing rent of the holding, the latter was taken, but if it was greater than the existing rent, *plus* an enhancement of 50 per cent, *plus* a fair rent for any excess area, it was reduced to the total thus obtained In assessing excess areas, a deduction of 5 per cent of the entire area of the raiyat's holding was made as a concession to possible errors in the measurement of his lands at the previous survey, and the rate of rent generally imposed on the excess area thus determined was that fixed for second-class low lands as being the average of the scale of rates determined for the group On this method, the existing rents of 1,335 out of the 5,699 Government raiyats have been retained, and those of 3,691 raiyats enhanced The remaining 673 raiyats were found in possession of unsettled lands for which fair rents were settled As many as 5,044, or 88 5 per cent., appeared before the Settlement Officer and accepted the rents assessed The rents of 655 raiyats were settled *ex-parte* on their failure to attend There was no suit under section 106 and no appeal to the Special Judge The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to find that suitable rates of rent based on a classification of the soil have at last been introduced in these estates, and that this has been achieved at the instance, and with the general approval, of the raiyats themselves

11. The total rental of the estates, as finally settled in 1878, was Rs 38,358, which was found to have increased, owing to the settlement of waste lands, to Rs 39,872 in 1893 94, when the settlement operations began The new rental being Rs 51,068, there has been an increase of Rs 11,196, or about 28 per cent, over the rental of 1893 94 The increase over the rental fixed in 1878 amounts to Rs 12,710, or about 33 per cent, out of which 21 per cent appears to be due to the increase in the settled area since the last settlement, and 12 per cent. to the increase in the rates of rent based on the rise in prices. The collections under the new arrangements have, so far, been very satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to question the opinion that the assessment, if tardily, has been fairly done Government also derives a fluctuating revenue from ferries, fisheries, tolls at markets, sales of trees, and permits for collecting honey, but the details and total amount of this income have not been stated in the report

12 For the whole area dealt with, including private estates (34,558 acres), the cost of the survey amounts to Rs 12,773-8-3, and that of settlement to Rs. 33,350-11-1, the incidence of cost per acre being—

	Rs	A	P
Survey	0	5	11
Settlement ...	0	15	5
Total	1	5	4

The cost has been excessive owing mainly to the bad work done by Babu Sarat Chandra Das, whose conduct has been separately dealt with. Out of the total cost of Rs 46,124-3-4, Rs 6,728 have been apportioned to the private proprietors.

13 The Lieutenant-Governor confirms the Board's action in fixing the term of the present settlement at 20 years from the 1st April 1898, the date on which the new rents came into force

14. The rents are payable in two kists—6 annas in September and 10 annas in March The Settlement Officer, agreeing with the Manager of the estates, recommends that the two kists should be equal, or 8 annas each The Lieutenant Governor wishes to be informed of the result of the further enquiry which the Board intend to make in order to ascertain whether the raiyats would agree to such an arrangement, and awaits the Board's recommendations as to the maintenance of the settlement records

15 The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that much credit is due to Mr Sorab S Day for the manner in which he has brought the settlement operations to a conclusion, but he is compelled to record his great regret at the absence of supervision in 1894—96, which resulted in so small an undertaking being so grievously delayed The acknowledgments of Government are also due to the Manager of the estates, Babu Annada Nanda Sen, for the efficient help given by him throughout the proceedings

ORDER —Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF CHARS LAKHI AND BADU IN THE DISTRICT OF NOAKHALI.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 11th August 1899

RESOLUTION—No 2716

READ—

The Final Report on the Settlement of Chars Lakhi and Badu in the district of Noakhali

Read also—

Letters No 540A, dated the 8th June 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No 537S, dated the 20th March 1899, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and No 2818, dated the 8th December 1898, from the Collector of Noakhali, reviewing the Report

In August 1896 orders were passed for the settlement of five Government estates in the district of Noakhali under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the survey being made by the professional Survey Department Three of these estates are small and the final reports relating to them have been disposed of by the Board. For the remaining two, Lakhi and Badu, a single report has been rightly submitted, for they are adjoining alluvial formations of the same character and entirely owned by Government The Director of Land Records has suggested that for the future the two estates, which have always been similarly treated, should be amalgamated for purposes of settlement and collection of Government revenue, and the Board have called for reports from the Collector and Commissioner It is desired that the decision of the Board may be communicated to Government

2 The two estates in question are chars lying off Sandwip, and probably of later formation than that island. They front the sea, and are exposed to the diluviating action of the tides At the last census the people numbered 3,764, the majority being Muhammadan In spite of their litigious disposition they are exceedingly prosperous, and the wages of an ordinary labourer are 5 annas a day. To the happiness of the Hindus there are, it appears, some drawbacks, for not only do they lie under the social cloud common to their race in Sandwip, but owing to the calamity of the flood of 1876, which carried off three-fourths of the people, they had to resort to widow-marriage This has so far lowered their prestige with the people of the mainland, that they now are for all practical purposes excluded from their castes

The two estates were in the hands of the Salt Department up to 1839, when they were transferred to the Collector It was not, however, until 1846 that the latter took steps to grant leases, for the purpose of reclamation, free of rent, and seven years later they were again given rent free to a Mr. Ronald, whose family continued to hold them, at increasing rents, until 1867 They continued in farm until 1872, since which year they have been held khas

From the four measurements of 1846, 1865, 1879 and 1897, it appears that Lakhi is diminishing in size somewhat rapidly, whilst Badu is slightly increasing.

The present survey and settlement proceedings were commenced in December 1896, Mr. E F Berkeley took charge of the survey, and Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Collector, was in charge of the settlement The survey and record-writing were finished by the following hot weather. The settlement operations were completed by September 1898 and the final report was submitted two months later

3. Since the last settlement which took effect from 1883-84, Char Lakhi has lost 4,167 acres by diluvion, and Char Badu has gained 638 acres by alluvion. The present areas of the two estates are 15,642 and 5,745 acres, respectively,

the area of the two together being 33·42 square miles. The following table gives statistics as to the settled and cultivated areas —

Name of Estate	Area according to present survey			Cultivated area, including homesteads, orchards, thatching grass lands, and new fallows			
	Settled area	Unsettled area at the disposal of Government	Total	Last settlement	Present settlement	Increase since last settlement	Percentage of present cultivated area on total area (column 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Lakhi	14,977	665	15,642	11,438	12,852	1,414 acres, or 12·3 per cent	82·1
Badu	5,093	652	5,745	3,822	4,173	351 acres, or 9·1 per cent	72·6
Total	20,070	1,317	21,387	15,260	17,025	1,765 acres, or 11·5 per cent	79·5

The percentage of the present cultivated area is very high. The staple crop is rice.

4. In the present settlement the rights of the inhabitants have been classified according to the nomenclature of the Tenancy Act. The local names *howladars*, *nim-howladars*, *krishaks*, and *jotdars* are used somewhat loosely, and, in the case of *jotdars*, with two entirely different meanings. The *howladar* was the original tenant, who brought the land under cultivation. If his land exceeded 100 bighas, or was mainly cultivated by under-tenants or sub-tenants of long standing, he was recorded as a tenure-holder, otherwise as a settled raiyat. Similarly, the *nim howladars* have been entered as under tenure holders or settled raiyats. The *krishaks*, with the exception of two entered as tenure-holders, have been recorded as settled raiyats. The *jotdars* are what are elsewhere known as *shikmi* viz. under-raiyats or *korphas*, without occupancy rights. They have by local custom no rights whatever in the land, and their tenancy is usually of very short duration. They appear to share, however, in the general prosperity of the islands. The word is also used of six tenants who were originally *howladars*, and these have been recorded as tenure-holders. The statement below shows the number and class of tenants paying *direct* to Government —

	Number of tenants	Area held in acres	Rent payable, according to the present settlement	Average area of holding in acres	Average rent per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6
Estate Lakhi			Rs A P		Rs A. P.
Tenure-holders	342	10,033·17	20,203 0 4	29·33	2 0 2
Settled raiyats ...	614	4,919·49	9,595 9 6	8·01	1 15 2
Non-occupancy raiyats	6	24·57	49 12 7	4·09	2 0 5
Total	962	14,977·23	29,848 6 5	15·56	1 15 10
Char Badu					
Tenure-holders	144	3,316·21	7,040 15 1	23·23	2 1 8
Raiyat at fixed rate	1	12·91	26 13 7	12·91	2 1 3
Settled raiyats ..	227	1,730·26	2,871 6 3	7·62	1 10 6
Occupancy raiyat	1	3·14	7 7 1	3·14	2 5 11
Total .	373	5,092·52	9,946 10 0	13·65	1 15 3
GRAND TOTAL .	1,335	20,069·75	39,795 0 5	15·03	1 15 8

5 There are 1,470 under-tenants in Lakhi, and 482 in Badu, who have been classified in accordance with the provisions of the Tenancy Act as follows.—

	Char Lakhi	Char Badu	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
Under tenure-holders	35	7	42
Settled raiyats	736	268	1,004
Occupancy raiyats	8	6	14
Non-occupancy raiyats	419	117	536
Rent-free raiyats	16	8	24
Under-raiyats	244	74	318
Under-raiyats of the 2nd degree	5		5
Rent free under-raiyats	7	2	9
Total	1,470	482	1,952

The Settlement Officer has not furnished information as to the areas held or the rents paid by the under-tenants. Occupancy rights are freely sold, and it is stated that the landlords never deny the right of an occupancy raiyat to alienate his holding. It is also stated that non-occupancy raiyats and even under-raiyats usually transfer their rights.

6. In both Lakhi and Badu the soil consists of a rich loam, with little sand in it, and there is very little difference in the quality of the cultivated lands. The classification made is as follows —

Class A-1 —*Hasila* or cultivated land, new fallow (*sanpatit*, *i e*, left fallow for a year), orchard, homestead, and thatching grass land

„ *A-2* —*Lathabad* or virgin soil, jungle, and *sonait patit* or cultivated land abandoned for more than three years

„ *A-3* —*Malangchar* or valuable pasture land, unfit for rice

„ *A-4* —*Degichar* or land little better than mud, washed at ordinary tides, but growing *nonagach* or sâl tree in abundance

B —*Nalaik* or unculturable, held free of assessment

7. The legal ground for enhancing the existing rates of rent was that of the rise in the price of rice. For purposes of comparison the quinquennial periods 1879-1883 and 1892 96 were selected, and it was ascertained that a rupee would purchase 23 seers 2 chitaks in the former period, and 14 seers in the latter, or, in other words, that the maximum enhancement permissible under the Bengal Tenancy Act was 7 annas in the rupee. But the only class of tenants whose rents have been generally raised are the *howladars*, viz, those who have been classed as tenure-holders and those who have been given the status of settled raiyats. These men, or their predecessors in title, as the first settlers, had to contend with many difficulties and to undergo considerable trouble and expense in clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation, and they suffered very severely, both in life and property, from the cyclone and storm-wave of 1876. It was, therefore, decided that, whether classed as tenure-holders or settled raiyats, their rents should not be raised by more than 25 per cent. In accordance with this principle, the rate of rent for *hasila* lands held by *howladars* has been raised from 10 annas to 12 annas 6 pies per standard bigha, except for five *howladars* in Lakhi, who had for a long time been paying rent at a rate of 8 annas a bigha, which has been raised to 10 annas. In each case the rent settled was accepted by the tenant, and there has been not a single appeal against the Settlement Officer's decision.

8. No application was filed for the settlement of fair rents for under tenants, but certain of the landlords represented to the Settlement Officer that the rents paid by some of their tenants were unusually low, and in the case of 42 under-tenants in Lakhi and 10 in Badu, the existing rents were enhanced with the consent of the parties concerned.

9. The Government revenue now fixed is shown below in comparison with the demand finally fixed at the last settlement, and the existing demand as increased by subsequent settlements of waste lands —

Name of estate	Revenue fixed at last settlement	Existing revenue	New revenue	Percentage of increase over—	
				Revenue fixed at last settlement	Existing revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		
Lakhi	22,718 9 8	24,276 9 8	29,818 6 5	31 3	22 9
Badu	7,506 6 2	7,631 12 8	9,916 10 0	32 5	30 3
Total	30,224 15 10	31,908 6 4	39,795 0 5	31 6	24 7

The Settlement Officer states that, owing to the extension of cultivation since the last settlement, the revenue demand could have been raised from that given in column 2 of the above statement to Rs 26,653 1-11 in Lakhi and to Rs 8,273 9-11 in Badu, without any enhancement of the rates of rent Approximately, therefore, Rs 3,935, or 55 per cent of the increase of revenue in Lakhi over the demand of the last settlement, and Rs 767, or 31 per cent of the increase in Badu, are due to extension of cultivation, and the remainder is due to the enhancement of rates.

10 The present kists for the payment of the rents are considered inconvenient, and, at the instance of the raiyats, the Settlement Officer has recommended that they should be altered as follows —

Present kists		Proposed kists	
1		2	
	As P		As P
May	0 6	July	2 0
August	3 6	October	4 0
November	6 6	January	4 0
February	5 6	April	6 0
Total	16 0	Total	16 0

The recommendations of the Settlement Officer may be disposed of by the Board on receipt of the further report called for by them

11 The new settlement came into force in April 1899, and the Settlement Officer recommends that it should run for 20 years Looking to the moderation in the present enhancement, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that there is no necessity to fix a longer term than 15 years for the present settlement

12 The total cost of survey and settlement debitable to these estates is Rs 14,721 10-9, or 11 annas per acre. His Honour agrees with the Board that this is not excessive

13 The settlement record should, as proposed, be maintained by the khas mahal staff, in accordance with the rules given in Appendix M to the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that the khas tahsil staff and the local Revenue Officers should regularly inspect the permanent boundary marks and take the necessary steps for their maintenance.

14. The Lieutenant Governor confirms this settlement It has been made throughout under the rules contained in the revised Survey and Settlement Manual of 1895, and he agrees with the Director of Land Records in thinking that their working, as evidenced here, is satisfactory The Settlement Officer, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, has carried out the settlement with marked ability The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Mr. E. F. Berkeley of the Survey of India Department, and the services rendered by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Kailash Chandra Bose, and the settlement staff generally, are commendable.

ORDER —Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be sent to the Board of Revenue.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1898

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION

Calcutta, the 14th August 1899

RESOLUTION—No 4123S

READ—

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1898

Read again—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1897 and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon

The report, which was due on the 1st May, was received on July 6th The delay is due to the fact that the Sanitary Commissioner necessarily had to devote almost all his time to the supervision of plague measures The report was submitted for the first time through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who has appended to it a valuable note in which he reviews the salient points in the sanitary history of the year, and compares the conclusions drawn from the figures with those derived from the statistics of hospitals and dispensaries

2 *Birth-rate* —The number of births registered in 1898 was 2,543,701 against 2,625,814 in the previous year, the ratio per mille of population being 35 79 as against 36 94 in 1897 and 35 61, the average of the previous five years A particular interest attaches to the figures for the year under report, which illustrate the concluding chapter in the history of the recent famine. The decrease in the birth rate was anticipated by the Sanitary Commissioner in his last report, and is now considered by him to be without doubt due to the low vitality of the people in the preceding year caused by the effects of famine and high prices He points out that the number of births was everywhere considerably higher during the last five months of the year than during the earlier months, and that this was particularly noticeable in those parts of the Province which were most severely affected by famine.

While, however, there can be no doubt that the famine did exercise a certain influence in this respect, its effects are nevertheless by no means so clearly marked as would naturally be expected, and the view of the Sanitary Commissioner must be accepted with modifications If the famine were the sole cause of the reduction in the birth-rate, we should expect to find that there had been a corresponding reduction in the birth-rate of other provinces where famine prevailed, and that in Bengal the reduction was most distinctly marked in the districts most severely affected by the famine This, however, is not the case. Both in the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces the birth-rate shows an increase, the former having actually risen from 31 10 in 1897 to 37 35 in 1898, and in Bengal, of the 15 districts which were classed as famine districts, six including Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, show an appreciable increase over the previous year's birth-rate In Saran and Champaran the birth-rate was in advance of the mean of the previous five years, while the birth rate in the Patna Division as a whole, which last year was the lowest in the Province, now stands above those of Burdwan and Chota Nagpur, and is only fractionally lower than the average. Moreover, reference to the figures of previous years shows that the greater incidence of births in the later months of the year is by no means an abnormal state of things. It was pointed out by Government in 1894 that it was due to certain months being considered as lucky or unlucky for the celebration of marriages, and this view was accepted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1895. It would appear then that the fall in the birth-rate during the year under report is due, as the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals points out in his note, not solely to the effects of the famine, but in great part to other special causes which can only be fully ascertained by a careful study of the subject extending

over a long term of years. Attention, however, must again be drawn to the fact which has on several previous occasions been pointed out, that considerably greater accuracy in registration must be attained before the vital statistics of the Province can be considered as a basis on which definite and satisfactory conclusions can be founded

Among individual districts, Murshidabad stands first with 43 59 followed by Tippera (43 40) and Noakhali (42 22) Malda shows a remarkable decline from 47 40 last year to 41 56 this year. Calcutta is, as usual, at the bottom of the list with 13 98, the departure of women from fear of plague having doubtless caused the large decrease since last year Of rural districts Shahabad stands lowest with 29 79 Among towns, Jangipur has been taken to the head of the list by a rise from 37 67 to 42 82, while Jamalpur in Monghyr is second with 44·05 as against 52 62 last year.

In only 12 rural areas was the recorded birth-rate up to the general estimate for the whole Province of 50 per mille, and of these there were 3 in each of the districts of Mymensingh and Murshidabad The lowest birth-rate is as usual in Jhalakati. The Government of India having in their review of the report for 1897 repeated an opinion previously expressed that the extraordinarily low rate recorded was due not so much to any special cause as to defective registration, a careful enquiry was made by the Sanitary Commissioner and the District Magistrate, which disclosed the curious fact that out of a total population of 2,365 of whom 399 are females, only 49 of the latter are married women capable of bearing children The birth-rate, however, has increased from 2 11 to 8 45 since last year

3. *Death-rate*—The number of deaths registered in 1898 was 1,888,468, giving a ratio of 26 57 per mille as against 2,341,632 and 32 94 in the previous year, and an average for the past 10 years of 2,044,902 and 28 77 The mortality from fever and cholera was particularly low, and the other principal diseases also show a decline Climatic conditions and an abundant supply of food were no doubt the most important and obvious factors in bringing about this fortunate state of things.

In towns the death-rate, owing to the general absence of epidemics, fell to the remarkably low figure of 27 50, as against 35 09 last year, and an average for the last five years of 34 15

No exceptionally high death-rate was recorded anywhere, the only towns which exceed the provincial estimate of 44 per mille being Garulia (52 84) Malda (49 54) and Serampore (44 72).

Only 14 rural areas as against 60 last year show a death rate in excess of 44 per mille. In Maskhal and Cnakaria the after-effects of the cyclone and storm-wave which devastated Chittagong in 1897, made themselves felt in the shape of a severe epidemic of cholera, and in Siliguri in Darjeeling the malarial fever of the Terai claimed even more victims than usual.

4. *Death-rate by age and sex*—The death-rate among males in 1898 was 28·75 as against 35 87 in 1897 and 30 87, the average of the preceding 10 years Among females it was 24·40 as compared with 30·03 and 26 68 The diagram appended to the report again shows that at every stage of life the mortality among males is reported to be slightly higher than that among females So far as children are concerned, the Inspector General points out that the experience of India does not differ from that observed in Europe In his last report, Major Dyson expressed with some confidence the view that the explanation was to be found in the greater difficulty of rearing male children, and the greater extent to which male adults are exposed to accidents and the hardships and vicissitudes of an outdoor life in the fields. As regards children, his previously expressed view holds good, but Major Dyson now admits the difficulty of maintaining the correctness of figures which show that the mortality among women of child-bearing age is less than that among males of the same age, and, while partially admitting the soundness of the explanation that registration in the case of females is more defective than in the case of males, calls attention to the large number of widows of child-bearing age, who are exposed to neither the perils of childbirth nor to the hardships undergone by the male sex Until, however, the standard of correctness in registration is considerably higher than at present, it will be impossible to give a satisfactory explanation of this and

other difficulties which present themselves in the examination of vital statistics. The following table compares the mortality according to age during the last two years with that of the previous decade —

	In 1898		In 1897		Average of past ten years 1888—97	
	Deaths	Ratio per mille	Deaths	Ratio per mille	Deaths	Ratio per mille
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under 1 year	441,079	193 85	495,648	216 15	386 642	168 61
1 year and under 5 years	272,169	34 08	336,276	42 11	297,164	37 21
5 to 10 years	150,496	14 04	188 060	17 54	165,649	15 45
10 to 15 „	93,759	11 96	114 479	14 76	95,547	12 32
15 to 20 „	90,917	15 45	114,591	19 47	96,758	16 44
20 to 30 „	187,026	16 11	237,537	20 46	208 972	17 88
30 to 40 „	168 831	16 72	221,366	21 42	199,753	19 78
40 to 50 „	143,084	20 93	189,636	27 76	176,855	25 89
50 to 60 „	127 824	31 44	140,565	41·95	155,991	38 37
60 years and upwards	214,303	55 83	273,474	71 24	263,568	68 66
Total	1,888,468	26 57	2,341,632	32 94	2,044,902	28 77

It is curious that the mortality among Musulmans during the year under report is given as 29 53, as against 25·51 among Hindus. The variation is unexplained, and is not a normal one

5 *Registration* —The perpetual stumbling-block of defective registration was dealt with by the conviction of 1,935 persons for failure to register and the cautioning of 362 more The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,052. During the year 239,885 births and 151,285 deaths were enquired into by the vaccination staff, with the result that 3,332 births and 1,776 deaths were found not to have been registered at the thanas. If these figures could be regarded as typical, they would indicate that registration is defective to the extent of 13 per mille in the case of deaths and of 11 per mille in the case of births. The accepted normal estimates are 50 per mille for births and 44 per mille for deaths in Bengal. It is probable, however, that the verification itself was not altogether complete. It must be remembered that it is only since 1892 that any real progress in the improvement of registration has been made. In order to verify the estimate as at present accepted, the results of the approaching census must be awaited. When they are known, much that is now hypothesis will be ascertained fact, and will provide a starting point from which more satisfactory deductions can be made than is at present the case The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals selects the low mortality registered in Chota Nagpur as a particular instance which throws doubt on the general accuracy of the returns

6 *Principal diseases.*—The question of the influence of meteorological conditions on the prevalence of fever and cholera is a perennial subject of discussion. In the present year the mortality from fever has been lower than usual, and that from cholera the lowest ever recorded in the Province. The former of these facts Major Dyson can only ascribe to the general healthiness of the year, the latter he considers to be due to the almost normal rainfall of the year and the satisfactory agricultural outturn.

The following table shows the mortality from these two causes and the corresponding rainfall in 1898 and each of the five preceding years.—

	Rainfall.	Deaths from fever	Deaths from cholera.
1893	80 96	1,477,288	126,976
1894	68 81	1,799,833	236,150
1895	54 42	1,634,254	177,087
1896 ..	51·10	1,760,925	226,824
1897	63·53	1,679,132	196,247
1898 ..	68 54	1,419,483	65,020

A glance at these figures will show how difficult it is to establish an immediate connection between meteorological conditions and the prevalence of these two diseases. In 1894, when the rainfall was almost exactly the same as in the year under report, the mortality from each of them was the highest in the quinquennium, and the decrease in fever in 1897, which was noticed in last year's report as being due to the early cessation of the rains in the previous year, has occurred to a still greater extent in 1898, in spite of the abundant rainfall of 1897. It appears impossible to generalise on this subject with the means at our disposal, but much may be expected from Colonel Hendley's proposal to prepare medical histories of each district, which shall combine information as to the character and peculiarities of the country in each particular instance with observations on the varying local influence of meteorological conditions on the public health. The mortality from cholera was highest in Chittagong (7 92), while Puri, where the congregation of pilgrims usually gives rise to a high death-rate, of which an unfortunate instance has occurred during the current year, was comparatively free from it in 1898.

The high rate of mortality in Chittagong has already been explained. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals have under consideration a plan for working out in full detail the sanitary arrangements necessary to guard against outbreaks of cholera at fairs and assemblages of pilgrims. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be found possible to put this plan into force at once Inoculation against cholera has been carried on throughout the year at the Purulia cooly depôt, and while no information is available from Assam as to its results, the work is obviously a necessary one, and is reported to have been well and carefully conducted The seasonal incidence of the disease was highest in Bengal and Orissa during the first five and the last months of the year, while in Bihar it was highest in April and May.

Fever claims, as usual, by far the largest number of victims, though fortunately fewer than last year. It is again pointed out that in the mind of the chaukidar fever includes all diseases except cholera and small-pox, and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals specially notices the probable inclusion of respiratory affections and parasitic disorders. The character of the country and the habits of the people, however, make a large mortality from malarial fevers unavoidable In the last report special notice was given to the opinion of the late Civil Surgeon of Faridpur to the effect that the high mortality from fever in that district was due in great part to the practice of steeping jute in all the standing water available The opinions of other Civil Surgeons have accordingly been invited, and the Sanitary Commissioner agrees with the views expressed by the Civil Surgeons of 10 out of 13 of the districts where the practice obtains, that, though disagreeable, it is not proved to be specially favourable to the development of malaria. In so far, however, as the practice fouls the water supply, it must prejudice the public health, and is probably one of the causes of bowel-complaints.

Of individual districts, the death-rate from fever was highest in Noakhali (35·16), Dinajpur (33·43) and Rajshahi (31·16), all of which show an increase on last year's figures In each of these districts a high rate of fever mortality is constant, and the only special factor noted by the Civil Surgeons is in Rajshahi, where waves of unhealthiness of the nature of influenza passed over the district in March, August and October.

The mortality was lowest in Puri (5·53), Calcutta (8 89) and Ranchi (9·89). It was as usual much lower in urban than in rural areas

7. *Small-pox* —14,269 deaths from this cause, or ·20 per mille, were registered during the year under report as against 19,655, or 27 per mille in the previous year. By far the highest mortality (5 82) was in Puri, where the disease is believed to be fostered by the practice of inoculation. This question is engaging the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner.

8. *Dysentery and Diarrhœa* —The deaths from this cause were 37,155—a large falling off from last year and from the average of the last 10 years The decrease is ascribed to the plentiful harvest and to the lesser incidence of malarial fevers. The highest death-rates were returned from Calcutta (4 51) and Howrah (4·08).

9. *Other causes* —The mortality from other causes, excluding injuries and those already noticed, was 320,081 as against 350,180 in the previous year.

10. *Expenditure on Urban Sanitation*—The following table shows the municipal expenditure on sanitation during the last two years —

Heads of Expenditure	Total Expenditure		Difference.	
	1897 98	1896 97	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1 Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c	10,58,815	9,21,519	1,37,296	...
2 Drainage	1,13,456	1,21,C60	.	7,604
3 Water supply	2,62 636	5,44,984	.	2,82,348
4 Disposal of the dead	8,883	11 781		2,894
5 Markets and slaughter houses	43,819	15,957	27,862	.
6 Treatment of the sick	3,41,492	3,32,653	8,839	
7 Vaccination	20,285	19,912	373	
8 Other sanitary works	1,02,038	66,380	35,658	...
Total	19,51,424	20,34,264		82,840
Construction and maintenance of roads	4,19,908	4,36,684		16,776
Total, including roads	23,71,332	24,70,948		99,616

The decrease in expenditure on water supply is more than accounted for by the reduction of capital expenditure in Howrah and Bhagalpur by Rs. 72,000 and Rs 244,000 respectively

The large increase in expenditure on conservancy is due to salutary apprehensions of the advent of plague 45 75 per cent of the total income of municipalities was spent on sanitary works, original and recurring. Major Dyson notices with regret that in certain important towns nothing was spent on original sanitary works, but until definite instances of actual deficiencies and neglect are pointed out, the Lieutenant-Governor hesitates to impute default to any local body simply on the ground of their expenditure sheet under this heading being blank for the year. The principal deficiency noted in all municipalities is the want of pucka drains and of proper levelling of the drains. These defects are universal in the smaller municipalities, and are in their case more or less inevitable owing to want of funds It may, moreover, be noted that the desirability of having pucka drains everywhere is by no means universally admitted Special remarks were made on this subject in the last Municipal Resolution It is satisfactory to note that in almost all cases where defects are mentioned, remedial measures have been adopted. In Dacca, where the most serious defects are pointed out, great progress has been made in improving the conservancy, though much yet remains to be done. The Sanitary Commissioner includes in his report a table showing the comparative death-rate before and after the introduction of drainage and water-supply systems in various towns in Bengal He, however, admits that the deficiences of registration in the earlier years prevent any useful inference being drawn from the figures—a remark which unfortunately applies, as has already been noticed, to most of the statistical portion of the report

11. *Precautions against plague*—The four observation camps at Chausa, Chakradharpore, Mairwa and Khurda Road were in full working order throughout 1898 In the Chausa Camp 636,819 persons were inspected and 24,776 were detained Among the latter there were 18 deaths, only 5 of which were from plague The expenditure incurred was Rs. 89,359. At Chakradharpur 57,624 persons were examined and 6,012 detained There was not a single death in the camp. The cost amounted to Rs 61,860. At Mairwa the number of persons inspected and detained was 177,501 and 4,757 respectively. There were four deaths during the year, none of them from plague The cost was Rs 68,520 At Khurda Road 110,083 persons were examined and 3,478 detained. One death from small-pox occurred in the camp. The expenditure was Rs. 5,063.

12. *Sanitary Board.*—The Board were unfortunately unable to hold more than one meeting during the year. They were, however, enabled by circulation of files to undertake the usual consultative work, the most important scheme which came under their consideration being that for the supply of filtered water to the municipalities on the right bank of the Hooghly Eight alternative projects were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, the estimated cost varying from 24 to 35 lakhs. These have been separately submitted to Government. The possibility of providing a supply of drinking-water for the Patna Municipality from wells sunk in the old bed of the river Sone has now been fully proved, and the work has been taken in hand.

An important experiment in sewage disposal was inaugurated during the past year by the Sanitary Engineer, who was placed on special duty in England for the purpose of enquiring into the subject.

His proposal to carry out experiments on the septic tank principle has been sanctioned by Government, and is now being carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the results with much interest The suggestions made last year by the Board with a view to causing experiments to be made locally on the system of filtration through cinders of sullage water and waste liquids have been circulated to all municipalities From the reports received it appears that little or no attention has been paid to the subject by municipalities, and that no results of any importance have been achieved It is probable that the suggestions of the Board were found to involve more intrusion on the privacy of houses than municipal authorities were willing to undertake, or individuals to submit to.

13. *Inspections*—Major Dyson was on tour for 162 days during the year Almost the whole of his time had to be devoted to the organisation and inspection of precautionary measures against plague, and the ordinary sanitary work of the Province has of course suffered from this to a certain extent Indirectly, however, it may be hoped that compensation will be found in the increased attention on the part of local bodies to sanitation generally, and conservancy in particular, which has been the result of the fear of plague which has overhung the Province during the year under report Should it prove to have thoroughly and permanently awakened the local authorities to the supreme importance of an efficient system of sanitation, the plague will have done the people of Bengal a service which will go far to counterbalance the trouble and anxiety which it has caused.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Major Dyson for the care he has bestowed on sanitary administration generally and in particular for the untiring energy and attention to detail which he has displayed in all matters relating to the protection of the Province against plague

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal

WORKING OF THE FIRE BRIGADE IN THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HOWRAH FOR THE YEAR 1898 99

NOTIFICATION

No 4131M—The 14th August 1899.—The following is published for general information

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 8920, dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1899

From—E M Showers, Esq, Offg Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department

I HAVE the honour to submit, in accordance with section 41, Act I of 1893, my report on the working of the Fire Brigade in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah during the year 1898-99.

2 There were no alterations in the constitution of the Fire Brigade The force stood at the commencement of the year as follows —

Lall Bazar	
Superintendent	1
Chief Engineer	1
Assistant Engineers	2
Driver, European	1
Do Native	1
Fireman	1
Tindals	3
Khalassees	18
Syces	13
Inspector, jute warehouse	1
Total	42

Howrah	
Engineer	1
Fireman	1
Tindals	5
Driver	1
Khalassees	18
Syces	3
Total	29

Chitpur	
Engineer	1
Driver	1
Fireman	1
Tindals	2
Khalassees	12
Syces	3
Total	20

Bhowanipur	
Tindals	2
Khalassees	12
Total	14

Watgunge	
Tindals	2
Khalassees	12
Total	14

Palmer's Bridge	
Tindals	2
Khalassees	12
Total	14

I submit a statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the Fire Brigade The year opened with a balance of Rs 17,269 5-4. The receipts were Rs. 54,746-4-2, which fell short of the estimate of Rs. 64,112, some of the receipts having been overestimated in the budget estimate. Rupees 7,587 8 represents the amount due, but not paid in by the municipalities during the year. Of this sum Rs. 7,285-8 have since been realized, and Rs 302 are in course of realization. The total receipts during the year were Rs 72,015. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,125-12-5 against an estimate of Rs 74,730. The actual balance on the 31st March 1899 was Rs 889 13-1

3 During the year under review 38 fires occurred, in which the value of the property destroyed in each case exceeded Rs. 50.

At 32 of these fires the Brigade were in attendance, and in 5 the fires were extinguished by the local police and the residents of the locality. A fire on a country boat, which occurred off Ghoosery on the river, was extinguished by the Port Commissioners' fire-engine *Hooghly*.

4. In addition to the 38 serious fires already noted, 71 small fires occurred, 31 in the Town, 36 in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and 4 in Howrah.

The Brigade attended 7 of these fires, the remaining 64 being extinguished by the residents of the localities

The average value of the property destroyed at each of these petty fires was Rs. 9-15-11

5. The total estimated value of all property destroyed by fire during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,49,579 15 as against Rs 3,82,605 in 1897-98

6. There were no lives lost during the year

7. There were 3 fires in buildings licensed under Act I (B C) of 1893 and Act I (B.C.) of 1894, the total estimated value of property destroyed at these fires being two lakhs of rupees

8 Six fires during the year 1898-99 call for special notice —

(a) On the 11th April 1898, the S S *Otterburn* laden with jute cuttings and pressed bales of jute, lying at the Hastings Moorings, caught fire, the origin of the fire is not known It lasted for 70 hours and 30 minutes The efforts of the Fire Brigade resulted in saving a quantity of the cargo and in also, by unloading the vessel, preventing the wet bales of jute from starting the plates and rendering the ship a total wreck

(b) On the 17th March 1899, at Hogulkooria Gully, Burtolla, a large oil mill shed caught fire accidentally Machinery, mustard-oil and seeds were destroyed The fire lasted 5 hours and 50 minutes. Greater damage would have been caused and probably loss of life had not the Fire Brigade succeeded in reaching the boiler house and letting off the steam from the boilers, and thus averting an explosion

(c) A fire broke out on the early morning of the 29th October 1898 in the "Empress of India" Hydraulic Jute Press, Howrah. Five masonry warehouses containing a large quantity of jute, loose and in bales, were destroyed. The machinery was, however, saved The fire lasted for 43 hours, and the estimated value of the property destroyed was Rs 1,60,000

(d) A fire occurred on the 19th November 1898 in the Ramdyall Cotton Mill, Ghoosery, Howrah. Machinery was damaged and cotton destroyed to the estimated value of Rs. 20,000 The fire lasted 1 hour and 30 minutes.

(e) On the 14th December 1898, at the Guzdar's Hydraulic Jute Press, Ghoosery, Howrah, a large two-storeyed building containing jute was destroyed, estimated value of damage Rs 20,000 The fire lasted for 13 hours and 30 minutes

(f) A fire occurred on the 30th December 1898 at the Ganges Jute Mill, Sibpur, Howrah. A large masonry building containing machinery, gunny-bags and waste twine was destroyed The building was not licensed under the Act, as it was not used for storage of jute or cotton. The fire lasted 6 hours and 50 minutes, estimated value of damage done being Rs 80,000.

9. During the year two prosecutions were instituted under the Explosives Act. Both cases ended in the conviction of the defendants.

10. A memorandum of the fires that occurred is enclosed.

Memorandum of fires in Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899

No	Date	Locality with section letter	Duration of fire	Approximate value of property destroyed	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1898	*Town*		Rs A	
1	11th April	Hastings Moorings 3rd Division Port Police	70 hours and 30 minutes	10 000 0	Jute cuttings and pressed bales on board the S S *Otterburne* insured
2	19th May	2 Mirzapore Lane Section K Town	1 hour and 35 minutes	500 0	Two tiled huts, one cow and household property not insured
3	15th August	0 Baniatolla Lane Section I Town	1 hour and 30 minutes	200 0	A few harmoniums in a pucka godown and a tiled hut not insured
4	25th December	Free School Street Section M, Town	1 hour and 10 minutes	300 0	One tiled hut containing a Bhoojawala s shop and property of other tenants not insured
	1899				
5	1st February	On the river Hooghly off Nandi Bari Ghat	2 hours and 45 minutes	1 500 0	Two boats laden with rice; not insured
6	10th	On board ship *Rhine* on the river	4 hours and 30 minutes	2,000 0	Hawser ropes and ship s stores on board the ship *Rhine* Ship and stores insured
7	11th "	On the river Hooghly off Ghoosery	Ditto	10 000 0	A country boat laden with 1 830 drums of jute not insured
8	18th ,	Dhoolispara off Beadon Street, Section O Town	2 hours and 15 minutes	300 0	One tiled hut and some straw, not insured
9	23rd	Bow Bazar Street Section J Town	4 hours	37 000 0	A large two storeyed pucka building containing new furniture not insured
10	17th March	Hogulcooria gully Section C Town	5 hours and 50 minutes	80,000 0	A large shed covered and enclosed with corrugated sheet iron machinery mustard oil and seeds not insured
11	23rd ,	Chandney Lane Section J Town	1 hour and 45 minutes	700 0	Two large tiled huts and portions of windows of two pucka buildings not insured
12	26th	Strand Road, Section E Town	1 hour and 50 minutes	16 000 0	One large tiled godown with many rooms stored with tobacco insured
Total 12 fires			Total	1 58 500 0	
	1898	*Suburbs*			
1	1st April	Subjee Bagan, Section K Suburbs	1 hour	100 0	Three golpatta huts, not insured
2	13th	Bhookoylash Road Section L, Suburbs	Do	100 0	One large tiled hut not insured
3	25th	Alipore Cavalry Lines Section K Suburbs	19 hours and 30 minutes	800 0	A large stack of hay An insane man named J B Fawcett set fire to the hay not insured
4	8th May	Shibtolla Lane Section F Suburbs	45 minutes	60 0	One golpatta hut not insured
5	14th ,	Balliaghatta Road Section F, Suburbs	1 hour	100 0	One wood godown; insured
6	25th "	Beg Bagan, Section F, Suburbs	1 hour and 30 minutes	400 0	Ten golpatta and five tiled huts not insured
7	4th December	Munshi Bazar, Section E Suburbs	1 hour and 50 minutes	200 0	Tiled huts in a basti not insured
	1899				
8	14th January	Bhookoylash Section L Suburbs	30 minutes	500 0	A tiled hut containing curry stuff, &c, insured
9	21st February	Doogdoogipara Section G Suburbs	Ditto	50 0	Two golpatta huts, not insured
10	9th March	Bhowanipore, Section I, Suburbs	1 hour and 55 minutes	700 0	A stock of date tree leaves straw, and bamboos and two tiled huts not insured
11	17th	Sonai Bazar Section N, Suburbs	2 hours and 30 minutes	1 500 0	Twenty golpatta huts not insured
12	17th ,	Ditto ditto	45 minutes	50 0	Three small golpatta huts not insured
13	22nd	Harobash Section L Suburbs	1 hour	400 0	One large golpatta hut three goats, one monkey and a bird, not insured
14	24th ,	Ditto ditto	Do	200 0	Ten golpatta huts not insured
Total 14 fires			Total	5 160 0	
	1898	*Howrah*			
1	17th April	Banlapara Sibpur	7 hours and 50 minutes	500 0	Five stacks of straw not insured.
2	16th May	Peelkhana	25 minutes	60 0	One golpatta hut not insured
3	27th August	East Indian Railway Carriage Works	1 hour and 15 minutes	500 0	Two railway carriages and a small portion of the roof of the carriage shed, not insured
4	30th October	Old Ghoosery Road, Howrah Empress of India Jute Press	43 hours	1,60,000 0	Five pucka warehouses containing a large quantity of jute in bales, as well as loose machinery slightly damaged insured
5	10th November	Ghoosery "Ramdyal Cotton Mill	1 hour and 30 minutes	20,000 0	Machinery and cotton in the blow room insured
6	6th December	Grand Trunk Road Howrah	Ditto	1 000 0	Fourteen tiled huts and some grain shops not insured
7	15th ,	Joya Bibi s Lane Ghoosery, Gurdas s Press	15 hours and 30 minutes	20 000 0	One large two-storeyed building containing jute, insured
8	22nd ,	Hooghly Dock, S S *Puri*	3 hours and 30 minutes	2,000 0	The officers cabins, engine room, sky light and a portion of the upper deck of the S S *Puri* were charred; not insured
9	30th	Ganges Jute Mills Sibpur	6 hours and 50 minutes	80 000 0	A long pucka building containing gunny bags waste twine and machinery Building and machinery not insured gunny bags insured for Rs 30,000
	1899				
10	9th February	Bantra	30 minutes	1 000 0	Four golpatta huts and household property; not insured The buildings were set on fire by Gosto Behari Roy and Giribala Dasi who were acquitted of incendiarism by the Sessions Judge
11	15th March	Sundeb Sibpur	45 minutes	100 0	Two golpatta huts and one golpatta cowshed, not insured
12	16th	Scnapara, Sibpur	1 hour	50 0	Three golpatta huts, not insured
Total 12 fires				2 85 210 0	
			Total	4 48 870 0	
			Value of property destroyed in petty fires	709 15	
			GRAND TOTAL	4,49 579 15	

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Fire Brigade Fund for the year ending 31st March 1899

RECEIPTS	Budget estimate for 1898 99	Actual charges for 1898-99	Increase	Decrease	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs, A P	Rs A P	
Balance on 31st March 1898	17 [illegible]69 [illegible] 4	17 209 5 4			
Rates and fees under Act I (B C) of 1893 from Town Corporation	45 532 0 0	45 532 0 0		...	
Rates and fees under Act I (B C) of 1893 from Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality	11 231 0 0	5 615 8 0		5 615 8 0	These outstanding sum have been realised since the close of the year
Rates and fees under Act I (B C) of 1893 from Maniktolla Municipality	607 0 0	607 0 0			
Rates and fees under Act I (B C) of 1893 from Howrah Municipality	3 340 0 0	1,670 0 0		1 070 0 0	These items were over estimated for in the budget
Fines under Fire Brigade Act	[illegible]00 0 0	129 0 0		71 0 0	
Fines under Petroleum Act	70 0 0	62 0 0		8 0 0	
Fees for letting off fireworks	30 0 0			3[illegible] 0 0	
Petroleum fees	2 000 0 0	904 0 0		1 096 0 0	
Sale proceeds of hose, &c	200 0 0	151 12 2		48 3 10	
Hire of fire engines	600 0 0	75 0 0		525 0 0	
Rent of telephone lines	302 0 0			302 0 0	Is in course of realisation will be shown in this year's account
Total	64 112 0 0	54 746 4 2		9 365 11 10	
Total	81 381 5 4	72 015 9 6			

PAYMENTS	Budget estimate for 1898 99	Actual receipts for 1898-99	Increase	Decrease	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Establishment at Lall Bazar					
1 Superintendent at Rs 250	3 000 0 0	3 600 0 0	..		The increase is partly accounted for by payment made to men on short leave which was not estimated for and partly to payment of compensation for dearness of provision
Absentee allowance	600 0 0				
1 Chief Engineer at Rs 200—20—300	3 120 0 0	3 110 0 0		10 0 0	
1 Engineer „ 120—6—150	1 440 0 0	1,432 15 9		7 0 3	
1 Ditto „ 100—4—120	1 200 0 0	1 153 5 4		46 10 8	
1 Driver „ 150	1 800 0 0	2 250 0 0	450 0 0		
1 Native driver „ 18	216 0 0	192 0 0	..	24 0 0	
1 Fireman „ 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0		
1 Tindal „ 20	240 0 0	240 0 0			
1 Do 16	192 0 0	192 0 0			
1 Do „ 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0		
11 Khalassees 8 each	1 056 0 0	1,089 0 0	33 0 0		
7 Ditto „ 7	588 0 0	609 0 0	21 0 0		
11 Syces 8 / 2 Do 8	1,248 0 0	1,287 0 0	39 0 0		
Personal allowance of 3 tindals	72 0 0	72 0 0			
Allowance to office establishment	336 0 0	339 0 0	3 0 0		
Salary of 1 Inspector at Rs 170	2,520 0 0	2,510 0 0	..	10 0 0	
Travelling allowance of Inspectors at Rs. 60	720 0 0	720 0 0			
Exchange compensation allowance	1 285 0 0	446 7 11		838 8 1	
	19 873 0 0	19,488 13 0	552 0 0	936 3 0	
Contingencies					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and Veterinary attendance	3 900 0 0	4,376 9 3	476 9 3		
Stable gear and repair of harness, &c	500 0 0	198 10 0		301 6 0	
Lighting Engineer's and Driver's quarters and Fire Brigade stables	360 0 0	158 0 0		202 0 0	
Clothing and accoutrements for the members of the Fire Brigade	1 100 0 0	945 4 6	..	154 11 6	
Extra pay of European members of the Fire Brigade at Rs 5 for each attendance at fire	1 500 0 0	1,305 0 0		195 0 0	
Rent	2 280 0 0	1 922 0 0		358 0 0	
Pension	1 500 0 0	810 1 7		689 14 5	
Gratuities to persons giving notice of fire	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Cost of new engine with fittings and accessories		650 0 0	650 0 0		
Hand cart for conveying coal				..	
Canvas hose	2 000 0 0	7 8 0		1,992 8 0	
Purchase of horses	1 200 0 0	3,016 0 0	1 816 0 0		
Harness for do	700 0 0	199 4 0		500 12 0	
Repairs of buildings	1 000 0 0	1,137 5 9	137 5 9		
Implements	500 0 0	29 14 0		470 2 0	
Repairs of engines and brake-vans	2 500 0 0	10 529 4 6	(a)8 0[illegible]9 4 6		
Maintenance of telephone lines	4 7[illegible]6 0 0	5 045 13 4	249 13 4		
Coal, wood and engine stores	2,700 0 0	2,168 6 6		531 9 6	
Miscellaneous	1,500 0 0	545 7 0		954 9 0	
Cost of extension bells	720 0 0			720 0 0	
	28,856 0 0	33 044 8 5	11 350 0 10	7 170 8 5	

	Rs A P
(a) Cost of repairing two engines	3 878 1[illegible]
Cost of repairing of a brake	1 [illegible] 0 [illegible]
Purchase of parts of engines, the Engineer in charge being qualified to make petty repairs	4 [illegible]41 6
	[illegible]

PAYMENTS.	Budget estimate for 1898-99	Actual charges for 1898-99	Increase	Decrease	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Howrah Establishment					
1 Engineer	1 800 0 0	1 800 0 0		..	
2 Tindals at Rs 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0		Increase due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision to men
1 Fireman 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0		
3 Tindals , 8 each	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0		
7 Khalassees 8 ,	672 0 0	693 0 0	21 0 0		
11 Ditto 7 ,	924 0 0	957 0 0	33 0 0		
1 Engine driver at Rs 18 ..	216 0 0	123 0 0		93 0 0	
3 Syces at Rs 8 each	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0		
Exchange compensation allowance	225 0 0	117 8 0		107 8 0	
	4 773 0 0	4 053 8 0	81 0 0	200 8 0	
Contingencies					
Feed and keep of horses also shoeing and Veterinary attendance	1 000 0 0	830 14 3		169 1 9	
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0	105 10 0	55 10 0		
Rewards to informers giving notice of fires	50 0 0	..		50 0 0	
Repairs of engines and brake vans	900 0 0	57 0 0		843 0 0	
Implements ..	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Hose carts			..		
Purchase of horses	600 0 0	..		600 0 0	
Harness for do	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Repairs of buildings and look-out	700 0 0		..	700 0 0	
Coal wood and engine stores	400 0 0	21 5 6		378 10 6	
Canvas hose	1 000 0 0			1 000 0 0	
Clothing	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Rent and taxes	152 0 0	151 3 0		0 13 0	
Miscellaneous	150 0 0	101 13 0		48 3 0	
Lighting					
	5 452 0 0	1 267 13 9	55 10 0	4 239 12 3	
Bhowanipore					
2 Tindals at Rs 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0		Increase due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision
3 Khalassees 8 ,	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0		
9 Ditto , 7 ,	756 0 0	783 0 0	27 0 0		
	1 284 0 0	1 326 0 0	42 0 0		
Watgunge					
2 Tindals at Rs 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0		Ditto ditto
1 Khalassee 8 ..	96 0 0	99 0 0	3 0 0		
11 Khalassees 7	924 0 0	957 0 0	33 0 0		
	1 260 0 0	1 302 0 0	42 0 0		
Palmer's Bridge					
2 Tindals at Rs 10 each ..	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0		Ditto ditto
2 Khalassees ,, 8 ,,	192 0 0	198 0 0	6 0 0		
10 Ditto , 7 ,	840 0 0	870 0 0	30 0 0		
	1 272 0 0	1 314 0 0	42 0 0		
Chitpore Establishment					
1 Engineer	1 800 0 0	1 800 0 0			
2 Tindals at Rs 10 each	240 0 0	239 8 9		0 7 3	
1 Fireman 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0		Increase due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision
5 Khalassees , 8 each ..	480 0 0	495 0 0	15 0 0		
7 Ditto ,, 7	588 0 0	609 0 0	21 0 0		
3 Syces 8	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0		
1 Engine-driver at Rs 18	216 0 0	192 0 0		24 0 0	
	3 732 0 0	3 755 8 9	48 0 0	24 7 3	
Contingencies					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and Veterinary attendance.	1 000 0 0	928 7 0		71 9 0	
Stable gear and repairs of harness	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Repairs of engines and hose carts	800 0 0	178 0 0		622 0 0	
Purchase of hose	1 000 0 0			1 000 0 0	
Ditto of horse ..	600 0 0			600 0 0	
Harness for do	300 0 0	1 4 0		298 12 0	
Coal wood and engine stores	400 0 0	118 11 6		281 4 6	
Clothing	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Repairs of buildings	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Miscellaneous	200 0 0	63 2 0		136 14 0	
Rates and taxes		156 0 0	156 0 0		
	4,950 0 0	1,445 8 6	156 0 0	3 660 7 6	
Travelling allowance for inspecting petroleum depôts	360 0 0	390 0 0	30 0 0		
Audit fees	118 0 0	118 0 0	....		
Establishment for collecting the rates and fees payable under Act I (B C) of 1893	..		..		
Town Municipality	1,500 0 0	1 500 0 0			
Cossipore and Chitpore Municipality	700 0 0	700 0 0			
Howrah Municipality	250 0 0	250 0 0			
Manicktollah Municipality ..	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Water pressure ...	300 0 0	480 0 0	180 0 0	...	
Fees for inspection of boilers ..		90 0 0	90 0 0		
	3,278 0 0	3,528 0 0	300 0 0	50 0 0	
Total	74,730 0 0	71 125 [illegible] 5	12 [illegible] 10 10	16,281 14 5	
Balance on 31st March 1899	10,000 0 0	889 [illegible] 1	......	9,110 2 11	
GRAND TOTAL	84,730 0 0	72,015 9 6	12,677 10 10	25,392 1 4	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July 1899.

E. M. SHOWERS,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th August 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 24, Kalna 1 50, Katwa 1 51, Raniganj 71 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *aman* paddy nearly over Standing crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly decreased Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kalna	15½	
Katwa .. .	16	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 35, Rampur Hât 78 Weather hot Rain wanted Transplantation of paddy completed Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Rampur Hât 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 2 78, Vishnupur 3 76 Weather very hot with occasional showers Transplantation of rice still continues Sugarcane growing Fodder and water sufficient No cattle disease reported Rice selling at Bankura 17¾ seers and at Vishnupur 17½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 1 39, Tamluk 5 09, Ghatal 5 71. Prospects of sugarcane, jute, flax and *aus* paddy favourable Inundations have subsided Transplantation of winter paddy going on briskly Grass-hoppers reported from three localities and cattle-disease from Salboni Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	CH	
Sadar . ..	16	0	per rupee
Contai .. .	16	0	
Tamluk	14	3¼	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 1 12, Serampore 1 12, Jahanabad 2 37 Transplantation continues Some damage has been done to jute and *aus* Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee

Howrah—Rainfall at Sadar 1 28, Ulubaria 2 09 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers Flood-water in the *jheels* is being drained and transplantation of *aman* going on Prospects hopeful, but for some little time the less rain there is the better Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 25, Barasat 87, Basirhat 14, Diamond Harbour 2 89· Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain Prospects of standing crops not favourable owing to excessive rain Transplantation of *aman* going on briskly on high lands and on the lands whence the water has subsided The excessive rainfall destroyed the paddy seedlings and stopped transplantation on low lands The drainage in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions is defective No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12½ to 16	per rupee
Barasat .. .	15	
Basirhat .	17	
Diamond Harbour .	13½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 32, Kushtia 3 16, Meherpur 2 40, Chuadanga 1 38, Ranaghat 1·19. Weather cloudy and rainy Transplantation of *aman* continues Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute commenced. River water subsiding Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kushtia	17	
Meherpur	14½	
Chuadanga	15	
Ranaghat	14	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 79, Kandi 1·10, Jangipur 1 04 Weather hot Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished Indigo is being cut Prospects of mulberry and jute good Crops in some places have suffered much on account of floods Water and fodder sufficient No cattle disease reported Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	..	14	per rupee
Kandi		16	
Jangipur		15	

Jessore—Rainfall at Sadar 2 07, Jhenida 11, Magura 1 26, Narail 2 10, Bangaon 1 76 Weather cloudy and rainy at intervals Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on Prospects of crops tolerably good Rivers are rising Insects are gradually disappearing No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	.	16	per rupee
Jhenida	.	16	
Magura		18¾	
Narail		15	
Bangaon		17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 74, Bagirhat 93, Satkhira 57 Weather hot with occasional rain Transplantation of *aman* going on Insects still damaging paddy in some parts Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Baitaghatta and Rampal Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	... .	17	per rupee
Bagirhat	...	17	
Satkhira	... .	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 21, Nator 1 42, Naugaon 2 12 Flood subsided Prospects of crops fair Steeping of jute commenced Transplantation of *aman* in full swing No cattle-disease Fodder and water available Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3 29 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing Cattle disease reported from some thanas. Fodder and drinking-water plentiful Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri—Rainfall at Sadar 4 01, Alipur Duars 12 07 Weather hot and rainy Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy still going on. Prospects favourable Jute is being cut and steeped Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 5 59, Kalimpong 4 61, Siliguri 7 80 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown, *Bhutta*, *chota marua*, *bora marua*, *bhadoi* and *haimanti* paddy doing well *Terai*—Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy going on, *jamira* paddy being reaped, jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Hills	... ...	10	per rupee
Terai	. ...	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur—Rainfall at Sadar 1 22, Gaibanda 3 43, Nilphamari 2 68, Kurigram 3 57 Weather seasonable Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient

Bogra—Average rainfall 2 56 Cutting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *aman* continuing Prospects good Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee

Pabna—Rainfall at Sadar 1 17, Sirajganj 2 92 Weather hot and rainy Prospects of crops good *Aus* being harvested Common rice 16 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 1 98, Manikganj 1 03, Munshiganj 1·58 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar 4 14, Jamalpur 1 55, Netrokona 5 04, Kishorganj 1 30, Tangail 2 34 Continual showers Rice doing well Jute suffering from want of sunshine Condition of cattle good Fodder and water ample Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 54, Goalundo 99, Madaripur 22 Weather seasonable State and prospects of paddy generally good Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar 1 74. Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places *Aus* is being reaped Transplantation of *aman* has begun. Common rice sells at 16 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 10, Brahmanbaria 75, Chandpur 1 20 Ordinary monsoon weather Jute and *aus* paddy being cut *Aman* doing well Common rice 20 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 8 97, Feni 4·45 Crop prospects fair Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice—*aman* 16 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall 2 82 Weather seasonable *Aus* being reaped *Aman* being cultivated Prospects good Common rice 15 seers per rupee Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 25, Barh 14, Dinapore 21, Bihar 15, Hilsa nil, Bikram nil Weeding of Indian-corn and other *bhadoi* crops going on in some places Transplantation of paddy in progress Condition of cattle good Green fodder and water for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 36, Jahanabad 03, Aurangabad 1 53, Nawada 81 Transplantation of paddy continues Prospect of *bhadoi* bad Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 01, Buxar 07, Bhabua 55, Sasaram 72 Transplantation of paddy going on *Bhadoi* wherever saved from effects of excessive rain is doing well Cattle-disease reported from Buxar, Dumraon, and Nawanagar thanas Twenty-four cases of cattle-disease reported from Sasaram Fodder and water abundant

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 36, Siwan 44, Gopalganj 2 82 Weather sultry Transplantation of paddy in full swing Prospects of *bhadoi* somewhat better Average prices—Common rice 13 9 seers and *makai* 20 1 seer per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1 08, Bettiah 82, Barharwa 97, Bagaha 1 33, Ramnagar 86 Prospect of *bhadoi* slightly improved by fine weather Transplantation of *aghani* paddy still going on with good prospects. Common rice 13 and maize 22 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur.—Paddy being transplanted. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 19 seers, *makai* 17 seers, gram 18 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 2 64, Samastipur 18, Madhubani 2 57 Weather hot and sultry with occasional showers of rain Transplantation of paddy is still in progress Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on *Makai* and *marua* have been considerably damaged Prospects of rice are good Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease Common rice selling at Sadar 11½ seers per rupee

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1 71, Begusarai 77, Jamui 57 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers Transplantation of winter rice going on *Janera* is being resown in some places *Bhadoi* in several tracts ruined Prices of food-grains rising Common rice sells at Monghyr 11 and Jamui 10 seers per rupee

Bhagalpur.—Weather sultry and overcast. Rainfall at Sadar 88, Madhipura 2 40, Supaul 4 58 *Bhadoi* crops seriously damaged already The rain, however, is proving beneficial to the *aghani* seedlings Transplantation still going on Fodder plentiful Prices continue to rise

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 51, Kishanganj 3 15 Araria 5 65 Weather seasonable Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute progressing Transplantation of *aghani* continues Standing crops doing well Agricultural prospects good No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar ...	15	per rupee
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 66, Chanchal 1 22, Shibganj 1 46, Gajol 1 75. Weather hot and cloudy Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice going on Transplanting of winter paddy continues Prospects favourable Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water abundant

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and cloudy Prospects of paddy good. *Makai* prospects poor Some cattle-disease. Average price of common rice 13 seers 10 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 12 chitaks per rupee

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 17, Jajpur 2 3, Kendrapara 1 79, Banki 1 81 False Point 1 01 Weather hot and seasonable *Sarad*, jute, *haldia*, cotton and sugarcane are growing *Beali* in ear and being damaged by insects in places Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	S.	ch	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur . .	17	1	
Kendrapara .	19	11	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 43 Sugarcane thriving well Transplanting and weeding of *sarad* going on *Aus* crop in ear Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Angul 67, Bisipara 37 Puddling and transplantation of paddy and *mandia* suspended in many places for want of sufficient rain Those transplanted are withering in both subdivisions Early *bhadoi* crops being damaged in Angul, Common rice sells at 27 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals Great anxiety for rain prevails

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 75, Khurda 96 Insufficiency of rain badly felt *Beali* already damaged to some extent, especially in the Sadar subdivision Puddling and weeding of *sarad* delayed for want of water Condition of sugarcane, *mandia*, and other miscellaneous crops good Fodder sufficient Cattle-disease continues in places Price of common rice stationary

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 24, Giridih 46 Weather cloudy Rain wanted for transplantation in some thanas Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1 34 Weather cloudy. More rain wanted in places. Transplantation retarded in consequence Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 19 seers No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau.—Rainfall 53 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops generally good. No cattle-disease Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 67, Gobindpur 47 Weather hot Prospects of crops generally good Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi, Nirsha, Gobindpur, and Chas Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers 11 chitaks and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1 40 Rainfall very unequally distributed More rain is wanted Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

General Summary—There was rain in every district during the week, though the amounts were generally moderate The rice crop throughout the Province is doing well, the only unfavourable report of any importance coming from the 24-Parganas The *bhadoi* crop has obtained some slight relief by the diminution in the rainfall, but it is to be feared that there is no chance of a good outturn The other crops, jute and sugarcane especially, appear to be doing well More rain is needed in Orissa and one or two districts in Chota Nagpur Prices show a tendency to rise There is still a little cattle-disease.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 15th August 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th August 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature Mean	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Range	Temperature Minimum	Hygrometry Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry Vapour tension	Hygrometry Dew point	Hygrometry Humidity	Wind Prevailing direction	Wind Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899				Inches	°					Inches		%			Inches	
Aug	6th	148 2	8 4	29 540	85 9	94 3	17 8	76 5	81 8	1 033	80 2	84	WNW Calm and variable	48	0 13	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, lr
"	7th	148 4	8 2	530	86 7	93 1	11 9	78 2	81 1	0 988	78 0	78	NNW and calm	59	0 02	Day partially cloudy, night cleared
"	8th	142 3	2 9	509	86 7	91 6	9 8	81 8	81 7	1 019	79 8	81	NNW and N	85	0 08	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t
"	9th	149 6	4 0	492	86 3	93 3	12 1	81 2	82 8	1 078	81 5	86	SSE and calm	33	0 12	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, lr
"	10th	140 4	3 1	522	84 5	88 5	8 3	80 2	80 8	1 004	79 3	85	ESE and SE by S	147	0 20	Chiefly cloudy, d, p
"	11th	150 4	2 6	555	84 3	89 2	10 0	79 2	81 0	1 016	79 8	86	ESE and SSE	94	0 17	Chiefly cloudy, d, p
"	12th	108 9	Nil	585	82 1	83 9	4 8	79 1	79 9	0 993	79 0	90	S by E and SSE	43	0 69	Cloudy, o, d p

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 534
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 587
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	24 2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90 9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	85 2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 2
The extreme variation of temperature	17 8
The maximum temperature	94 3
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th August 1899	1 41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 88
The total fall from 1st January to 12th August 1899	53 78
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	39 88

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

• o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder, lr, lightning reflection, d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 14th August 1899

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Air Pressure: Highest 8 A M barometer reading	Air Pressure: Lowest 8 A M barometer reading	Air Pressure: Mean 8 A M reduced to 32°	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea level and constant gravity Lat 45°	Air Pressure: Variation from normal mean	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A M	Wind: Mean velocity in miles daily	Temperature: Highest of month	Temperature: Lowest of month	Temperature: Mean daily maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily minimum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily temperature	Temperature: Variation from normal mean
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 687	29 37	29 170	29 524	— 011	S85°W	57	96 9	73 8	89 6	78 9	84 3	—0·6
			Raniganj	29 429	29 120	29 223	29 514	—	S72°W	42	94 2	73 9	88 8	77 8	83 4	—0 8
		Birbhum														
		Bankura	Bankura	29 445	29 119	29 249	29 406	—	W	28	95 1	76 0	89 4	78·2	83 8	—0 1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29 619	29 327	29 436	29 531	— 009	S1°W	75	95 3	74 1	89 7	78 2	84 0	—0 1
		Hooghly														
		Howrah														
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	29 765	29 430	29 570	29 539	+ 005	S47°W	307	92 0	76 1	87 2	80 5	83 9	—0 2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29 765	29 304	29 564	29 531	— 007	S42°W	102	93 4	75 7	88 6	78 3	83 5	+0 3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29 748	29 [illegible]	29 535	29 530	—	S1°L	94	93 3	72 2	89 0	78 4	83 7	—0 2
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29 720	29 3 8	29 504	29 519	— 02	S11°W	49	93 2	74 8	88 0	78 9	83 5	—0 3
		Jessore	Jessore	29 774	29 314	29 556	29 535	— 020	S7 F	30	93 0	73 2	88 6	78 9	83·7	—0 5
		Khulna														
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29 717	29 30	29 503	29 522	020	S29°F	113	92 1	73 1	87 7	78 6	83 2	—0 4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29 684	29 3 7	29 469	29 546	— 014	S79°E	87	94 3	74 7	88 2 (g)	78 4 (g)	83 3 (g)	—0 7
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29 530	29 187	29 318	29 508	— 017	S85°E	72	92 9	75 1	85 6	77 7	83 2	+0·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23 013	22 876	22 896	—	+ 019	S81°F	83	73 2	55 5	65 6	58 1	61 9	—0 3
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29 665	29 324	29 451	29 562	—	S65°E	50	93 4	76 1	88 4	78 8	83 6	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29 684	29 345	29 470	29 547	— 018	S73 E	60	97 2	74 7	88 7	78 3	83 5	—0 3
		Bogra	Bogra	29 739	29 401	29 522	29 535	—	—	—	93 2	73 2	87 5	78 3	82 9	—0 5
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29 753	29 401	29 532	29 531	— 034	S12 I	64	92 3	71 7	86 8	78 3	82 5	—0 6
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29 807	29 428	29 570	29 530	— 026	S25°F	200	91 1	75 2	87 3	78 9 (e)	83 1	—0 7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 765	29 419	29 555	29 566	— 019	S60°E	11	93 2	72 1	86 5	77 2	81 8	—0 9
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29 774	29 362	29 558	29 552	— 034	S20 F	37	91 8	73 9	87 6	78 4	83 0	+0·2
		Backergunge	Barisal	29 811	29 4 6	29 591	29 549	— 013	S16°E	54	91 3	75 1	87 6	78 7	83 1	+0 8
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29 816	29 445	29 583	29 567	—	S28°F	171	90 4	73 8	88 1	77 1	82 6	+0 6
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29 788	29 434	29 577	29 567	—	S34°E	146	90 2	72 8	86 1	76 1	81 1	—0 2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29 762	29 391	29 537	29 572	— 045	S39°E	225	89 7	74 1	85 1	76 5	80 8	—0·2
		Chittagong Hill Tracts														
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29 559	29 251	29 373	29 507	— 024	S39°W	109	93 0	74 7	86 0	78 2	82 1	—2 9
		Gaya	Gaya	29 359	29 001	29 188 (f)	29 517 (f)	— 012	S81°W	140 (f)	94 5	72 8	88 0 (f)	76 8 (f)	82 4 (f)	—3 0
		Shahabad	Dehri	29 378	29 110	29 208	29 513	— 006	S66°W	100	80 4	73 0	85 2	77 2	81 2	—3·2
			Buxar	29 487	29 200	29 304	29 497	— 017	S76 W	180	91 0	72 1	85·4	77 2	81·3	—2 9
			Arrah	29 540	29 261	29 355	29 407	—	N88°W	42	93 8	74 0	86 5	77 5	82 0	—2·8
		Saran	Chapra	29 567	29 275	29 373	29 506	—	N57 W	76	93 8	74 6	87 3	78 4	82 9	—2 1
		Champaran	Motihari	29 534	29 241	29 347 (a)	29 527 (a)	—	E	122 (a)	93 0	74 9	87 7 (a)	77 6 (a)	82 7 (a)	—1 7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29 581	29 284	29 376	29 507	—	S53 E	44	92 2	75 2	86 8	78 4	82 6	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29 594	29 205	29 397	29 516	— 022	S77°D	55	91 3	76 5	87 3	79 5	83 4	—1·2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr														
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29 603	29 218	29 394	29 500	— 008	S45°W	54	92 2	75 1	87 4 (a)	78 5 (d)	82·9 (i)	—1 3
		Purnea	Purnea	29 647	29 34	29 445	29 523	— 022	N81°E	92	94 2	75 2	88 0	79 2	84 9	—0 8
		Malda	Malda	29·711	29 372	29 492	29 515	—	S47°E	58	95 1	72 0	89 0	78·8	83·9	—0 6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29 241	28 945	29 072	29 516	— 012	S63°W	28	91 0	71 3	87 1	76·7	81·9	—1·2
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 701	29 427	29 541	29 563	+ 020	S74°W	69	95 4	74 7	90 3	78 3	84 3	+0 2
			False Point	29 752	29 478	29 599	29 562	+ 010	S70°W	242	93 5	74 6	87 3	78 0	82 6	—0 4
		Balasore	Balasore	29 730	29 438	29 544	29·526	+ 016	S51°W	125	93 4	73 8	89·3	77 9	83 6	+0 3
			Shortt s Island													
		Puri	Puri	29 761	29 515	29 615	29 578	—	S66°W	285	96 7	75 6	89 3 (a)	79·5	84·4 (a)	—
			Gopalpur	29 766	29 502	29 622	29 583	—	S39°W	280	94 8	74 6	89 0	78 9	84·0	—
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 761	27 502	27 594	29 540	— 004	S87°W	214	88·2	70·3	83 6	73 6	78 1	—0·9
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27 642	27 377	27 481	29 540	+ ·009	S81°W	212	87 7	69 4	83 1	73 0	78 1	—0 1
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·995	28 738	28 844	29 526	—	S63°W	142	93 1	71 5	88 0	76 3	82·2	—
		Manbhum														
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28 985	28 703	28 820	29 526	—	S68°W	64	95 4	74 0	88 8	77·2	83 0	—0 3
Assam	...	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29 507	29 182	29 312	29 590	— 029	N86°E	69	93·2	75 5	87 8	77 3	82 5	—1·9
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29 702	29 352	29 484	29·553	— 023	S66°E	115	90·2	74 6	85 1	78·7	81·9	—1·1
		Cachar	Silchar	29 777	29·365	29 552	29 608	— 015	S72°E	79	93 1	75·3	90 4	77·2	83·3	+0·3

(a) Mean of 30 days. | (d) Mean of 25 days. | (e) Mean of 22 days. | (f) Mean of 21 days.

Bengal for the month of July 1899.*

Humidity		Cloud.			District Observations — Rainfall — Of month					Rainfall — Since 16th May 1899					DISTRICT
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean 8 A.M.	Rain fall	Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation from mean	Number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days	Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation	Mean number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
90	+5	9·0	+0·5	24·08	22·75	12·01	+10·74	20·00	15·70	37·25	24·15	+13·10	38·00	30·55	Burdwan.
89	—	7·7	—	16·91											
					17·23	12·71	+4·52	20·50	16·55	31·51	26·18	+5·33	32·25	32·08	Birbhum
86	—	7·5	—	16·65	14·74	12·67	+2·07	15·70	16·03	28·71	26·26	+2·45	32·40	31·15	Bankura
88	—	8·3	—	18·90	21·81	12·42	+9·39	15·83	15·00	41·16	25·33	+14·83	33·33	29·75	Midnapore.
					23·08	12·02	+11·06	19·07	16·38	46·18	24·51	+21·57	41·01	32·12	Hooghly
					21·08	11·96	+9·12	20·50	17·34	43·41	24·92	+18·40	30·50	33·45	Howrah
87	—3	9·0	+0·7	15·05	20·27	12·53	+7·74	17·57	16·63	41·04	26·08	+14·96	30·13	33·13	24 Parganas.
90	+3	8·5	—1·2	21·47	21·47	12·46	+9·01	26·00	18·04	45·99	26·22	+19·77	45·00	34·49	Calcutta.
89	—	8·2	—	23·16	18·98	10·50	+8·48	20·00	1[illegible]·60	34·93	23·83	+11·10	40·40	32·63	Nadia.
93	+7	9·5	+0·3	13·36	16·20	11·11	+5·00	19·75	15·01	30·84	24·09	+6·75	38·37	31·73	Murshidabad
91	0	8·7	—0·5	20·64	17·08	10·41	+7·57	19·80	15·91	38·49	25·36	+13·13	41·80	34·07	Jessore
					17·63	12·82	+4·81	20·33	18·92	36·43	28·73	+7·70	44·33	33·12	Khulna.
92	—	5·9	—	11·30	16·83	11·72	+5·11	19·40	15·35	35·88	25·34	+10·54	40·00	31·29	Rajshahi
90	—	8·7	—	25·77	26·21	13·93	+12·28	23·00	16·29	47·53	30·31	+17·22	44·80	33·04	Dinajpur
(f) 93	—	4·5	—	33·24	25·90	28·08	—2·18	22·25	18·82	71·47	61·51	+9·96	52·00	43·26	Jalpaiguri.
98	+4	(a) 9·1	+0·3	43·40	32·22	33·47	—1·25	26·50	24·12	68·84	69·98	—1·14	59·[illegible]5	52·15	Darjeeling.
90	—	9·9		23·53	22·01	24·03	—2·02	21·50	18·13	69·[illegible]8	67·23	+7·05	40·00	45·21	Cooch Behar.
90	—	7·8	—	13·85	15·28	15·23	+0·05	17·20	14·28	42·04	41·70	+0·34	45·20	35·54	Rangpur.
90	—	8·4	—	21·57	20·37	12·57	+7·80	21·25	15·70	39·88	29·98	+9·90	43·50	34·39	Bogra
93	—	9·3	—	16·78	16·52	11·13	+5·39	21·00	15·35	35·82	26·46	+9·36	44·50	33·91	Pabna
90	+1	9·0	+1·1	16·10	16·11	13·46	+2·65	21·80	17·76	41·61	31·39	+10·23	49·00	38·36	Dacca
92	—	8·4	—	23·16	21·86	16·17	+5·60	23·00	16·83	53·08	40·88	+12·20	52·75	38·45	Mymensingh
93	—	7·8	—	15·09	14·68	11·85	+2·83	20·33	16·54	39·88	28·59	+11·29	47·66	36·88	Faridpur
90	—	7·9	—	18·17	20·46	18·65	+1·81	21·14	20·59	45·13	39·27	+5·86	47·14	41·73	Backergunge
87	—	8·6	—	15·37	16·13	12·97	+3·16	18·07	15·55	40·59	32·34	+8·25	42·00	35·50	Tippera
92	—	8·8	—	41·31	35·34	24·66	+10·68	25·00	21·10	70·78	51·99	+18·79	54·00	43·64	Noakhali
89	+1	7·6	—0·3	25·37	35·20	28·38	+6·82	21·80	21·49	76·01	57·78	+18·23	48·20	44·88	Chittagong
					17·07	18·58	—0·91	23·00	22·08	45·67	42·06	+3·61	53·00	47·35	Chittagong Hill Tracts
92	+10	9·3	+1·0	19·21	21·35	12·20	+9·15	22·33	14·44	31·88	20·56	+11·62	35·50	23·50	Patna
(f) 91	+11	(h) 8·4	—0·6	24·28	19·74	12·11	+7·63	20·89	13·91	32·88	18·76	+14·12	34·44	22·23	Gaya
89	—	9·2	—	16·20											
90	—	8·5	—	20·53	20·43	11·69	+8·74	17·80	13·75	34·03	17·73	+16·30	31·17	22·06	Shahabad
91	—	8·5	—	22·62											
90	—	9·1	—	26·33	21·52	12·14	+9·38	22·67	13·85	30·29	21·08	+10·21	37·00	23·35	Saran
(a) 93	—	(a) 6·6	—	19·21	24·51	13·76	+10·75	24·50	13·45	39·17	25·56	+13·61	41·50	25·08	Champaran
94	—	6·6	—	32·22		12·39			13·54		21·26			22·46	Muzaffarpur
92	+8	7·5	+0·9	17·06	22·70	12·47	+10·23	21·00	13·77	32·84	21·34	+11·50	33·60	23·99	Darbhanga
					24·98	13·22	+11·76	18·80	13·89	34·59	21·90	+12·69	30·60	23·04	Monghyr
92	—	9·4	—	28·33	28·54	18·12	+10·42	22·83	15·45	35·00	23·94	+11·06	39·16	27·51	Bhagalpur
92	+4	8·3	+0·8	23·97	21·91	17·72	+4·19	24·50	17·20	43·86	34·56	+9·30	46·35	33·28	Purnea.
92	—	8·9	—	19·52	20·32	13·40	+6·92	22·25	16·40	37·97	26·26	+11·71	4[illegible]·00	31·32	Malda.
91	—	9·4	—	20·70	22·89	13·17	+0·72	22·57	17·02	36·91	24·27	+12·64	38·29	31·03	Sonthal Parganas
88	+2	7·7	+0·3	10·57	9·59	11·77	—2·18	16·00	14·47	21·91	25·01	—3·10	32·38	27·61	Cuttack
88	0	8·9	+0·7	7·43											
86	—	6·9	—	15·60	14·93	12·09	+2·84	15·00	14·51	29·81	24·36	+5·45	34·00	28·79	Balasore / Shortt's Island
83	—	6·4	—	5·65	9·98	10·94	—0·96	13·60	13·24	16·17	21·76	—5·59	25·40	24·72	Puri
80	—	(a) 3·5	—	6·35											
87	+1	10·0	+0·7	17·64	19·82	14·36	+5·46	22·33	16·96	31·88	23·58	+8·30	38·73	28·70	Hazaribagh.
88	—	(a) 9·4	—	12·40	12·11	13·63	—1·52	14·67	17·27	25·14	23·34	+1·80	30·34	29·91	Ranchi
86	—	6·5	—	14·66	15·05	14·15	+0·90	15·75	16·41	29·44	21·55	+7·89	28·[illegible]0	25·53	Palamau.
					15·00	13·37	+1·63	19·50	16·34	28·83	24·44	+4·39	35·67	29·83	Manbhum
87	—	5·9	—	10·41	10·95	13·37	—2·42	17·50	15·46	24·09	25·16	—1·07	34·25	30·31	Singhbhum
93	+2	9·3	+0·1	13·50											Sibsagar
90	+2	9·1	+2·8	11·86											Dhubri.
91	+5	9·6	+1·4	24·38											Cachar

(a) Mean of 30 days. (g) Mean of 29 days. (h) Mean of 19 days. (i) Mean of 24 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna	0·01			0·04	0 06	0 26	3 15	0 02		0 50	0 50	0 45	2 60	3 05	1 18	1·79	3 20	0·04	0 01	0·52
			Burdwan	0 59			0 25	0 70	1 15	2 40		0 02	0 53	0 36	0 09	0 11	2 80	0 35	0·11	3 42	0 40	0·29	0 02
			Katwa	1 65					0 16	2 49	0 09	0·02	1 90	0 14	0 40	0 99	1 75	0 70		3·78	0 03		0 87
			Raniganj	0 04	1 33			0 16	0 04	2 11	0 25	0 08	1 04	0 21	0 04	0 04	1 37	1 46	0 03	0·44	1 06	0 65	
			Mankur	1 45			1 11	0 02	0 73	0 75	0 05		1 33	0 80		0 78	2 55	0·28	0·90	1 52			0 39
		Birbhum	Suri		0 03		0 12	1·27	0 07	1 37	0 43	0 08	3 39		2 44	0 86	1 86	0 76	0 04	0 27	3 19		0 08
			Hetampur		0 15	0 02	0 03	0·26	0 04	1 26	0 07		0 97	0 02	0 85	0 12	1 06	1 14	..	0 67	0 56		0·04
			Rampur Hât	0 27	0 7	0 16			1 35	1 00	0 45	0·94		0 04	0 05	0 07	0 72	1 00	..	1 02	0 10	0 16	0·14
			Bolpur	0 11	0 10	0 03		0 20	1 35		0 08	0 17	0 88	0 33	0 18	0·03	2 09	0 72	..	1 63	0 36	0·01	
			Murari	1 45	0 17			0·04	0 1	1 61	1·25	0 31	0 13	0 48	0 43	0 22	0 97	4 55		3 42	0 13		0 35
			Labpur			0 24	0 27		0 14	1 75	0 87	0 24	1 62	0 52	0 14		2 47	2 41		1·00	0·97		
		Bankura	Bankura		0 22	0 02		0 09		3 09	0 03	0 22	0 09	2 09	1 35	0 15	2 28	0 89	0 56	1 40	0·27	..	
			Vishnupur				0 04			0 65	0 19	0 12		2 19	0 27	0 07	1 20	0 23	0 54	2 66	0·74		
			Maliara	0 05	0 18	0 10		2 78		0 84		0 08	0 42	3 11	0 42	0 14	0 76	0 66		0 47	0·77		
			Khatra		0 10		0 05		0 08	1 20	0 09			1 73	0 09	0 25	1 90	0 05		1 10	1 42	0 28	
			Indas					0 08		0 82	0 07	0 12		1 20		0 50	2 16	0 33	0 15	2 23	0·31	0 03	
			Kotalpur					..		0 45				2 52		0 30	1 54			2 43	0 85		
			Onda		1 40				0 08	0 12			1 55	1 92		1 08	0 12		1 40	1 35			0 13
			Gangajalghati	0 09	0 82	0 73		3 76		0 11	0 05	0·38	0 31	2 50	0 20	0 15	1 75	0 04		0 41	0 23		·
			Raipur	0 06				0 80	0 50	2 05	0 32			0 02		0 60	1 00	1 05	0 88	1 10	0 42		
			Sonamukhi					1 48		2 16	0 01			2 92	0 91	1 2[illegible]	1 53	1 98		1 95		...	
		Midnapore	Contai		1 65		0 22	1 68	0 04	7 73	0 0[illegible]				0 40	5 66	3 97	0 17	0 18	5·99			
			Tamluk	0 04			0 75	0·27	0 [illegible]7	2 13	0 11	0 14		1 00	0 61	1 18	3 15	2 11	1 00	1 90	0 02	1 23	0 35
			Midnapore		0·04				0 7	1 60		1 25			2 44	0 45	6 70	0 70	0·97	2 33	0 07		0 08
			Ghatal						0 31	0 44		0 48	0 02	0 66	0 05	0 91	1 96	1 14	1 46	3 40	0 05		0 02
			Kukrahaty						1 27	3 30	..			0 00	0 11	3 44	6 [illegible]0		1 65	0 25			
			Garhbeta	0 68					0 [illegible]	1 66	0 50			0 17	0 25	0 24	2 14	0 10		1 77	..		
			Pinskura				0·20	0 07	0 [illegible]	1 73		0 12		0 13	3 85	1 55	3 17	0 64	0 82	2 49	..	0·02	0 09
			Dantan					1 90	2 34	[illegible] 45	0 02					3 46	0 94	0 05	0 10	1·32		–	0 55
		Hooghly	Serampore					0 25	0 1[illegible]	5 73	0 17		1 99	1 04	0 10	1 84	2 78	0 17	0 13	4 89	0 57		0 50
			Hooghly	0 22				0 52	0 1[illegible]	[illegible] 86	0 05	0 30	0 58	1 00	0 06	1 07	3 09	0 06	0 02	1·01	0 45		0 33
			Jahanabad					0 02	0 08	[illegible] 50		0 2[illegible]	0 08	0 19	0 52	0 95	1 07	0 28	1 65	4 19	0 44		
		Howrah	Howrah			0 17		0 91	0 1[illegible]	4 31	0 19		0 20	1 28	0 31	0 58	2 87	0 56	1 65	2 11	0·87		0 06
			Mohesreka			0 3[illegible]		0 09	0 79	0 [illegible]3	0 64	2 00		1 21	0 11	2 [illegible]8	3 21	1 65	3 28	1 55	0·08	0 86	0 32
			Uluberia					0 12	0 07	1 6[illegible]	0 10	0 27		1 [illegible]5	0 52	2 40	2 15	1 30	3·25	0·82	0 92	0 82	0 15
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island		0 03			1 68	0 28	1 24	0 01			0 34	0 33	3 57	2 02	0 08	0 24	0 38	0 18		
			Diamond Harbour				0 56	0 00	2 30	3 65	0 16	0 05		0 57	0 04	3 6[illegible]	0 10	0·09	1 43	1 00			0·16
			Canning Town			0 21			1 [illegible]0	2 43	0 11	1 [illegible]0		1 50	0 43		1 24	0 39	2 46	0 16	1 23		1·20
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0 01	1 06	0 08	0 66	0 96	0 50	[illegible]	0 12	0·27	0·20	0 33	0 67	0 84	3 47	0 89	1 56	1 62	0 29		0 70
			Barrackpore			0 80		0 55		3 [illegible]	0 16		2 91		0 13	1 66	2·94	0 15	0 16	2·95	0 86		0 12
			Dum Dum					1 18		3 73				1 04	0 65	1 20	5 38	0 15	0 44	3 45	...		0 80
			Barasat					0 20	2 47	[illegible] 45	0 06	0 02	1 50	0 45	2 78	0 10	1 70	0 03	[illegible] 41	2 80	0 16	0 02	0 80
			Basirhat	0·07					0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 36	0 31	0 1[illegible]	0 18	0 06	0 82	1 45	0 06	0 33	0 91	0 12	0 02	1 91
		Nadia	Ranaghat	0 14				0 01	0 [illegible]	4 12	0 0[illegible]		0 80	0 3[illegible]	0 34		1 86	0 14	2 03	2 38	0 35		0 45
			Krishnagar	0 13				0 02	0 3[illegible]	3 [illegible]1	0 03	0 03	2 15	0 02	..	0 65	0 30	1 09	0 04	1 17	0 59		0 16
			Chuadanga	0 04			0 75		0	0 13	0 32		1 12	0 50	0 02		0 58	0 09	0 87	0 31	0 65	0 13	1 75
			Meherpur	1 74			0 04		0 1	0 0[illegible]	0 [illegible]0		0 61	0 70	0 01	0 50		0 29	0·90	0·95	0 43	0 21	1 89
			Kushtia	0 77			0 02	0 15	0 [illegible]	0 30	0 [illegible]2		0 08				1 46	0 83	0 30	1 92	0·20	3 25	1 65
		Murshidabad	Kandi				0 05	0 15	0 1[illegible]	1 34	0 12		0 89	0 15	0 10	3 36	3 30	1 00	0 05	1 30	0 36		0 38
			Berhampore	0 07	0 97		0 15		0 [illegible]	1 28	0 81	0 20	1 43	0 11	0·12	0 31	0 95	0 58	0 03	0 10	1 08		0 06
			Lalbagh		0 64	2 40			1 [illegible]8	1 43	0 40		1 50	0 13			0 86	0 75	0 11	0 20	0 43		
			Azimganj		0 62	2 43			1	1 43	0 40		1 48	0 13			0 86	0 75	0 11	0 18	0 43		
			Jangipur	0 34	0 4[illegible]	0 21		0 15	0 0	0 7[illegible]	0 [illegible]6	0 89	0 50	0·94		0 38	0 40	0 79	0 30	2·04	0 22	0 05	..
			Talgola		1 50				0 10	3 00	2 30	0 30	0 20	4 30			0 20	2 00	1 00	2 00	0 10		·
			Akriganj	0 33	0 1	0 18		..	1 [illegible]	0 75	0 52		0 84	0 68			0 11	1 40	0 44	1 10	0 10		0 02
			Patkabari																				
			Dumkal	0 18	0 12			..	0 30	0 74	0 50		1 40	1 20	0 03		0 10	0 90		0 42	0 12		0·04
		Jessore	Narail	2 91	..				0 11	1 41	0 24	0 03	0 73	0 01	0 02	0 03	0 87	0 05	2 25	0 04	0 02		3 39
			Jessore	1 08			0 14	0 10	0 [illegible]	0 14	0 85	0 02	0 13	0 02			1 46	0 09	1 91	0 37	0 29	0 03	3 05
			Jhenidah	0 [illegible]	0 14				0 16	0 57	0 02		1 67		0 24		0 30	0 45	0 50	4 60	0 50	0 08	1 36
			Magura	2 04			0 25			0 67	0 81		0 60	0 91			0 15	0 13		1 00	0 12	0 57	2 40
			Bangaon			0 12		0 72	0 2[illegible]	0 54	0 02	0 10	0 16	2 18			1 50	0 43	0 28	1 64	0 06	0 03	2 67
		Khulna	Satkhira					0 02	0 81	1 31	0 81		0 24	0 31	0 35	1 05	0 79	0 04	0 42	0 31	0 09	0 53	7 00
			Bagerhat	0 11		0 09		0 01	0 11	1 4	0 01	0 02	0 04	0 08	0 06	0 95	0 88	0 54	0 21	0 22	0 00	0 04	1 76
			Khulna	2 80	1 20				0 14	0 30	0 11	0 40	0 20		0 [illegible]0	0 13	0 32	0 23	0 32	1 21	0 20		7 72
			Kaliganj			1 18	0 32	0 40	3 0			1 20		2 79		0 61		1 00	0 08	1 12		0 84	3 06
			Nakipur		0 10				0 [illegible]	1 23	0 63			0 50	0 82		..		0 54	1 30	0 80		0 95
			Dumuria	1 27			0 26		0 8	0 74	0 20	0 12		0 20	0 [illegible]	0 05		0 12	1 83	0 56	1 48		3 07
			Rampal							1 05	1 04	0 03	0 11	1 09	0 09	0 47	0 15	0 36	0 06	0 15	0 10	0 63	0 09
			Kalaroa	0 16	0 05		0 01	0 74	1 [illegible]	0 30			0 83				1 14		0·75	2·24	0·24		2 30
			Paikgacha				0 31	0 41	0 5	0 1[illegible]	0 47	0 09	0 33		0 37	1 07	2 52	0 52	0 03	0 19	0 82		3 69
			Mollahat	1 25	0 15	0 [illegible]5		0 12	0	1 15	0 75	0 25	1 15	0 15	0 11	1 15	0 15	0 25		0 14	0 05		0 25
			Morellganj	0 14		1 12			0 18	1 26	0 02	0 26	0 20	0 19			1 01	0 32	0 28	0 46	0 85	1 40	4 00
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Boalia	0 [illegible]	0 07	2 68		..	0 14	0 29	0 65		0 37	0 09			0 32	0 25	0 04	0 95	0 02	0 39	0·25
			Nator	0 96	0 20				0 [illegible]	0 85	0 60		0 26	0 40	0 13	0 01	0 50	0 20	1·20	1 52	0 12		0 95
			Naugaon	1 27	2 03				0 [illegible]	0 54	1 11		2 47	0 95	0 29	0 02	0 50	0 12	1 36	1 02	0 36		·
			Jalpur			0 43				0 36				0 63	4 00	0 31		0 30	0 30		..	0·48	0 89
			Manda	1 10	3 [illegible]0		..			0 7[illegible]	0 60		2 40			0 15	0 40	0 75	1 70	0 60	0 40	0 20	0·20
		Dinajpur	*Nethipur*	0 78	0 30			0 08	0·03	1 29	0 63		0 10	0 26			0 30	1 13	1 80	0·25	0 63	0 11	0 07
			Nawabganj	1 35	0 33	0 70		0·27	0 7	1 13	3 06	0 04	0 15	0·02	0 40		0 14	0 19	0 64		0 18	0 54	0 15
			Gangarampur		0 70	2 60				0 00	0 [illegible]		2 00		1·20		0 30	0 80	1 20	1 19			
			Mahadebpur	0 85	2 58	0 09		0 19	0 3[illegible]	1 17	0 27		3 50	0 35			0 40	0 53	0 45	2 55	0 56		[illegible]
			Chintaman	0 02	0 21	0 30	0 47	2 85		2 4[illegible]	1 43	0 12	0 47	0 16	0 77	1 10	0 38	0 40	0 78	0·28	0 62	1·28	3 51
			Raiganj	0 03	0 07	0 17	1 16	0 0[illegible]		2 03	0 60	0 17	0 10		1 05	2 66	0 37	0 52	1 37	1 15	0 82	0 40	1 15
			Dinajpur	0 3[illegible]		6 10	0 40	0 49		0 66	0 87		0 13		0 75		0 26	0 54	0 40	1 86	..	·	3·80
			Balurghat	0 34	1 48	1·73		0 47	0 42	0 53	0 67	0 11	0 37	0 34	0 26	0 03		1 97	1 02	0 23	0·06		0·47
			Thakurgaon	0 18	0 12	0 31		1 63			1 88		1 18	0 06	0 24	40	4 00	1 00		..		0 50	
			Setabganj				0 92				0·93	0 30			1 66			1 10		...	·		1 50
			Lamganj	0 04	0 30	0 45	0 03	1 67	0 03	0 18	1 68	0 02	0 07	0 01	2 01	0 17	0 53	1 08		...	0 15	0·01	1·22
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	3 39	3 60	0 86	0 06	0·91		0 12	0 50	0 27	0 06	0 70	1 72	0 75	0 08	0 91	0·91	0 30	0·06	3·77	0·94
			Alipore Duar	3 15	3 53	4 88	0 52			1 05	0 48		0 38	·		0 70	1·88	0 15	0 30	..		0·80	
			Falakata	0 72	1 46	1 99	1 57	0 80		0 30	0 23	0 35	0 56		8 41	0 62	0 22	0 46	0 07	..		0 42	0·25
			Debiganj	0 30	1 25	2 57		0 30		0 50	3 35		0 87	..	1 10	0 85	0 75	1·88	..	..	0·20	0 31	0 84
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	1 10	0 80	...	1 58			0 [illegible]0				0 46	2·55	0·36	0 63	0 55	1·05	0·50	0·92	0 10	1 42
		Darjeeling	Kalchini	4 05	1 95	0 75	0 70	0 20		0 15	0 02								0 05	0·40	0 15	0 40	0·25
			Baxa	7 55	2 57	3·41	0 03	0 60		0 18	0 54	0 25	0 15	1 71	2·94	0·21	0 04	0·30	0·07	0·77	0·19	1 50	1·06
			Siliguri	1 00	0 86	2 20	0 10	0 90		0 50	0 36	0 22	1·05	0 05	0 63	0 80	0·90	0 50	0·85			0 21	1·75
			Darjeeling	1 46	1 40	1 02	0 29	0 47		1 14	2 62	1 26	0 59	0 40	0 33	3 86	1 15	2 27	0 43	0·42	0 94	0 99	1 87
			Kalimpong	0 30	0 98	0 03	0 13	0·13	0 03	0 [illegible]8	0 75	0 80	0 19	0 07	0 47	1 56	0 31	0·20	0 40	0·80	2·91	1·97	1·10
			Mungpoo	0 81	1 74	0 88	0 33	0 26		2 13	1 71	0 52	0 81	0 03	3 82	..	1·12	1·72	0 62	0·09	1 44	1·53	1·29
			Kurseong	1 15	1 47	1 78	0 65	0·09		3 40	1 05	0 41	0 28	0 80	1 03	0 40	2 64	2 17	0·83	..	1 18	1·36	0·70
			Pedong	2 50	0 91	0 97	0 85	0 37	0 14	1 11	0 71	0·64	0 31	0 11	0·45	0 77	1·38	1 12	0 59	0·04	1 38	1 81	0·20
		Tibet	Yatung	0 23	0 43	0 21	0 15	0 31	0 09	0 11	0 65	0 25	0 52	0 10	0 33	0 43	0·62	0 30	0 53	0·97	0 38	0 45	0·37
		Cooch Behar	Dinhata	0 91	0 22	1 15	0 81	1 09			4 05		3 82	1 30		0·15	...	0·39				0·79	1·29
			Cooch Behar	0 68	0 86	7 75	0 89		0 02	0 61	0 80	0 57	0 42	0 24		0 06	0 06	0 28	0·15	0·02	0 10	2·32	0·04
			Mekliganj	0 15	0 20	1 95	0·04	0·15		4 45	0 54	0 48			3 05	1 21	0·74	0 04		0·27	0 46	0·21	1·18
			Mathabhanga	0 49	0 28	6 03	0 01	0·90	0 04	0·02	1 65	0·50	0 13	0·15	2·61	0·11	0 21	0·21	0 15	0·03	0 30	1 53	0·01
			Falbari	0 20	1 04	2·00	0 15	..		0 52	0·22		1 40	..	..	..	0·82	0·08	..			1 04	0·06
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	0 30	0·88				0 16	1 30	1 22	0 09		..		·	0 33	0·07		0 28		0·20	
			Rangpur	0 03	1 11	0 56	0 09	0 48	0 06	0 82	2 52	0·06	0·61	0 30	0 96		0 02	0·13			0 11	0·02	0·36
			Peerganj	0 08					1 70	0 80	2 65	0 15	0·26			...	0 45	0 17	0·06	0 08	0 07	0·15	0·85
			Kurigaon	0 56	1 53	0·02				1·18	1 87		..	0 03		0·07	0·20	2·37			0 30	·	0·13
			Gobindganj	1 26	2 91				1 26	0 35	1·73	0·38					0 46	0 86	0 41		0 24	0·18	0·06
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·75	0 65	4 22	0 12	0 26	...	0 [illegible]8	2 40	0·05	0·75	1·30	0·22	·	0·70	0 22		0 10	0 46	0·66	[illegible]
			Ulipur	0 46	0 53				..	2·10	1 40	..	0 25	0 60	..	0·05	0·12	0 20					
			Sundarganj	0 27	1 53	0·03			0 05	1·05	1·69	0·06	0 13	0 44	0·01	...		0 63		0 01	0 29	---	0·54
		Bogra	Sherpur	0 75	0·88		..	...	0·74	0·69		0·61	1 45	0 30	0 95		..	0 67		0 08	·	..	0·75
			Nowkhilla	0·28	0 74		...	...	0· 1	0 10	0·12	0·17	0 85	0 39		0·02	0·02	0·41		0·25	0·18	0·12	0·05
			[illegible]	1·25	[illegible]	0·02	0·12	..	0·35	0·25	0·26	0·11	1 48	[illegible]	..	0·10	0·07	0·31	0·48	0 70	[illegible]	0·04	[illegible]

in Bengal in July 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rain fall for the month	Heaviest rain fall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1899	Average rain fall from 16th May to 31st July	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
1 15	2 08		0 03	0 37	0 55	1 47		0 33	0 76	0 16	19	13 04	24 57	11 13	3 90	44 87	23 02	Kalna	Burdwan	Burdwan	South West Bengal
0 85	3 15	0 27	0 23	2 36	0 53	2 47		0 02	0 08	0 02	21	16 27	24 01	11 71	3 75	5 47	4 04	Burdwan			
4 08	3 28	0 03	0 03	0 87	0 03	0 68	0 17	0 22	0 05	0 20	18	15 40	24 00	10 49	4 08	38 70	25 10	Katwa			
0 90	1 03	0 21	0 01	1 30	1 66	0 64	0 49	0 01	0 20		19	16 46	16 91	13 22	2 11	33 09	24 81	Raniganj			
0 62	2 10	1 36			0 85	2 67	0 11	0 30	0 28	0 50	23	17 27	23 36	13 51	2 67	41 24	2 75	Mankur			
0 92	1 84	1 13		0 09	1 20	0 14	0 4		1 41	0 04	13	17 61	24 11	13 13	3 31	41 3	2 90	Suri	Birbhum		
0 14	2 27	2 62		0 58	1 18	0 19	0 07	0 01	0 16	1 15	21	15 8	17 63	13 17	2 27	31 61	20 65	Hetampur			
1 04	1 00	0 10		0 41	0 30	1 02	0 36	0 0	0 10	0 36	23	16 48	12 70	11 75	1 3	25 86	24 13	Rampur Hât			
0 58	1 80	1 23		0 12	0 92	0 60		0 07	0 27	0 04	20	16 18	14 18	12 77	2 01	27 8	27 02	Bolpur			
0 78	0 68	0 12	0 45	0 31	0 09	4 8	0 72	0 71	0 12	0 31	28	?	25 97	?	4 38	44 50	?	*Morarai*			
1 77	0 52	0 97	0 94	3 50	1 07	0 4		0 32		0 38	2	?	1 01	?	2 1	3 41	?	*Labpur*			
0 11	0 27	0 8		0 22	0 09	2 24				0 56	17	15 23	16 65	12 68	3 09	29 4	2 31	Bankura	Bankura		
0 11	1 36	0 15		0 34	0 07	1 00			0 07	0 14	16	16 75	1 46	12 22	2 49	23 34	26 31	Vishnupur			
	0 77	0 04		0 26	0 20	1 34		0 71	0 02	0 17	18	17 13	4 87	13 11	3 11	[illegible]	25 45	Malara			
0 05	0 9			0 15	1 92	0 40			0 45	0 12	15	17 31	12 32	14 48	1 37	30 18	28 68	Khatra			
0 27	2 56	0 12	0 51	1 49	0 01	2 27		0 03	0 50		16	16 27	16 2	12 43	2 56	30 47	20 29	Indas			
0 65	1 3		0 20	1 48	0 02	1 27	0 07		0 26		12	13 73	13 57	13 40	2 2	24 85	27 4	Kotalpur			
0 15	1 4			0 30	0 16						14	15 00	13 21	10 83	1 98	34 42	21 14	Onda			
0 04	0 12				0 18	1 11		1 20			17	14 5	15 41	13 21	3 70	26 31	27 39	Gangajalghati			
	0 13		1 30	0 27	1 07				0 51	0 18	14	17 27	12 37	12 98	2 0	[illegible]	8 31	Raipur			
0 85	1 45	0 10	0 05	0 11		7 38		0 14			14	15 01	13 43	11 24	2 12	33 33	24 73	Sonamukhi			
4 00	0 02				1 15				1 02	0 10	14	15 27	34 59	13 01	7 75	5 80	26 30	Contai	Midnapore		
0 08	1 21	0 10	0 09	0 82	2 44		0 13		0 11	0 06	21	13 00	22 09	11 80	3 1	39 46	24 13	Tamluk			
	0 19		0 25	1 20	2 5	0 18			0 10		15	15 65	21 28	11 63	6 70	36 57	23 47	Midnapore			
0 05	0 72	0 11	0 11	5 8	0 49	0 51			1 06	0 5	17	15 40	15 71	12 61	6 98	40 83	25 48	Ghatal			
0 35	0 05			0 11	2 01				0 5	0 45	13	15 76	21 33	11 59	6 0	40 55	25 13	Kukrahaty			
	2 55			0 60	0 11	0 51			0 08	0 16	15	15 45	11 86	12 9	54	27 75	27 45	Garhbeta			
0 05	0 20	0 25	1 34	0 46	1 88		1 35		0 11	0 24	20	?	21 80	?	3 8	38 6	?	*Panskura*			
0 17	0 63		1 43	1 08			0 35		0 3		1	?	17 99	?	3 46	28 97	?	*Dantoon*			
0 80	1 33	0 60		0 18	1 08	0 91	0 0	0 15	0 45	0 6	23	17 05	26 77	12 25	3 3	3 65	24 58	Serampore	Hooghly		
0 60	2 5	0 20		0 69	0 44	1 2	0 31		0 03	0 3	19	16 65	23 61	11 37	6 84	46 58	23 48	Hooghly			
0 39	4 25	0 18	0 04	0 97	0 08	1 05		1 6	0 20	0 87	17	15 48	21 57	12 40	4	38 60	2 48	Jahanabad			
1 20	0 48	0 32			0 41	0 0		1 03		0 35	20	17 92	14 72	11 75	4 31	45 43	24 32	Howrah	Howrah		
0 11	0 15	1 08	0 45	0 30	1 05	0 01			0 08	0 17	21	16 76	22 43	12 13	3 28	41 38	24 90	Mohesreka			
0 35	0 10	0 40	0 28	0 10	0 90	0 05	0 57		0 60	0 18	24	?	23 02	?	3 25	[illegible]	?	*Ulubaria*			
3 57					1 20	0 05				0 12	12	17 00	15 05	15 34	3 7	33 30	27 91	Saugor Island	24 Parganas	Presidency	
0 26	0 03			0 44	1 33				0 25		14	17 45	22 74	14 35	3 65	43 58	2 15	Diamond Harbour			
0 26		0 24		0 21	1 17					0 47	18	16 75	16 40	11 35	2 46	34 65	26 4	Canning Town			
0 45	0 71	0 15		0 24	0 42	0 12		0 2	0 36	0 27	21	18 04	21 47	12 46	4 1	45 90	26 2	Alipore (Oby.)			
0 31	1 16	0 17		0 33	1 5	0 61		0 9	0 48	0 42	22	15 65	24 18	11 72	3 75	4 72	24 47	Barrackpore			
1 50	1 6	0 64		1 24	0 30	0 72		1 30		0 70	18	17 04	26 78	11 38	38	51 51	2 07	Dum Dum			
2 35	1 46	0 15		0 72	1 16	1 12		0 06	0 21	0 5	20	16 3	23 84	10 72	2 80	1 3	23 41	Barasat			
0 86	1 12	0 02	0 16	0 73	1 08	0 18				0 8	19	16 42	12 92	12 78	1 1	27 90	27 82	Basirhat			
0 41	1 58	0 21		0 54	2 27	1 15		0 18	0 11	0 07	15	4 81	20 00	10 70	4 12	38 75	24 54	Ranaghat	Nadia		
0 11	0 64	0 21		1 06	0 81	1 9		2 1	0 28	0 0	15	1 92	23 16	10 62	6 11	39 65	23 04	Krishnagar			
1 43	1 05	0 3	0 02	3 35	0 81	0 13	0 02	0 07	0 15	0 03	15	15 27	15 99	10 11	3 35	3 70	21	Chuadanga			
4 15	0 13	0 15	0 41	0 45	1 00	0 31		0 71	0 11	0 04	2	1 63	17 41	10 17	4 15	27 3	23 11	Meherpur			
0 20	2	0 57	0 75	0 05	0 04	0 16	1 20		0 10	0 10	21	16 27	18 34	10 82	4 5	35 80	26 1	Kushtia			
1 52	0 95	0 50	0 30	0 30	0 03	1 8		0 02		0 14	20	16 05	19 26	12 21	3 36	32 6	24 2	Kandi	Murshidabad		
0 25	1 11	1 06		0 11		1 01	0 08		0 18	0 20	21	16 71	13 36	10 71	1 43	27 72	23 40	Berhampore			
	0 57	1 25	0 3	0 82		1 38			0 58		18	15 70	15 41	11 62	2 41	25 58	24 12	Lalbagh			
	0 57	0 53		0 73	0 11	1 25	0 16		0 06	0 10	20	15 51	14 10	11 04	2 43	23 03	23 82	Azimganj			
0 02	0 79		0 09		0 48	2 13	1 18	0 21			20	16 72	15 04	10 96	2 13	32 08	23 3	Jangipur			
2 00	3 30	1 50			1 0	0 0	0 0			0 10	19	1 65	26 40	11 54	4 30	44 90	24 77	Lalgola			
0 03	1 00	0 85	0 02	1 70	0 64	0 7	0 20		0 15	0 10	21	15 90	12 97	11 94	1 70	28 83	26 03	Akriganj			
												12 56		9 40			27 05	Patkabari			
	0 35	0 34		2 15	0 12	1 0	0 41		1 20	0 30	19	16 21	13 10	10 73	1	28 01	24 15	Dumkal			
0 24	0 07	0 18	0 21	1 57	1 44	0 6	0 8	0 07	0 41	0 24	18	15 28	17 93	9 48	3 31	31 81	23 38	Narail	Jessore		
3 02	1 18	0 08	0 07	0 64	40	0 97	0 18	0 14	0 35	0 08	20	17 31	0 64	11 21	3 6	37 92	27 51	Jessore			
1 26	1 50			0 05	0 5	0 50		0 8		0 07	18	16 32	16 57	10 16	4 61	21 4	25 34	Jhenidah			
1 36	1 50	0 45	1 03	0 16	0 74	0 16	0 20	0 18	0 13	0 13	23	15 80	16 85	10 40	2 49	40 15	2 40	Magura			
0 13	1 02			0 32	2 45	1 90	0 07	0 70	1 25	0 10	20	14 75	17 92	10 61	2 6	45 44	23 44	Bongaon			
0 97	1 81	0 03	0 08		1 45	0 22		0 18		0 05	17	17 77	18 84	12 39	7 00	30 63	27 41	Satkhira	Khulna		
0 32	1 40	1 46	0 08	0 06	1 5	0 17	0 21	0 6	0 18	0 18	19	20 40	13 65	14 49	1 6	33 81	32 10	Bagerhat			
0 21	0 52	0 36	0 21	0 28	0 71	0 43	1 10	0 42		0 10	2	18 60	20 41	11 58	2	44 78	26 69	Khulna			
0 50		0 46	0 50	1 09	0 30				0 10		17	?	18 61	?	5 01	44 17	?	*Kaliganj*			
1 10				3 32	0 28			0 71		0 23	15	?	13 62	?	3 3	38 19	?	*Naktipur*			
0 96	1 20	0 15	1 05	1 60	0 35	0 50	0 4	0 64	0 16	0 12	24	?	23 45	?	8 17	47 54	?	*Dumuria*			
0 04	0 04	0 09	0 19	0 11	0 05	0 04	0 08	0 06	0 03	0 09	11	?	5 70?	?	1 03	18 06?	?	*Rampal*			
2 50	0 25			0 30	2 59	2 38		0 04	0 32		16	?	18 50	?	7 8	7	?	*Kalaroa*			
1 46	1 02	0 20	0 80	0 72	2 41	0 84	0 06	0 01	0 36	0 70	22	?	20 92	?	3 61	44 15	?	*Paikgacha*			
0 11	0 05	2 02	2 15	3 06	3 45	4 25			5 45	6 75	24	?	40 86	?	6	8 50	?	Mollahat			
0 08	0 80	0 50		1 63	3 26	0 04	0 88	0 13	0 03	0 12	22	?	20 11	?	4 00	41 88	?	Morellganj			
0 02	0 24	0 63	0 03	2 47	0 47	0 73	0 24	0 03	0 0		17	15 03	11 33	11 59	2 68	30 52	24 61	Boalia	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	North Bengal
0 10	0 93	0 10	0 80	3 01	0 6	0 5	1 76		0 28		22	15 80	16 04	12 78	3 01	37 5	27 14	Nator			
0 12	0 51	2 80	0 07	1 91	0 57	2 25	0 96	0 14		0 21	22	15 31	21 79	12 39	2 80	41 81	28 11	Naugaon			
0 82	0 75	0 08	1 90		0 07	0 55	2 04				14	13 40	13 24	9 80	4 00	33 31	21 33	Lalpur			
	1 11	0 40	0 64	1 40	0 75	3 60	0 80	0 10	0 20		22	15 20	21 75	12 00	3 60	31 58	24 33	Manda			
0 15	2 06	3 81	0 25	1 61	0 50	1 85	0 2	0 09		0 40	22	?	5 61	?	6 10	41 24	?	*Nithpur*	Dinajpur		
0 42	0 90	5 22	0 13	0 81	2 75	2 17	0 27	0 41			2	?	23 90	?	5	8 78	?	*Nawabganj*			
	0 30	2 00	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 12	0 13	0 71			18	?	18 34	?	2 10	36 11	?	*Gangarampur*			
0 11	1 5	2 90	1 30	4 6	0 20	1 90	0 60	0 02		0 07	21	1 5	27 23	12 21	4 6	44 4	27 09	[illegible]			
0 12	1 57	4 32	1 12	1 27	1 00	1 44	2 05	0 13	0 0		28	5 58	32 23	14 51	4 1	71 01	24 0	Churaman			
0 06	0 52	0 56	0 25	2 10	1 05	1 07	0 35	0 03	0 21		23	17 65	20 21	55 55	2 06	39 10	[illegible]	Raiganj			
0 12	0 44	1 98	4 05		0 76	3 01	0 40				5	16 26	27 50	14 38	6 10	48 17	34 71	Dinajpur			
0 03	2 40	3 18	1 04	0 28	2 32	2 85	0 57	0 20			23	16 39	9 85	12 91	3 18	53 2	28 50	Balurghat			
	0 80	0 37	0 43	1 20		2 75		2 80			18	?	23 44	?	4 00	38 89	?	*Thakurgaon*			
1 20	0 25	1 20	1 35	0 05	0 50	2 00	0 55				13	?	13 51	?	00	41 67	?	*Setabganj*			
0 08	0 40	1 74	0 17	1 01	0 51	0 15	0 45	0 23			11	?	15 25	?	9 01	41 6	?	*Ramganj*			
0 05	0 41	1 25	0 23	1 25	0 8	0 71	0 48	0 21	0 18	0 20	25	0 07	26 24	20·24	9 17	60 03	63 38	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri		
	0 78	0 45	2 18	3 19	0 07	2 90	0 5	0 41			0	17 0	28 73	31 91	4 86	88 07	71 74	Alipore Duar			
	0 11	1 25	0 20	1 70	0 15	1 12	0 33	2 47	0 09		3	19 70	26 82	28 84	8 41	78 44	60 9	Fallacotta			
	0 68	1 67	0 12		2 28	0 26	0 28	1 55			21	18 00	21 81	22 52	3 35	53 36	41 95	Debiganj			
0 80	1 10		3 00	1 10	0 25	1 30		0 24	0 40	3 60	23	?	4 14	?	3 60	58 5	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)*			
0 05	0 30								0 15	0 65		?		?			?	Kalchini			
0 33	1 16	0 76	0 61	1 96	0 07	0 75	0 40	2 11	0 03	2 65	25	24 16	34 89	51 09	7	88 0	108 0	Baxa	Darjeeling		
1 19	0 50	1 08	0 95	3 20	1 31	1 30	1 40	0 05	0 24	0 09	2	25 02	2 99	32 29	3 70	61 14	64 61	Siliguri			
1 70	1 48	1 24	0 68	2 95	4 56	5 08	1 59		0 1	0 27	23	6 15	13 40	34 40	6 08	[illegible]	60 11	Darjeeling			
0 57	0 50	0 83	0 65	3 15	5 07	1 29	0 68	0 03	0 05	0 31	27	3 23	27 58	26 06	07	48 20	4 63	Kalimpong			
2 24		3 41	0 25	4 25	6 48	3 48	1 94			0 34	24	?	42 93	?	6 18	84 10	?	*Mungpoo*			
2·25	2 13	2 02	0 60	8 40	5 04	3 00	2·75	0 32	0 31	0 25	28	?	43 45	?	5 04	91 50	?	*Kurseong*			
1 09	0 31	1 01	0 36	1 12	2 24	2 42	0 43	0 13	0 07	0 66	29	?	26 32	?	2 6	06	?	*Pedong*			
0 63	0 53	0 20	0 26	0 23	0 34	0 40	0 52	0 37	0 18	0 73	30	?	11 69	?	0 7	[illegible]	?	Yatung	Tibet		
	0 61	2 72	0 36	0 36	0 28	0 28	0 35				19	17 17	20 16	18 85	4 65	64 18	56 05	Dinhata	Cooch Behar		
0 04	0 70	2 18	3 02	0 09	1 11	1 22	1 41	0 03			19	18 37	25 53	26 04	75	74 21	68 51	Cooch Behar			
0 18	0 21	0 90	1 25	0 54	0 90	0 88	0 06	0 92		0·10	24	18 47	20 56	24·06	4 45	64 03	59 34	Mekliganj			
•	0 29	0 96	1 13	0 19	0 98	0 93	0 40	0 41	0 01		24	18 52	21·77	27 18	6 03	74 3	65 05	Mathabhanga			
	0 56	2 36	1 41	0 25	1 70	2 19	0 11				16	?	16 81	?	2 90	66 76	?	*Fulbari*			
0 18	0 94	1 80	1 33	0 43	1 62	1 60	0 29	0 10			17	14 08	13 08	13 05	1 86	32 77	34 73	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	Rangpur		
0 04	0 90	2 30	0 62	0 18	0 05	0 70	0 83				17	14 75	13 85	16 30	2 57	30 96	41 23	Rangpur			
0·03	1 60	2 26	0 23	1 36	1 26	1 30	0 05	0 40	0 04	0 03	18	?	15 72	?	2 65	32 86	?	*Peerganj*			
	0 55	1 50	1 00	0 44	0 18	0 41	1 66				16	13 50	14 61	15 82	2 37	52 66	45 76	Kurigaon			
	3 41	2 10	0 75	0 66	2 27	2·85	0 76		0 18		19	?	23 07	?	3 41	43 05	?	*Gobindganj*			
0 05	2 10	2 60	0 36	0 05	1 60	0 31	0 62				21	16 05	23 70	18 26	4 22	47 07	48 07	Baradoura (*Nilphamari*)			
	0 53	2 03	0 61	0 70	0 40	0 95	0 22		-		15	13 00	11 15	12 70	2 10	46 76	38 63	Ulipur			
0 14	0 83	0·70	0 34	3 31	0 80	1 08	0 03	0 40			15	?	13 12	?	3 31	35 29	?	*Sundarganj*			
0·19	1 33	0·28	0 18	0 24	0 99	5 61	1 58	0 13	0 15		20	10 00	16 53	12 70	3 61	34 62	28 88	Sherpur	Bogra.		
0 10	1 17	0 29	0 07	0 09	3 75	2 46	2 40			0 10	20	15 50	15 65	11 82	3 75	30 10	29 74	Nowkhilla.			
0·07	1 16	0 75	0 02	0 62	1 38	4 89	1 20	0 04	0 04		21	15 84	21 57	13 49	4 89	43 41	32 14	Bogra			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District	Station	1 *	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·31		0·10	0·08	0·07	0·34	0·34	0·28	0·46	1·03	1·34	0·06	0·08	0·32	0·71	0·23	0·99	0·14	0·12	0·60
			Dacca	0·52			..		0·36	0·30	0·75	0·02	3·60	0·61		0·05	0·14	0·43	0·39	1·13	0·27	0·10	2·31
			Narayanganj	0·50		0·35	0·30	0·03	0·38	0·50	0·62	0·14	2·17	1·56	0·54	0·12	0·07	0·97	0·60	1·22	0·12	0·40	0·42
			Manikganj			0·62		0·06	0·71	0·22	1·95		0·81	1·03	0·08	0·43	0·32	0·10	0·18	0·38	0·35	0·65	0·32
			Jaydebpur						0·47	1·07	0·55	0·10	6·10	0·08	0·15	0·55	0·05	1·47	0·05	0·05	1·78	1·05	0·83
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	0·05		0·12	0·35		2·55	0·82	0·13		0·09	0·30	..	0·15		0·07		0·79		0·27	0·03
			Atia (*Tangail*)				0·02	0·06	0·45	1·37	0·84	1·00	1·35	2·87		0·60		0·13	0·56	0·60	0·69	0·12	0·34
			Mymensingh	0·10	1·07	0·03	0·22	0·03	2·4	0·28	0·06	0·11	0·17	0·37	0·38	0·77	0·18	0·07	1·74	0·22	0·49	0·47	0·38
			Jamalpur	[illegible]	0·70		0·20		2·15	0·07	0·75			0·35	0·03	0·25	0·07		0·20	0·75	0·15	0·55	
			Netrakona	1·[illegible]	1·70	0·05	1·03		1·03		0·20	0·60	0·40	0·13	0·52	0·06	0·75	0·10	0·56	0·05	0·14	1·05	0·40
			Subarnakhali						0·43			0·12	0·15		1·10	0·32		0·58	0·30		0·40		0·33
			Durgapur	1·10	1·30	0·30	0·70		1·60	0·40	0·20	1·20	0·10	0·10	0·60	0·80	0·60	0·60	0·40	0·80	0·20	2·50	0·80
			Sherpur Town		0·16		3·20		1·20	0·40	0·10	0·50	1·30	0·15		0·50	0·45	0·16	0·90	0·70	0·35	0·50	0·10
			Diwanganj		2·15				0·88	1·97	0·20	0·18	0·41			0·27	0·09	0·06	0·50	0·12	0·41	0·32	0·70
			Nalitabari	1·4[illegible]				0·26	0·36	1·24		0·20		0·14	0·07	0·06	0·06		0·86	0·23	1·52	0·84	
		Faridpur	Madaripur					0·04	0·15	0·17	0·02	0·10	1·94		1·20	0·10	0·28	0·02	0·37	0·20	0·12		1·61
			Faridpur	0·04					0·57	0·50	0·53	0·03	1·24	0·28		0·16	0·81	0·17	0·46	0·10	0·04	0·02	1·12
			Goalundo	0·46					1·83	0·09	0·09		0·71	0·23	0·17	0·08	1·96	0·15	0·92	0·28	0·40	0·71	2·36
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	0·77		0·63	0·60		0·25	2·90	0·46	0·21	0·66	0·74	0·64	0·30	0·17	0·29	0·35	0·45	0·48	0·06	4·10
			Pirojpur	0·89		0·07	0·02		0·05	1·40	0·07	0·26	0·02	0·10	0·08	2·23	0·37	0·21	0·17	0·38	0·50	0·40	2·86
			Barisal					0·03	0·0[illegible]	1·65	0·2	0·11	0·38		0·27	0·18	0·09	0·25	0·35	4·25	0·38	0·26	3·35
			Gaurnadi	0·03			0·05	0·1[illegible]	0·11	0·41	[illegible]·19	0·04	0·15	0·17	1·67	0·06	0·12	0·24	0·15	0·49	0·07	0·04	5·61
			Bhola	0·28	0·03	0·02	0·[illegible]6	0·08	0·4	1·08	1·[illegible]2	0·37	0·15	0·89	0·08	0·33	0·18	0·08	0·55	0·91	0·57	0·44	3·11
			Daulatkhan						0·43	0·79	0·41	0·3[illegible]	0·4[illegible]	1·08		0·15	0·23	0·30	0·15	1·25	0·80	0·35	4·35
			Inaphal				0·45		0·23	1·40	1·60	0·65	0·90	1·10	0·10	0·20	0·05	0·20	0·35	0·60	0·50	0·30	3·20
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala	0·04				0·57	0·73			1·18									1·03	0·23	0·30
		Tippera	Comilla	0·10	0·07		0·11	0·44	0·[illegible]	0·30	0·66	0·24	3·13	0·73	0·11	0·04	0·04	0·34	0·04	0·40	0·97	0·09	0·40
			Chandpur				0·06	0·08	0·18	0·80	0·43	0·40	1·05	2·16	0·50	0·10	0·10	0·40	0·13	1·80	0·05	0·02	1·30
			Brahmanbaria		0·15	1·08		0·08	0·18	0·44			1·22			0·40					0·30		
			Ramchandrapur	0·10	0·30	0·20		0·40	0·71	2·56	1·94	0·14	2·66	0·25	0·30	0·10	0·51		0·68		1·40		
			Nasirnagar		0·06	0·10			1·8	0·54	0·09		0·18	0·08	0·02	0·25	0·07	0·05		0·10	0·07		
			Daudkandi	2·19	0·40	0·05	0·91		1·4	0·25		0·15	1·15	1·17			0·20	0·35	0·15	1·40	1·05	1·10	1·20
			Kasba	0·18	0·01		0·20	0·30	0·12	0·60	0·06	0·10	1·16	0·13	0·06	0·10		0·01	0·15	0·60	1·12	0·36	0·02
			Laksam													0·45	1·30	2·40	0·57	0·30	0·55	1·35	0·70
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·07	0·07	0·54	0·0[illegible]	0·08	0·2	0·98	0·70	0·32	1·06	0·11	0·46	0·45	0·52	1·82	0·22	5·68	1·88	0·54	4·28
			Feni	0·05	0·18		0·13	0·29	0·7	0·53	0·74	1·53	1·31	0·20	0·06	0·78	0·20	1·90	2·30	5·17	2·51	0·72	1·00
			Harishpur		0·40	0·23		0·12	0·0	1·3[illegible]	0·68	0·21	1·28	0·13	0·09	1·67	0·[illegible]6	1·59	1·07	4·58	7·53	0·68	0·40
			Ramganj				0·18	0·01	0·[illegible]	3·39	0·75	0·05	0·60	2·20	0·09	0·61	0·24	10·95	1·30	5·00	0·44	0·17	1·57
			Chhagalnaya		1·30	0·04	1·04	0·59	0·60	0·13	0·40	1·18	1·46	0·76	—	0·32	2·43	0·93	0·11	3·77	3·51	1·80	0·92
			Hatya		0·30	1·20		1·60	0·10	0·36	0·55	1·75	0·25	0·15	1·20	0·25	0·24	1·52	0·25	3·60	3·95	1·25	3·75
			Lakhipur					0·04	0·11	1·34	0·90	0·13	1·06	0·27	0·50	0·16	0·14	1·45	0·63	2·74	0·87	0·48	1·82
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0·33	0·11	0·01		0·08	2·0	2·47	0·58	1·36	1·20	2·2[illegible]	2·90	4·0[illegible]	6·55	3·20	1·78	0·62	1·4[illegible]	1·93	1·32
			Chittagong	0·[illegible]6	0·05	0·33	0·1	0·15	0·45	0·03	0·16	0·80	0·63	2·10	0·02	0·80	1·50	1·40	1·40	0·20	0·05	0·40	0·05
			Kutubdia						1·00	0·15	0·52	1·07	0·70	2·70	1·20	4·00	4·50	3·20	0·14	0·07	1·00	0·55	1·30
			Satkanya	0·03	0·0[illegible]		0·1	1·88	0·51	0·03	0·23	0·07	0·11	0·58	0·37	1·29	1·36	0·70	0·20	0·22	1·12	0·75	0·05
			Kodala	0·24		1·75	0·4	0·35				0·11	1·00	0·38	0·46	0·11			0·04		0·95	0·3[illegible]	1·05
			Fenoa	0·17		0·55	0·30	0·34		0·19		0·10	0·34	1·12	0·24		0·81	0·37	0·73	0·70	0·30	1·48	0·30
			Mirsarai	0·01	0·9		0·08	0·09	0·14	1·16	0·90	0·60	5·06			1·06	1·13	0·93	0·48	7·25	2·57	2·16	0·40
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatia	0·16	0·[illegible]	0·13	0·33	0·25	0·69				0·15	0·17	0·40	0·26	0·16	0·00	0·43	0·22	0·04	1·10	0·23
			Bandarban	0·60	0·31	0·70	0·40	1·50	0·5[illegible]	0·30	0·29		0·16	0·42		1·00	0·80	0·23	0·55			0·60	0·2[illegible]
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Patna	0·08		0·16	2·2[illegible]			0·12	0·11	0·59	0·54	0·08	0·04	0·56	0·68	4·93	2·12		0·17	0·64	0·46
			Dinapore	0·[illegible]5	0·45	0·18	2·06		0·12	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·25	0·80	0·11	0·80	0·71	5·05	1·65		0·02	0·18	0·15
			Bihar			1·09	1·38	0·05	0·04	0·14	0·04		0·55	0·3	2·79	0·06	1·62	2·84	0·26		1·13	0·18	0·52
			Barh				0·30			0·12		0·04	0·54	0·08	2·90	0·10	2·25	7·43	2·0	0·08	1·12	0·54	0·99
			Bikram	0·3[illegible]		0·32	0·17		1·47	0·50	1·06	0·32	0·16		0·12	1·75	1	1·39	0·50	0·08	0·55	0·43	0·90
			Hilsa	0·[illegible]0	0·30	0·[illegible]8	[illegible]·5		0·81		0·10	1·50	0·10		0·12	0·90	0·80	3·90	0·50		1·05	0·05	0·65
		Gaya	Aurungabad			0·45	0·62		0·34	0·07	0·19	0·09		0·48	0·63	0·11	0·07	0·15	0·86	0·41		2·56	0·05
			Gaya	0·07	0·44	1·10	0·6[illegible]		1·13		0·14	0·07		2·24	0·38	4·25	0·57	0·50	0·09	0·06	0·22	0·27	0·51
			Nawada	0·01	0·06	0·10	3·84	0·02	0·10	0·49	0·10	0·15	0·03	0·20	1·05	4·42	0·40	1·52	0·02	0·02	1·53	1·00	0·41
			Jahanabad		0·18	0·2	0·15		0·3[illegible]		0·21	0·06	0·37	0·05	0·0[illegible]	2·16	0·08	3·21	0·02		0·03	0·01	1·25
			Arwal		0·40	0·43	0·10		3·0[illegible]	0·03	0·02	0·05	1·25	0·04	0·12	1·70	0·04	3·10	0·1[illegible]	0·03	0·80		0·70
			Daudnagar	0·07	1·90	0·37	0·13		0·81		0·43	0·13	0·12	1·14	0·40	0·06		0·10	0·37	1·41			0·77
			Sherghati		0·43	0·3[illegible]		0·62		0·05			0·14	0·37	0·07	0·16	0·21		0·06	0·27	0·44	0·49	2·75
			Rajauli		0·30	3·45	0·10	0·20	0·1[illegible]			0·20	0·15	3·15	1·10	0·75	1·20	0·15	0·05	2·55	1·[illegible]0	1·55	2·05
			Lakri Barawan	1·03	..	2·0	0·09	2·00	0·0[illegible]	0·25	0·60	0·80		1·50	3·53	0·30	3·50	0·83		0·35	0·86	0·40	1·84
		Shahabad	Buxar		0·2[illegible]	0·02	0·11	0·06	3·0[illegible]		0·98	1·77		0·18	0·08	0·24	0·03	0·74	0·30	0·03	0·06	0·40	0·19
			Dehri		0·80	0·23			2·00	0·08	0·12	0·06	0·07	1·13	0·89		0·02	0·18	1·37	0·05	0·[illegible]4	0·05	0·25
			Bhabhua		0·70	0·35		5·30		0·10	0·28		1·05	0·40	0·10	1·10		0·30	0·20				
			Sasaram		0·15	0·76	0·01		2·08	0·02	0·68	0·13	0·10	2·42	0·92	0·05	1·06	0·57	0·56	0·03	0·32		0·47
			Arrah			0·04		0·81		1·53	0·85	..	0·10	0·12	4·00	0·05	2·02	0·63	0·02	1·03	0·36	6·08	0·85
			Mohanea																				
			Khiri		0·20	0·10		2·85	0·25	0·17	1·10	0·40	0·35	0·50	0·65	0·45	0·95	1·75	0·45	0·30	0·70	0·50	1·15
			Ageaon	1·20	0·50				3·42	0·70	0·22	0·50		1·22	0·50	1·50		1·40				0·02	2·00
			Ramgarh		0·25		0·33		0·1[illegible]	0·15	0·70		0·95	0·65	1·82	0·70		1·15	0·20	0·10	0·20	0·40	0·70
			Koath	0·2[illegible]			0·50		1·10		1·85			2·40	1·41	0·42		0·54	0·16		1·05		0·17
			Sikraul		0·10	0·10	0·33				0·87	0·66		1·40	3·80	0·30		0·59	0·27			0·96	
			Bassuan		0·62	0·13			3·0		0·08	0·40		0·43	1·27	0·05	2·76	0·22	0·22	0·14	0·06	0·43	
			Monaharpur	0·36	0·27	0·25	0·07		3·[illegible]7		0·81	0·93		2·09	1·19	0·18	0·29	1·50	0·54	0·42	0·06	0·50	0·53
			Chausa		0·13	0·17	0·0[illegible]	0·19	1·5[illegible]		1·02	1·30		0·87	0·00	0·21	0·17	0·03	0·37	0·13	0·03	0·05	0·43
		Saran	Gopalganj		0·12	0·02	0·81	..	1·80	0·28		0·50	0·32	1·54		1·90	0·41	0·83	1·00	0·18	0·40	0·46	0·18
			Siwan		0·04	0·41	0·31	...	0·88	0·04	0·12	1·10		0·17		2·02	0·63	0·75	4·03		0·[illegible]8	0·11	0·35
			Ekma			0·33	0·20		0·72		0·38	0·26		2·12		2·17	0·40	2·30	3·00		1·05	0·49	..
			Chapra	0·16	0·05	0·63	1·97	0·02	0·[illegible]		0·36	2·50				4·22	0·06	4·43	1·16		0·31	0·16	[illegible]
			Hathwa			0·23	1·05		1·61	0·12	0·21	2·00		0·40		4·48	0·97	1·43	4·13		0·72		0·38
			Amnaur		0·40	0·72	0·80		1·70	0·10	0·2[illegible]	0·50	0·04		1·61	2·13	0·50	4·60	2·00		0·50	0·02	0·30
			Basantpur	0·12	0·12	0·[illegible]0	1·42		0·50	0·10					0·40	2·15		2·32	4·00		0·84	0·22	4·10
			Darauli		0·10	0·40			1·05	0·13	0·43	0·64		2·40	0·17	0·80	0·06	0·50	2·40	0·03	0·47	1·03	1·06
			Bhoreh		0·05	0·50	0·12		0·3[illegible]			1·24	0·05	0·45	0·05	3·04	4·00	1·00		2·00	0·50		0·11
		Champaran	Motihari	0·[illegible]5	0·40	0·10	0·25	0·09	0·11	0·05	0·35		0·85	1·15	1·25	2·15	0·35	1·25	0·42	1·10	0·10	0·09	
			Bettiah		1·83	0·25	1·41	0·01		0·80	0·34	0·07	0·14	0·58	0·01	0·86	0·36	0·80	0·57	0·16	0·56	0·90	0·03
			Bagaha		0·02	2·84		0·32		0·15	0·03	0·04	0·48	0·60	0·13	2·60	2·47	0·40	0·25	0·09	0·20	0·15	0·47
			Butnurwa		1·31	0·47	0·23	0·01	0·53	0·24	0·34	0·06	1·13	0·3[illegible]	0·79	1·64	0·39	1·70	0·73	0·65	1·29	1·38	0·11
			Ramnagar		0·55		0·45			0·[illegible]8			0·13		0·54	1·13	0·70	0·17	1·00	0·01	0·80	0·02	0·13
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	0·12	0·44	0·15	2·30	0·07		1·17	0·27	..	1·83	...	0·21	1·07	1·40	1·17	0·05	0·50		0·56	0·48
			Muzaffarpur	0·28	1·20	0·26	4·50	0·01	0·02	0·30	0·74	0·53	1·20		0·55	0·71	4·45	2·62	0·75	0·12	0·79	0·43	0·85
			Hajipur	0·16	0·08	0·33	1·58			0·34	0·18	0·42	0·87	0·03	0·38	0·53	0·52	4·94	3·65		0·17	0·36	0·03
			Paru ..	1·50	0·18	4·11	0·96		0·23	0·19	0·17	0·48			3·00	1·00	1·18	4·00	1·40		1·11	0·68	..
			Mahuwa	0·40	1·04	1·10			0·20	0·10	0·80	0·30	0·50	1·60	0·45	2·34	3·95	1·95		0·33	1·04		0·35
			Sheohar	0·84	0·46	0·0[illegible]	1·00	0·81	0·00	1·46	0·46		0·14		0·22	2·70	1·65	0·62					0·76
			Pupri		0·12	0·03	0·03	0·22		1·84	0·15		0·58			1·28	0·09	1·02	0·12	0·15	0·05	1·18	0·13
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ..	0·53	1·18	0·10	0·36		0·48	0·24	1·46	0·06	1·95	..	1·08	3·57	2·59	2·37	1·06	0·06	0·53	0·31	0·06
			Darbhanga	0·72	2·46	0·07	0·24	0·12		2·41	0·70	0·22	0·67	0·09		0·50	0·81	1·37	0·61	0·06	1·07	0·08	
			Madhubani	0·04	1·94	0·03	0·19	0·18		1·08	0·56		0·05	1·58		4·50	1·27	1·52	0·07	0·29	0·32	0·52	0·03
			Bahera	0·54	1·80		0·19			1·18	0·54		2·80	...		0·79	1·11	1·17	1·50	0·18	2·28	0·28	...
			Rosera		0·33				0·36	0·23	0·07		2·60		0·05		3·71	2·35	1·17	0·21	0·05	0·11	0·15
Bhagalpur		Monghyr	Begusarai		0·27	..	0·67	0·03		0·45	1·65		0·47	1·15		0·65	1·12	7·86	2·11	0·15			2·00
			Monghyr				2·95	0·06	0·04	0·34	0·18		0·15			0·08	2·14	8·25	1·27	0·55	3·40	0·14	0·56
			Jamui	0·05	1·10	..	0·18	0·20	0·09	0·31	0·03	0·17	1·31	0·33	0·11	0·36	4·06	3·72	0·06	0·06	0·45	0·19	4·58
			Gogri		0·45		0·10	0·14		0·43	0·25	0·07	2·42	..		0·32	1·98	5·71	0·72	0·81	2·56		1·70
			Jamalpur ..		0·20		3·14	0·07		0·38	0·24		0·48	...	0·52	2·04	2·89	3·87	1·11	0·46	0·47	0·16	0·55
			Shaikhpura				0·67	0·78	2·10						2·02	0·97	2·96	2·50				0·09	1·55
			Chakai Bamda	0·62			1·43	0·05	1·86	0·76	0·04	0·08	1·43	0·01	6·17	0·35	5·00	2·72	0·32	0·06	1·06	0·71	1·46
			Chupreon ..		0·77		0·25	0·10	0·30	0·45	0·41			...		2·31		3·00	4·45	0·50	0·56	0·07	0·26
			Gidhaur ..	...	1·94		0·07		0·60	0·42	0·05	0·57	0·54	—	0·06	0·25	1·67	4·60	0·04		0·50	0·45	2·04
			Kharagpur ...		1·20		0·18	0·05	0·10	0·59	0·25		0·35	.	...	...	2·00	4·50	0·93	0·23	2·40	0·10	2·50

in Bengal in July 1899—*continued*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1899	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July	Station	District	Division.	Meteorological [illegible]
0 18	1·16	1 06	0 10	1 36	0 38	0 40				0 25	23	17 50	12 78	14 81	1 36	40 19	34 61	Munshiganj	Dacca	Dacca	EAST BENGAL.
0·02	0 37	1 23	0 46	2 50	0 02	0 20	0 22	0 09		0 03	19	18 04	16 22	13 04	3 00	44 54	31 07	Dacca			
0 26	0 98	0 91	0 09	1 50	0 47	0 36				0 06	23	18 31	15 74	13 78	2 17	42 10	32 61	Narayanganj			
0 30	0 70	0 10	0 07	0 68	1 60	0 35	1 15	0 40			22	16 13	13 09	11 93	1 16	31 6	26 48	Manikganj			
0 10	0 50	1 45	0 04	0 0	1 00	0 40	2 20	0 53	0 17	0 13	22	18 80	22 23	13 75	0 10	49 38	32 17	Jaydebpur			
0 17	1 30			1 61	4 05	1 52	1 42	0 54	0 97	0 70	18	17 19	18 81	13 51	4 05	53 24	38 49	Kishorganj	Mymensingh		
0 08	0 09	0·25	0 08	0 37	0 98	1 34	0 86	0 03	0 04		18	13 35	14 14	11 21	2 07	38 88	28 22	Atia (*Tangail*)			
0 17	0 55	0 60	0·98	3 27	2 45	0·93	1 37	0 29	1 50	0 07	27	19 27	23 16	13 16	3 27	40 34	40 54	Mymensingh			
0 37	1 45	1 35	0 75	0 60	4 70	2 70	0 50		0 8[illegible]	1 4[illegible]	21	16 00	21 01	13 13	4 16	42 07	33 28	Jamalpur			
0 13	1·02	1·38	0 33	2 50	3 15	1 40	2 04	3 56	0 25	0 80	26	20 92	26 84	18 74	3 6	75 90	48 86	Netrokona			
0 17	1 10	0 30		0 25	1 25			1 30	0 10		16	14 10	8 63	11 72	1 30	1 23	23 17	Suburnakhali			
0 30	1 70	1 20	2·20	2 30	3 10	4 80	0·20		0 60	0 60	29	21 00	31 80	37 01	4 80	71 08	70 55	Durgapur			
0 10	1 00	1 10	0 07	0 50	2 50	2 80	0 40		0 35	0 45	25	?	20 94	?	3 20	37 91	?	*Sherepur Town*			
	0 73	0 95	0 91	1 60	1 70	2 21	0 95			1 09	20	12 80	18 55	12 70	2 21	48 18	37 84	Diwanganj			
1 10	0 42	0·32	3 74	3 75	2 42	0 19			0 17	0 [illegible]	19	?	19 09	?	3 13	36 48	?	*Nalitabari*			
1 02	0·03	0 40		0 49	1 61	0·20	0 08	0 60		0 10	19	17 23	11·92	11 91	1 04	38 57	28 50	Madaripur	Faridpur		
0 57	1 73	0 16	1 00	2 35	0 60	0 38	0 34			0 24	21	17 18	15 00	12 21	2 35	38 68	23 72	Faridpur			
0 85	1 09	0 09	1 05	0 11	1 35	0 11	0 58	0 02		0 24	21	15 24	17 01	11 43	2 78	42 06	27 57	Goalundo			
6 [illegible]3	2 38	0 48		0 40	1 25		0 10			0 03	23	22 25	26 00	29 10	6 23	49 60	51 50	Patuakhali	Backergunge		
0 30	1 18	0 70	0 06	1 62	1 9[illegible]	0 10	0 16	0 07		0 12	20	17 85	16 60	15 81	2 06	38 37	9 62	Pirojpur			
3 16	2 6[illegible]	0 64		1 00	0 92	0 76	0 26				19	21 04	21 47	1[illegible]	4 25	49 16	33 13	Barisal			
2 02	1 15	2 53	1 71	1 1[illegible]	1 51	0 83	0 64	0 03	0 18	0 02	21	19 10	21·94	13 18	5 61	44 57	30 32	Gaurnadi			
1 28	1 59	0 11		1 21	0 26	0 08	1 58			0 04	21	22 68	17 82	17 57	3 11	43 40	39 82	Bhola			
1 07	3 34	1 21	1 82	5 13	0 70	0 88	1 44	0 2		0 05	22	?	27 10	?	5 13	51 0	?	*Daulatkhan*			
2 15	2 30	0 45	0 01	1 10	1 05	0 10	0 31	0 05	..	0 35	21	20 60	19 40	19 05	3 20	46 16	39 98	Bauphal			
0 20	0 61	2 60	0 40	1 50	1 20	0 25					13	12 87	10 84	11 [illegible]	2 60	29 59	31 51	Akaitola	Hill Tippera	Chittagong	
0 1	0 92	0 23	1 85	0 45	1 10	1 37	0 27		0 04	0 30	22	19 22	15 31	10 35	3 13	41 [illegible]	49 68	Comilla	Tippera		
0 13	0 90	1 75	0 64	4 32	0 58	0 28	0 47				21	19 04	18 72	14 70	4 3	41 38	3 2	Chandpur			
	0 80	0 08	0 15	0 08	0 05	0 37	0 95		1 07		14	10 54	9 70	11 27	1 22	31 06	3 11	Brahmanbaria			
0·33	0 [illegible]3	0·98	1 20			1 63			0 24	0 [illegible]0	22	14 10	17 92	12 51	2 60	37 13	28 19	Ramchandrapur			
0 10	1 15	0 40	0·20	1 40	0 40	1 20	1 05	0 03	3 2	0 21	16	12 30	12 61	9 [illegible]	3 52	48 73	26 44	Nasirnagar			
0 60	1 35	2 08	1 95	2 10	2 18	1 05				·05	24	15 00	20 17	11 39	2 10	51 08	28 58	Daudkandi			
0 10	1 30	0 50	0 74	0 65	0 60	0 40	0 02	0 09	0 05	0 03	20	15 10	10 61	11 00	1 30	34 43	31 43	Kasba			
1 20	2 30	3 05	4 05	2 05	2 10				0 40	0 0	16	14 90	23 27	18 83	4 01	4[illegible] 6[illegible]	37 33	Laksam			
2 48	3 32	1 40	0 97	*5 38	1 07	2 [illegible]8	4 02		0 02	0 10	25	21 12	41 30	23 74	6 8	70 43	53 34	Noakhali	Noakhali		
3 [illegible]2	2 73	3 54	2 44	2 83	1 04	1 60	1 80	0 19	0 [illegible]	1 13	27	22 8	41 [illegible]	24 47	5 17	87 0	[illegible]	Fenny			
0 91	2 30	1 64	0 41	0 18	1 75	0·26	2 15	0 12		1 44	2[illegible]	21 50	34 6	32 08	7 [illegible]	7 8[illegible]	[illegible] 8	Harishpur			
0 23	1 16	0 73	0 10	1 60	0 01	0 26	1 05	0 01	0 06		22	20·20	24 [illegible]	17 [illegible]3	5 [illegible]0	4[illegible] [illegible]9	3[illegible] 09	Ramganj			
3 86	2 62	3 63	1 85	2 23	4 70	2 42	0 [illegible]4	1 25	0 21	0 05	27	?	15 [illegible]4	?	4 70	8[illegible] 21	?	*Chhagalnaya*			
2 92	2 85	0 65	0 05	3 30	0 50	1 07	1 78	0 10				?		?			?	*Hatya*			
0 50	2 85	0 28	0 20	2 80	0 60	0 35	3 30			0 04	23	?	24 34	?	3 30	47 42	?	*Lakhipur*			
1 90	1 70	0 25	0 35	9 40	3 04	0 20	6 85	0 01			2[illegible]	23 53	68 0[illegible]	40 1	3 [illegible]	110 27	78 67	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong		
1 07	3 00	4 48	0 45	6 92	0 80	0 07	0 05				21	19 81	28 10	[illegible]3 2[illegible]	0 92	71 94	61 70	Chittagong			
1 30	1 60	1 42	0 06	3 50	1 43	1 42	3 25	..			21	22 40	36 [illegible]8	[illegible]3 1	4 0	[illegible]7 83	63 38	Kutubdia			
0 52	1 18	0 32	1 88	2 45	3 72	3 05	0 [illegible]7			0 06	22	21 10	24 1[illegible]	[illegible]6	9 [illegible]	[illegible]0	52 38	Satkania			
2 40	0 60	5 36	5 25	4 04	2 90	0 10	0 09	0 18	0 05		20	23 62	28 2	1[illegible] 9	5 36	62 47	42 15	Kodala			
2 60	0 95	2 20	3 90	2 54	1 30	0 41	0 10			0 14	24	?	22 [illegible]	?	3 90	53 1	?	*F[illegible]a*			
0 [illegible]4	1 81	1 15	0 40	0 64	1 81	0 20	0 03			0 01	22	?	3[illegible] 0[illegible]	?	7 [illegible]5	[illegible]9 16	?	*Mirsarai*			
0 47	1 06	3 23	2 [illegible]0	1 47	1 31	1 53	0 03	0 26	0 02	0 15	23	23 08	17 6	15 [illegible]8	3 3	4[illegible] 17	32 06	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
0 75	0 12	0 45	0 72	0 77	2 50	0 07			0 17		24	?	14 3[illegible]	?	2 50	54 03	?	*Bandarban*			
1 86	1 12	0 33	0 36	0 68	0 28	0 14	0 32	0 04	0 08	0 19	22	19 36	19 21	11 5	4 92	32 [illegible]1	20 4	Patna	Patna	Patna	BIHAR
2 78	1 13	0 23	0 70	0 91	0 37	0 23	0 33	0 25		0 95	24	14 55	20 87	1[illegible] [illegible]9	6 05	44 75	20 18	Dinapore			
1 60	1 86	0 80	0 20	1 93	0 47	0 6		0 02			20	15 11	21 24	12 [illegible]	2 84	3[illegible] [illegible]3	21 04	Bihar			
1 32	1 21	0 95	0 25	0 40	0 37	0 26	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 0[illegible]	21	13 35	25 13	1[illegible] 1[illegible]	7 43	33 41	19 14	Barh			
1 60	0 72	0 14	0 43	0 60	0 90	1 05	0 08	0 60	0·05	0 36	24	15 11	16 9	1[illegible] [illegible]1	1 75	2[illegible] 19	21 37	Bikram			
3 05	3 75	0 5[illegible]	0 12	0 48	0 80	0 20		1 50			23	14 56	24 [illegible]2	11 [illegible]9	3 90	34 07	21 23	Hilsa			
0 63	0 40	0 31	0 35	1 65	2 67	0 51	0 01			1 2[illegible]	10	13 80	15 34	1 [illegible]	2 67	31 83	13 26	Aurungabad	Gaya.		
4 90	0 56	1 83	0 03	0 80	1 94	0 12	0 03	0 13	0 12	1 18	22	15 60	24 24	13 10	4 [illegible]0	36 12	20 63	Gaya			
2 16	0 76	0 66		0 33	0 67	0 11		0 16	0 15	0 16	24	13 36	21 2[illegible]	11 1	4 42	3[illegible] 4[illegible]	19 4	Nawada			
0 28	0 62	0 18	0 28	0 50	0 90	1 08	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 [illegible]	18	13 91	13 67	1 6[illegible]	3 21	2 [illegible]3	19 [illegible]5	Jahanabad			
0 80	0 20	0 07	0 25	1 04	2 95	1 05	0 02	0 40		0 20	20	12 90	20 14	1[illegible] [illegible]4	3 10	3[illegible] 1	19 76	Arwal			
1 40	0 11	0 09	1 40	2 06	4 13	0 54		0 11		1 14	21	13 90	19 34	11	4 13	3[illegible] 11	17 40	Daudnagar			
0 53		0 30	0 54	2 93	0 52	0 03			2 16		18	12 20	14 04	9 6[illegible]	2 [illegible]3	[illegible] 49	1[illegible] 18	Sherghati			
1 15	0 35	0·26	1 19	0 [illegible]7	0 04				1 [illegible]5	0 10	24	17 25	24·81	11 [illegible]0	3 45	3[illegible] 36	19 12	Rajauli			
1 40		0 30	0 50	0 46	0 18		–		0 40	1 00	22	11 60	24 71	1 1[illegible]	3 53	34 78	18 9[illegible]	Pakri Barawan			
0 13	0 07	0 11	0 08	0 90	6 [illegible]8	2·28	0 04	0 14		0 88	18	14 07	20 [illegible]3	11 6[illegible]	6 [illegible]	3[illegible] 11	1[illegible] 4[illegible]	Buxar	Shahabad		
0 36	0 06	0 20	0 19	3 50	3 12	0 36	–			0 37	17	14 62	16 20	11 3	3 [illegible]0	31 01	18 31	Dehri			
0 15	0 08			6 00	5 05	0 45				0 40	16	13 96	22 01	12	6 00	31 [illegible]8	17 10	Bhabhua			
0 21	0 07		1 10	4 72	4 26	0 54	0 03			0 88	1[illegible]	14 23	22 1[illegible]	11 [illegible]	4 2	38 23	1[illegible] [illegible]	Sasaram			
0 67	0 18	0 65	1 30	1 45	0 89	0 17	0 04		2 85		19	15 03	21 2[illegible]	1 11	4 00	31 20	19 [illegible]5	Arrah			
												10 60		11 31			16 41	Mohanea			
0 22			3 10	3 05	3 91	3 11	0 17	...			24	?	25 68	?	3 21	39 56	?	*Khiri*			
1 00	0 12		0 50	2 00	3 00			...		1·20	18	?	21 60	?	3 42	36 12	?	*Ageaon*			
0 05	0 50	0 15	0 12	3 65	5 78	2 15	–	0 10		1 20	24	?	23 65	?	5 8	3 25	?	*Ramagar*			
1 38	0 02		1 03	3 50	5 80	2 3[illegible]					16	?	24 50	?	5 80	3[illegible] 88	?	*Koath*			
0 37	...		0 25	3 16	5 22	2 00				0 33	17	?	21 11	?	[illegible] 2	2[illegible] 30	?	*Sikraul*			
0 06	0 18		2 22	4 51	5 84	0 83	0 02	.		0 32	17	?	24 45	?	5 84	3 44	?	*Bassauan*			
0 14	0 05	0 31		5 63	4 49	1 07			...	0 16	21	?	25 34	?	5 53	38 47	?	*Monaharpur*			
0 19	0 11	0 08	0 42	1 53	7 73	3 54				0 67	20	?	23 23	?	[illegible] 3	[illegible] 33	?	*Chausa*			
0 2[illegible]	0 94	3 44	1 50	0 33	0 10	0 76		0 10	0 04	0 64	2[illegible]	13 41	19 48	12 43	3 44	[illegible]0 18	20 83	Gopalganj	Saran		
0 77	1 27	0 33	0 [illegible]5	0 1[illegible]	0 91	0 85	0 22			0 90	2[illegible]	14 00	18 76	11 [illegible]	4 63	30 11	[illegible]0 18	Siwan			
0 50	1 53	0 10	0 60	0 57	0 10	0 30	0 60			1 75	21	?	19 1[illegible]		3 00	2[illegible] [illegible]3		*Ekma*			
2 32	1 06	0 56	0·20	0 51	0 11	0 75	0 52	0·05		1 90	21	14 15	26 33	1 06	4 13	3[illegible] 60	19 22	Chapra			
	1 03	1 82	1 60	0 54	0 82	0 92	0 32			1 37	21	?	26 22	?	4 4[illegible]	3[illegible] 6[illegible]	?	*Hathwa*			
0 70	3 40	0 23	0 62	0 15	0 27	0 40	0 22	0 20		1 30	24	?	28·67	?	4 60	31 86	?	*Amnaur*			
0 21	1 73	1 50		0 42	0 13	0 52				3 05	20	?	24·93	?	4 10	3[illegible] 47	?	*Basantpur*			
1 41	0 47	0 47	0 45	1·20	3 50	1 65	1 38	0 30	0 10	1 14	26	?	24 53	?	3 50	33 61	?	*Daraulee*			
0 05	2 00	0 11	0 65	0 15	2 30	1 15		0 10	0 05	1 00	19	?	21 02	?	4 30	31 [illegible]1	?	*Bhoreh*			
0 15	0 05	3 69	1 40	0 65	1 46	0 35	0 04	0 10		0 02	23	12 60	19 21	13 [illegible]	3 [illegible]9	30 38	24 49	Motihari	Champaran		
	0 65	5 95	3 40	0 65	2 92	2 65	0 26	3 25	1 24	1 28	2[illegible]	12 72	38 0[illegible]	13 83	5 8[illegible]	48 80	24 24	Bettiah			
0·[illegible]2	0 10	5 60	1 14	1·03	1 38	1 82	0 75	1 63	0 10	0 96	2[illegible]	15 10	25 [illegible]1	16 41	5 60	46 [illegible]5	31 64	Bagaha			
0 15	1 13	2 86	0 29	0 43	0 89	0 27	0 02	0 70	0 44	0 48	27	13 38	21 04	11 42	2 [illegible]6	30 90	21 88	Burhurwa			
		2 45	2 48	3 78	0 39	1 10	0 60	0 40	0 77	0 06	19	?	18 24	?	3 78	30 13	?	*Ramnagar*			
	0 09	1 04	2 07	0 43	0 13	0 20	0 77	0 09			21	11 80	17 56	12 69	2 [illegible]0	28 41	22 75	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur		
0 26	0 24	1 71	0 48	1 42	0 27	0 10	0 20	0 65	0·23	0 05	26	14 34	25 13	12 [illegible]	4 [illegible]0	98 81	21 25	Muzaffarpur			
0 85	4 31	0 42	0 10	0 78	0·04	0 15	0 27	0 03		0 81	22	14 24	22 23	12 1[illegible]	4 34	37 46	20 12	Hajipur			
0 72	0·85	1 71	1 13	0 40	0 02	0 17		0 02				12 50		11 1			13 49	Paru			
0 45	0·95		0 46	0 20	0 80	0 25	1 00	0 20	0 20		25	12 30	21 40	12 [illegible]4	3 [illegible]5	33 18	21 10	Mahuwa			
0 35				0 85	0 95	0 20	0 18	0 35	0 28		19	11 00	14 0[illegible]	11 1[illegible]	2 [illegible]0	17 [illegible]4	19 69	Shiuhar			
		1 08	0 78	0 38	0 62	0 25	0 22				19	11 57	11 82	14 00	1 [illegible]4	23 47	24 43	Pupri			
	1 45	3 02	0 44	0 54	0 17	0 06	0 40	0 93	0 28		23	13 24	2[illegible] 17	1[illegible] 5[illegible]	3 [illegible]	34 27	21 [illegible]6	Tajpur	Darbhanga		
		1 41	1 02	0 89	0 25	0 41	0 69	0 27	0 03		21	14 20	17 06	12 [illegible]	2 16	28 01	21 20	Darbhanga			
0 10	0 05	1 92	1 52	2 37	0·90	0 41	1 52	0 09	0 19		2[illegible]	12 92	23 03	1 [illegible]	4 50	33 13	22 16	Madhubani			
		1 30	2 50	4 30	0 90	0 26	1 30	0 04		0 20	20	14 27	26 05	13 0[illegible]	4 30	[illegible] 30	22 28	Bahera			
0 10	0 94	2·24	2 20	1 77	0 33	0 20	1 39	0 32	1 40		21	14 20	23 18	1[illegible] 3[illegible]	9 71	33 43	19 84	Rosera			
0 28	2·20	1 50		0 35	0 75	0 58	0 16	0 11	0 10	0 10	21	14 57	24 11	11 83	7 [illegible]6	3[illegible] 27	19 62	Begusarai	Monghyr	Bhagalpur	
0 80	2 30	2 95	0·08	0 05	0 76	0 16	0 58	0 17	0 04		18	15 65	28 43	[illegible] 41	8 25	42 07	21 71	Monghyr			
1 34	4·71	0 20	0·05	2·89	1 02	0 34	0 45	1 09	0 02	0·02	23	16 78	30 15	13 06	4 [illegible]8	39 13	21 66	Jamui			
0 59	1 80	0 23	..	0 05		0 15	1 21	0·25		...	19	13 30	31 44	1[illegible] 00	[illegible] 71	[illegible]4 [illegible]0	25 82	Gogri			
0 58	2 94	1 52		0 10	0 64	0 22	0 54	0·08			22	?	20 19	?	8 87	43 47	?	*Jamalpur*			
1 97	3·50	0 90		0 09		0·21		0 66			12	9 20	20 79	11 91	3 50	25 10	20 71	Shaikhpura			
0 09	1 45	0 08	0 74	0 98	0·78	2 58	0 19	0 05	0·40	0 38	21	?	25 54	?	5 00	36 67	?	*Chakai Ramda*			
	0 34	0·84		0 25	0 40	0 43	1 28		0 12		19	?	17 15	?	4 45	33 19	?	*Chupreon*			
0·90	5 50	0 10	0 04	1 58	0 75	0·68	0·37	0 70	0 15	0 35	22	?	25 57	?	5 5[illegible]	35 43	?	*Gidhaur*			
1·39	1 12	0 95	0·69	1·20	1·27	1 15	0·25	1 58	0 05		22	?	24 89	?	4 50	34 66	?	*Khargpur*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Division		District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BEHAR—concluded	Bhagalpur—concluded	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bongaon (Syfabad)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Supaul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Pratapganj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bhagalpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Banka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Colgong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Purnea	Bansi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kishanganj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Araria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Purnea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Gondwara (Korah)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Barsoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Forbesganj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kaliaganj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chanchal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Gajol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Sibganj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Godda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Pakaur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Naya Dumka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Deoghur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jamtara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Mahagama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Nonihat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Assanbani	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kathikund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Madhupur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Sarwan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Sarath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Barhait	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bhagaiya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Maheshpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Barharwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Sahibganj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Banki	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Cuttack	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			False Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kendrapara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jajpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Dhurmsala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Salipore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Pal Lahara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Akhyapada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Balasore	Chandbali	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bhadrak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Soro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Balasore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jellasore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Baripada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Puri	Puri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Khurda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bhanjpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Gop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Satpara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Pipli	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Nayagarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Ranpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kanas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (Giridih)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Hazaribagh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Barhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chatra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kataskdcha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Ramgarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Ranchi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Silli	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Palkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kumar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chainpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Surguja	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jashpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Gangpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Palamau	Palamau (Daltonganj)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Palamau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Hussainabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Mahuadand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Garhwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Lanki	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Latehar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Nagarantari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kanka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chattarpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Manbhum	Purulia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Gobindpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Raghunathpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Barabhum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Jhalda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Pandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Chakradharpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Ghatsila	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Baharagora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Gaitkera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kalikapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Monoharpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Orissa Tributary Mehals	Keonjhar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Anandpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Talchar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Narsingpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Angul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Dhenkanal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Bishpara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kunjabongarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Baramba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Baisenga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

in Bengal in July 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1899	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
0 27	0 03	2 48	0 57	1 51	0 72	0 54	1 80	0 46	0 28		23	14 53	20 05	13 00	[illegible]	30 33	23 3	Madhipura	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur—*concluded*	BIHAR—*concluded.*
	0 13	1 02	0 20	0 31		0 80	2 66		0 7		16	?	20 29	?	4 00	3 1	?	Bongaon (*Sujabad*)			
0 10	0 11	1 60	0 98	1 50	2 44	1 00	2 75	1 12	0 13		24	14 62	22 42	12 78	2 75	33 84	[illegible]	Supaul			
		1 47	0 31	1 29	0 31	1 33	0 86	0 28	0 12		[illegible]	15 00	15 75	16 12	1 33	30 07	[illegible]	Protabganj			
0 12	3 80	0 60	1 51	0 05	0 03	1 19	1 13	1 81	0 01	..	21	15 61	28 34	12 73	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 96	Bhagalpur			
0 23	4 73		1 25	1 28	0 91	1 11	0 3	0 2	0 08		[illegible]	16 45	31 88	11 63	4 13	38 17	1 30	Banka			
0 70		0 37	0 0	0 43	0 20	0 30	1 50	0 75			[illegible]	16 27	23 22	12 88	5 00	34 17	23 85	Colgong			
3 05	0 09	1 1	0 33	0 75	1 35	0 40	0 41	0 41	0 32	0 05	23	?	20 80	?	3 65	[illegible]	?	*Banvil*			
0 32	1 10	1 1		4 57	[illegible]	1 09	1 20	0 10			24	17 84	21 06	18 71	4 57	48 18	37 88	Kishanganj	Purnea		
0 09	0 23	3 1	0 38	2 60	0 52	2 63	0 30	0 61		1 13	26	16 48	24 9	17 10	3 12	42 76	33 1	Araria			
0 45	0 43	[illegible]	0 13	0 01	0 41	1 30	1 32	0 11			26	17 00	23 97	15 12	4 11	40 44	[illegible]	Purnea			
0 10		[illegible]	0 10	0 35	0 37	0 66	0 83		0 47		2	16 44	16 00	14 50	[illegible]	33 85	27 81	Gondwara (Korah)			
0 20	0 60	[illegible]	3 50	3 10	[illegible]	0 31	0 20	0 10			11	?	23 81	?	[illegible]	3 18	?	*Barsoe*			
0 18	0 50	[illegible]	0 50	1 34	0 3	1 85	0 65	0 35	0 83		[illegible]	?	19 95	?	4 40	[illegible]	?	*Forbesganj*			
2 40	2 15	[illegible]		0 15	0 60	0 0	3 40	3 15	0 55	0 15	28	18 56	31 40	23 18	3 40	43 08	[illegible]	Kaliaganj			
0 10	1 71	98	0 07	0 16	1 48	0 12	0 31	0 13	0 17	0 31	[illegible]	15 73	19 52	11 15	3 38	[illegible]	24 16	Malda	Malda		
	1 20	10	0 37	1 21		1 31	1 76	1 35	0 68	0 30	24	17 42	27 41	14 74	3 17	44 70	[illegible]	Chanchal			
0 10	1 27	27	0 75	0 80	0 30	0 79	0 66	0 09	0 58	0 9	22	15 82	17 65	14 78	2 13	31 23	[illegible]	Gajol			
	0 61	47	0 33	1 28	0 56	1 78	0 22	0 01	0 11	0 16	21	16 64	10 09	11 93	2 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sibganj			
0 59	0 95	78	0 3	0 88	0 20	0 56	1 00	[illegible]	0 14	0 40	21	15 72	20 45	12 0	3 4	36 76	[illegible]	Rajmahal	Sonthal Parganas		
0 77	0 60	[illegible]	0 36	0 16	1 04	0 17	0 15	1 67	0 10		23	16 34	[illegible]	12 23	2 67	31 68	[illegible]	Godda			
	0 27	35	0 45	0 75	0 96	1 75	0 04	0 54	0 6	0 07	22	[illegible]	17 24	13 51	1 90	34 36	[illegible]	Pakaur			
1 70	3 20	77	0 28		1 04	1 82	0 54	0 12	0 50	0 17	23	18 66	25 70	13 71	3 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	Naya Dumka			
0 48	1 39	31	0 22	0 80	1 08	2 1	0 62	1 06	0 34	0 14	25	17 80	[illegible]	13 90	5 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	Deoghur			
0 10	2 30	51	0 79	0 13	0 87	1 07	0 14		[illegible]	0 35	20	18 09	20 45	14 41	3 00	31 86	26 04	Jamtara			
0 65	0 78	31	2 05	[illegible]	0 11	0 48	0 62	1 13	0 11	0 1	22	?	21 06	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Mohagama*			
0 13	3 20			0 38	1 38	1 08		0 50	3 02	0 52	24	15 40	26 51	11 58	3 30	35 01	[illegible]	Nunihat			
2 37	1 30	0 27		0 83	1 13	0 33		0 70		[illegible]	11	?	13 18	?	5 60	30 06	?	*Assenboni*			
0 22	1 34	0 28	0 13		1 50	3 01	0 11	0 17	1 04	0 27	25	?	25 71	?	5 08	38 87	?	*Kathikund*			
0 13	1 45	0 16	0 01	1 25	1 34	1 12	0 28	0 57		0 70	11	?	19 31	?	3 51	38 15	?	*Mahespur*			
2 41	1 51	0 03		0 89	1 60	1 11	0 82	0 70	1 30	0 07	15	?	20 19	?	4 10		?	*Saruan*			
2 01	1 21	0 22	0 71	2 36	2 00	2 83	0 57	0 21	0 70	0 39	21	?	26 80	?	[illegible]	37 31	?	*Sarath*			
0 26	0 40	0 65	1 21	0 68	[illegible]	0 40	0 56	0 80			27	?	17 54	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Barkope*			
	0 95	0 18		•		1 26	1 42				13	?	16 03	?	2 80	[illegible]	?	*Bhagya*			
0 50	1 07	1 10		0 12	0 63	[illegible]	0 70	1 21	0 76	0 30	22	?	24 50	?	6 30	[illegible]	?	Mohespore			
0 05	0 60	0 84	0 27	0 8	0 26	0 83	0 28	0 4	[illegible]	0 12	22	?	15 68	?	[illegible]	29 9	?	*Burhaiwa*			
0 83		0 50	0 85	1 02	0 50		1 30	0 20			19	?	18 87	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Sahibganj*			
0 88	0 2	0 40	0 13	0 27	0 48	[illegible]	1 24	[illegible]		0 7	20	?	24 59	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Bario*			
0 58	[illegible]		0 86			3 18	[illegible]	0 50	0 50		19	13 54	11 13	11 66	3 18	21 84	21 67	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack	Orissa	ORISSA
0 23	0 4	0 24		0 05					[illegible]	[illegible]	14	15 13	6 60	10 98	1 12	12 81	23 43	Banki			
0 34	0 1			0 62			0 11		0 36	1 40	16	6 35	10 95	12 91	1 60	24 80	27 50	Cuttack			
0 22		0 16			0 16		0 13		0 14	0 01	14	14 77	7 43	13 41	1 60	[illegible]	26 35	False Point			
0 22	1 6			0 31	0 03		0 04	0 01	1 16	0 12	14	13 84	9 95	11 88	1 6	22 52	24 55	Kendrapara			
1 13	0 98	0 49	0 11		0 12			0 31	0 17	0 40	17	14 32	7 80	12 6	1 72	22 85	26 20	Jajpur			
0 15			1 55				0 45	0 10	0 10	0 35	20	14 20	11 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	26 53	25 73	Dharmsala			
				0 40	0 11		0 07	1 45	[illegible]		14	13 60	10 32	9 91	2·66	23 28	[illegible]	Salipore			
			2 13		0 09			0 54	0 4	0 03	15	?	24 45	?	5 97	38 64	?	*Pal Lahara*			
0 87	0 03	0 68	0·26	0 11	0 08			0 11	0 18	0 39	17	13 54	7 80	10 0	2 36	24 30	[illegible]	Akhyapada	Balasore		
0 86	08							0 85	0 50	0 11	13	13 52	11 62	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 80	[illegible]	Chandbali			
0 26	19	0 10	0 07	0 09				0 12	0 17		14	13 51	[illegible]	11 12	[illegible]	21 83	25 13	Bhadrak			
0 83	1 02		0 08		0 14				1 80	[illegible]	13	13 91	18 02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 11	Soro			
0 12	1 18	0 03		..	1 70	0 48			0 70		14	15 08	15 99	13 04	3 32	[illegible]	[illegible]	Balasore			
0 41	0 41	0 31		0 07	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		17	14 13	21 39	13 60	4 64	30 14	[illegible]	Jellasore			
	0 97		1 75	[illegible]	1 87					2 45	17	17 85	20 34	13 02	3 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Baripada			
0 15				0 88					[illegible]	0 56	10	13 04	[illegible]	9 80	[illegible]	13 03	[illegible]	Puri	Puri		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		2 17			0 10	[illegible]	1 31	1 54	16	16 31	[illegible]	12 83	2 17	15 24	[illegible]	Khurda			
0 60			[illegible]	2 2		0 02		[illegible]	0 30	1 17	13	[illegible]	11 78	10 61	2 2	18 12	[illegible]	Banpur			
[illegible]	0 14			[illegible]					[illegible]	1 70	14	12 40	8 75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gop			
0 23	[illegible]			0 30	0 10				0 15	[illegible]	10	?	3 66	?	0 80	[illegible]	?	*Satpara*			
0 27	0 68	1 07	...	[illegible]					0 43	[illegible]	15	12·22	11 20	10·92	1 6	[illegible]	22 03	Pipli			
1 11	0 5	0 05		0 65			0 66	0 77	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	?	12 69	?	[illegible]	20 24	?	*Nayagarh*			
0 71	0 05			1 00		0 30	[illegible]	1 70	0 08	[illegible]	16	?	13 04	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Kaimpur*			
[illegible]	1 45		0 2			..		0 12	[illegible]	1 42	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 48	?	1 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Kanas*			
1 51	[illegible]	0 06	0 30	0 15	[illegible]	1 09	1 07	[illegible]		[illegible]	23	[illegible]	17 71	12 70	2 36	[illegible]	23 20	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	Hazaribagh	Chota Nagpur	CHOTA NAGPUR
0 82	0 16	0 08	0 03	0 78	[illegible]	1 77	0 03	0 12		0 19	22	18 88	17 64	14 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hazaribagh			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 42	1 62	2 77	0 35		0 10	0 30	0 24	24	16 36	18 86	13 21	2 77	31 26	[illegible]	Barhi			
7 83	1 41		1 18	1 06	2 06	[illegible]				0 42	21	17 70	25 58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 19	Chatra			
3 00	1 00	0 50	0 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 50		0 10		0 30	23	16 40	24 20	15 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Karakleha			
0 62	[illegible]	1 01		0 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			0 20	11	[illegible]	14·93	14 61	4 16	?	[illegible]	Ramgar			
0 18	[illegible]		0 09	2 15	0 31	0 07					17	18 25	12 86	12 89	[illegible]	28 50	[illegible]	Lohardaga	Ranchi		
	1 13	0 02	0 14	0 39	0 07	0 03	0 04	0 10		0 09	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 81	14 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 64	Ranchi			
0·90	1 35		[illegible]			0 25		1 16			14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 11	Silli			
[illegible]	0 04	0 05	2 50	0 07	0 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			21	?	21 05	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Palkot*			
	0 50		1 03	0 33	0 69							?		?			?	*Tamar*			
0 27				[illegible]					0 47	0 35	17	?	14 83	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Chainpur*			
												[illegible]		17 61			[illegible]	Sirguja			
	0 05	0 53					[illegible]	[illegible]	0 10		[illegible]	[illegible]	14 08	16 24	[illegible]	24 43	[illegible]	Jashpur			
	1 00	2 00		2 00			...	[illegible]			14	19 07	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Udaipur			
0 40	0 05	0 01	0 16	0 24	0 18	0 77					14	[illegible]	11 68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau		
[illegible]	0 32			0 90	0 19	0 50					18	18 40	10 66	16 19	1 80	[illegible]	24 15	Balumath			
[illegible]		2 30	1 10	5 00	2 50	[illegible]					14	15 50	[illegible]	15 61	5 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	Husainabad			
	[illegible]	0 40	0 70		0 10					0 40	17	?	11 73	?	[illegible]	[illegible]		*Mahuadand*			
[illegible]		0 04		0 35	0 49	0 87					17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Garhwa			
[illegible]	0 24		1 18	1 50	0 60	0 76	[illegible]				13	?	17 40	?	3 11	[illegible]	?	*Panki*			
[illegible]	1 33		1 20	1 20	[illegible]	0 70	[illegible]	[illegible]			23	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Latehar*			
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 35	0 90	0 45	0 87	0 45					[illegible]	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Nagaruntari*			
[illegible]	0 30		0 80	0 05	0 75	0 85					14	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Ranka*			
[illegible]	0 03	0 41	[illegible]	2 13	[illegible]	0·03				7	15	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Chattarpore*			
[illegible]	0 00	[illegible]		0 36	0 06	0 65	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 30	[illegible]	13 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Purulia	Manbhum		
[illegible]	1 00	0 18	0 06	0 07	[illegible]	0 15		0 08	0 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 68	2 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gobindpur			
0 30	0 15	1 12		0 60	0 10	1 12	0 15	1 40	0 70	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raghunathpur			
0 70	[illegible]		0 12	0 12	0 42				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Barabhum			
[illegible]	1 35	0 10		[illegible]	0 15	0 11	0 35	0 40	0 20	[illegible]	17	12 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 31	Jhalda			
	0 23	1 00	0 15	[illegible]		0 37				1 03	18	16 70	13 00	13 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohas			
[illegible]	[illegible]	0 15	0 40	0 02	0 47	[illegible]	0 10	0 02	0 02	[illegible]	17	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Pandra*			
[illegible]	10	0 16	0 06	0 15	0 21	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	19	16 76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chaibassa	Singhbhum		
0 33	08	0 05		0 05	0 14	0 02		–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 88	8 06	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 81	[illegible]	Chakradharpur			
0 19	[illegible]		0 68	0 23	0 56		0 80		0 56		21	[illegible]	10 97	13 91	1 80	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ghatsila			
0 28		0 08		0 16	[illegible]	4 37	0 32				[illegible]	14 40	[illegible]	11 80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Baharagura			
	[illegible]	0 85	0 10	0 50	0 20				[illegible]	1 40	17	?	12 16	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Gaitkura*			
1 10	[illegible]					1 07		0 06		[illegible]	24	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Kalikapur*			
0 17	0 14	0·17	0 23	0 86	0 17				0 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	23 00	?	2 60	38 07	?	*Monoharpur*			
												12 70		[illegible]			16 27	Keonjhar	Orissa Tributary Mahals		
0 09	0 11										11	?	9 26	?	2 07	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Anandpur*			
0 30		0 38	0 42				0·27	0 05	1 53	0 09	14	[illegible]	10 16	14 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Talcher			
												[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	Narsingpur			
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0 44		[illegible]	1 40	0 51						0 10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·40	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dhenkanal			
0 07	0 18	?	1 50			0 25	1 17	0 27	1 27	0 27	17	16 80	8 59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hishpara			
												15 07		11 75			[illegible]	Kunjabongarh			
1 14	0 20	[illegible]	1 03	1 00				0 14	[illegible]	0 31	16	?	9·17	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Baramba*			
0 31	0 06	[illegible]		0 26					0 06	[illegible]	10	?	5 39	?	2 15	[illegible]	?	*Barsinga*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1899

WEATHER during the past month was remarkable on account of the complete absence of cyclonic storms over the Bay, and for the almost continuous low pressure over the Province, Assam and Burma. As no depression of any depth passed inland from the sea, the variations of pressure or the differences from the normal were generally small or of moderate amount, but as the defect was continuous and westerly winds prevailed over the western districts, the moist southerly winds from the Bay, which were quite up to average strength, failed to obtain the usual outlet north-westward up the Gangetic plain. The result was heavy general rainfall over the greater part of the Province, with a more irregular distribution than in ordinary years.

The part of the Province where defect in rainfall was greatest was naturally in the south-western districts, including Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur, where the south-westerly winds were most prevalent. The deficiency, however, was in nearly all cases small, as may be seen from Orissa receiving on an average for the whole Division 99 per cent of the normal for the month, and Chota Nagpur 110 per cent, the excess in the latter being due to the heavier falls in the north of the Division.

A very noticeable peculiarity in the rainfall distribution is that in sub-montane districts, whether in the east or north of the Province, and probably over the lower ranges of the hills, falls were in almost all cases in slight defect, whereas at higher levels, as in the Darjeeling hills, there was a fairly large excess. A marked contrast is shown between Baxa and Darjeeling, at the former of which there was defect of 16 inches and at the latter excess of 11 inches. This slight deficiency extended along the foot of the Himalayas as far as Darbhanga, but from there excess steadily increased, and was greatest in Champaran and Bettia.

Though no cyclonic storm occurred over the Bay, depressions were not wanting inland, and during the latter half of the month a continuous slight depression obtained over Bihar. The first depression began about the 4th in the north of the Bay owing to a rapid fall of pressure in the east. It remained diffused, but moving northwards instead of to the west, it caused heavy general rain in Bengal. When the recovery of pressure began in Burma, and the east of the Province a day or two later, the depression became better defined and moved rapidly westward on the 7th, after which the pressure distribution was normal and rainfall was neither so heavy nor general.

Pressure again fell in the east on the 9th, and as defect in that region slowly but steadily intensified during the subsequent days, the conditions of the beginning of the month were almost restored. The low pressure concentrated and the second shallow depression of the month began over Lower Bengal on the 13th, the area of defect, somewhat over 15 inch, extending eastwards from Calcutta. This depression followed a more westerly course than the previous one, but it filled up over the central districts and westerly winds continued unchanged in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the west of Bihar. On the morning of the 14th, the depression was well defined with a centre near Krishnagar, and pressure was in defect over the whole of Bengal Proper by amounts up to a fifth of an inch. On the 15th, after a rapid rise, the depression was faint with a centre near Naya Dumka, and on the 16th the distribution was practically normal.

During these days, between the 13th and 16th, heavy general rain fell over the whole Province. The heaviest falls were in Bihar, more especially on the 15th, when the depression was filling up. In Monghyr on that date a large proportion of the rainfall stations received amounts varying from 4 to 8 inches, and the smallest fall was 2 5 inches.

After the middle of the month a slight depression formed over the north-west of the Province, with a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds. The monsoon winds from the Bay were not so strong as in the early part of the month, but the cyclonic circulation and a slight oscillatory movement of the area of lowest pressure was sufficient to maintain continuous rainfall in all except the south-western districts. Pressure rose somewhat towards the end of the third week, when there was excess of nearly a tenth of an inch over the Province and the north of the Bay. This excess continued for a few days only. A rapid fall in Bihar was followed by a slight depression, and further heavy rainfall in that area about the 25th and 26th, after which the high pressure was restored and became an important feature of the weather conditions not only for the remaining days of July, but well into August.

With the development of high pressure at the end of the month, rainfall to a large extent ceased, but there were still cloudy skies and light scattered showers, and temperature was not above the normal except by small amounts in Bengal Proper. In the western districts on the last day of the month there was still a moderate defect.

Pressure was relatively low in Burma, Assam and Bengal Proper during a great part of the month, and at times defect at eastern stations was very little under 2 inch. In the south-western districts, on the other hand, readings were more frequently in excess The average difference from the normal varies from excess of 02 inch at Cuttack to defect of about 04 inch in the east

It was low almost continuously in the early part of the month, but during the latter half there was a tendency for high pressure to develop It did not become established till towards the close, when high pressure prevailed over the province and the north of the Bay, and the distribution became more uniform than is usual at the end of July

Temperature —As a marked feature of the prevailing weather conditions was heavy cloud with frequent rainfall, temperature was generally low, especially during the day Maximum temperature on an average for the month was below the normal, except at a few of the more southern stations, and in the west of Bihar there was a large defect, as much as 5° at some stations Minimum temperature was practically normal, except in the west of Bihar, where on an average for the month there was defect of 1° to 2°

Mean temperature was practically normal in Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, defect in all divisions being less than half a degree In Assam there was defect of 1° and in Bihar of 2°

Rainfall has been exceptionally heavy and continuous over a great part of the province, and even in the south-western districts, where it was least in amount, it all but reached the average fall In Orissa on an average for the whole division the defect was only 13 inch In Chota Nagpur there was excess of 1 35 inches, in North Bengal 3 87, in East Bengal 4 32, in South-West Bengal 6 55, and in Bihar 8 68

As thunderstorms with heavy local falls were much more numerous than usual over a great part of the province, the distribution of rainfall is marked by greater irregularity than in ordinary years, when the monsoon current in July passes freely over the province towards North-West India, and is not subjected to the frequent checks which have been a marked feature of the past month Though the individual falls are irregular, the averages are more uniform than usual, the various divisions of Bengal Proper and Bihar receiving almost similar amounts South-West Bengal received on an average 18 68 inches, North Bengal 20·61, Bihar 21 7, and East Bengal 21 88

As the falls have been so irregular no general idea can be given of the distribution, except by the tabular statement which precedes this, but it may be noticed that there were, much the same as in June, three centres of heavy rainfall—one in South-West Bengal, in which falls were 10 to 15 inches in excess, one in North Bengal, and the third in the west of Bihar, where excess amounts were of similar magnitude, viz , 10 to 15 inches

The greatest defect was 4 inches in the south of Orissa, and the area of deficient rainfall included the whole of that division, except part of Balasore district and the south of Chota Nagpur, where defect varied up to 3 inches

In North Bengal, the extreme north of Bihar, and near the Garo and Tippera Hill regions rainfall was slightly below the normal, the differences being 1 to 2 inches, except at Siliguri and Baxa, where defect was 9 and 16 inches, respectively

The following table gives a comparison of the falls in the various divisions during the month of July with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal fall The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total of the falls of the past seven months of the year in each division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall —

Meteorological Divisions	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Actual rainfall of first seven months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period
South West Bengal	290	62	17	135	118	123	154	128
North Bengal	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	115
East "	300	169	51	158	137	104	125	122
Bihar	224	56	17	283	101	148	167	152
Orissa	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	108
Chota Nagpur	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	118

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of July in all districts of the Province The figures are derived from the

average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 25 years, the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district, the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage, and the fourth column gives the same information in a slightly different form, expressing as a percentage how much the district rainfall varied in excess or in defect from the normal rainfall —

Percentage Table for July 1899

Division	District	Normal district rainfall for July	Actual district rainfall for July 1899	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall	Percentage excess (+) defect (−)
South West Bengal	Burdwan	11 88	22 20	187	+ 87
	Birbhum	12 57	18 63	148	+ 48
	Bankura	12 67	14 42	114	+ 14
	Midnapore	12 19	22 61	185	+ 85
	Hooghly	12 00	23 73	198	+ 98
	Howrah	12 00	21 36	178	+ 78
	24 Parganas	12 37	19 77	160	+ 60
	Calcutta	12 16	2 47	172	+ 72
	Nadia	10 51	19 23	183	+ 83
	Murshidabad	11 27	15 45	137	+ 37
	Jessore	10 54	18 39	174	+ 74
	Khulna	12 82	17 63	138	+ 38
North Bengal	Rajshahi	12 02	15 45	129	+ 29
	Dinajpur	14 29	27 19	192	+ 92
	Jalpaiguri	31 38	27 31	90	— 10
	Darjeeling	30 28	33 02	109	+ 9
	Cooch Behar	24 49	23 01	92	— 8
	Rangpur	15 56	15 65	101	+ 1
	Bogra	13 23	21 87	165	+ 65
	Pabna	11 13	16 52	148	+ 48
East Bengal	Dacca	13 31	15 18	114	+ 14
	Mymensingh	15 55	21 47	138	+ 38
	Faridpur	11 93	14 20	119	+ 19
	Backergunge	20 33	21 06	104	+ 4
	Tippera	14 24	16 26	114	+ 14
	Noakhali	23 47	40 08	171	+ 71
	Chittagong	29 80	38 96	131	+ 31
	Chittagong Hills Tracts	18 58	17 67	95	— 5
Bihar	Patna	12 40	21 64	174	+ 74
	Gaya	12 27	19 47	159	+ 59
	Shahabad	11 65	21 34	183	+ 83
	Saran	12 14	21 89	180	+ 80
	Champaran	14 17	25 65	181	+ 81
	Muzaffarpur	12 38			
	Darbhanga	12 34	23 08	187	+ 87
	Monghyr	13 31	26 30	198	+ 98
	Bhagalpur	12 73	24 42	192	+ 92
	Purnea	17 01	24 03	141	+ 41
	Malda	12 28	18 79	153	+ 53
	Sonthal Parganas	13 44	23 20	172	+ 72
Orissa	Cuttack	11 69			
	Balasore	12 20	14 13	116	+ 16
	Puri	10 89	9 22	85	— 15
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	13 98	18 63	133	+ 33
	Ranchi	13 05	12 76	99	— 1
	Palamau	13 53	14 85	110	+ 10
	Manbhum	13 38	15 53	116	+ 16
	Singhbhum	13 76	10 21	74	— 26

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of July 1899 —

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall							
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month			Rainy days			Since 16th May 1899	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in month	Normal average number in month	Variation	Average	Normal average
South West Bengal	96 9	72 2	88 8	78 7	83 8	—0 3	18 68	12 13	+6 55	18 67	16 44	+2 23	3[illegible] 92	2[illegible] 86
North Bengal	97 2	71 7	88 0	78 3	83 4	—0 3	20 61	16 74	+3 87	20 69	16 24	+4 45	48 67	39 81
East „ ...	93 2	72 1	86 9	77 6	82 2	—0 1	21 88	17 56	+4 3[illegible]	21 44	18 30	+3 14	50 76	39 89
Bihar	9[illegible] 1	71 3	87 1	78 0	82 6	—1·9	21 [illegible]0	13 02	+8 68	21 [illegible]7	14 62	+6 9[illegible]	34 54	22 65
Orissa	96 7	73 8	89 0	78 5	83 8	0	11 54	11 67	—0 13	15 35	14 18	+1 17	23 48	23 97
Chota Nagpur* ..	95 4	69 4	84 8	74 6	79 7	—0 4	15 18	13 83	+1 35	18 17	16 80	+1 37	28 84	23 77
Assam	98 1	74 8	87 8	77 7	82 7	—0·9								

* Daltonganj not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th August 1899.

C LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of June 1899

Divisions	Districts	Population under registration	BIRTHS Number registered	BIRTHS Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	CHOLERA Number registered	CHOLERA Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	SMALL POX Number registered	SMALL POX Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	FEVER Number registered	FEVER Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA Number registered	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	INJURY Number registered	INJURY Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	OTHER CAUSES Number registered	OTHER CAUSES Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES Number registered	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS Number registered	AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1 331 880	4 097	34 68	2	01	3	02	[illegible]	12 72	3	24	45	36	710	6 12	2 299	19 68	2 763	23 76	
	Birbhum	[illegible] 254	2 571	38 64					[illegible]	13 84	1	01	21	24	627	7 92	1 407	21 12	[illegible]	23 64	
	Bankura	[illegible]	4 136	47 04	3	02	4	03	1 133	11 64	27	24	47	48	667	7 44	[illegible]	20 04	2 146	24 00	
	Midnapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	36 12	31	13	7	·01	2 611	11 88	[illegible]	36	116	48	904	4 32	3 648	17 40	[illegible]	20 76	
	Hooghly including Serampore	1 034 296	1 821	21 12	19	12	2	01	1 150	13 68	78	84	[illegible]	60	214	2 40	[illegible]	18 00	2 012	23 28	
	Howrah	763 625	1 790	28·08	29	36	2	02	743	11 64	172	2 64	[illegible]	96	403	6 24	1 419	22 08	[illegible]	21 60	
Presidency	24-Parganas	[illegible]	4 462	28 20	25	12	6	03	[illegible]	14 40	100	60	116	72	391	2 40	[illegible]	18 36	2 138	15 36	
	Calcutta	681 500	723	12 72	30	48	1	01	[illegible]	6 94	[illegible]	3 12	3	60	767	13 44	1 973	24 12	[illegible]	25 68	
	Nadia	1 644 108	[illegible]	33 48	62	36	4	02	1 907	13 80	17	12	[illegible]	1 08	[illegible]	3 24	2 501	18 84	2 701	19 68	
	Murshidabad	1 250 946	[illegible]	35 76	7	06	5	03	2 012	19 20	1	008	85	72	373	3 48	[illegible]	23 76	2 253	21 60	
	Jessore																				Return not yet received
	Khulna	1 177 652	2 765	28 08	44	36	3	02	[illegible]	14 88	3	02	[illegible]	84	493	4 20	[illegible]	20 64	[illegible]	18 24	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1 437 460	[illegible]	19 08	30	24	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	21 96	5	03	[illegible]	96	127	96	[illegible]	24 60	2 682	[illegible] 32	
	Dinajpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	26 40	46	36			3 133	25 32	3	02	[illegible]	48	136	1 08	3 395	27 36	3 255	26 28	
	Jalpaiguri	[illegible] 796	1 363	24 00	30	48			[illegible]	30 36	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	24	44	72	1 531	32 28	2 122	[illegible]	
	Darjeeling	223 314	[illegible]	31 32					[illegible]	26 52	[illegible]	5 64	3	12	154	8 16	[illegible]	40 68	949	50 88	
	Rangpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 92	45	24	3	01	[illegible]	31 60	5	01	42	24	[illegible]	1 08	[illegible]	23 40	[illegible]	25 08	
	Bogra	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 80	8	12	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 24	2	02	43	60	119	1 80	[illegible]	18 12	1 395	21 84	
	Pabna	[illegible]	[illegible]	18·00	13	10			[illegible]	18 96	3	02	[illegible]	48	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	20 40	2 407	21 72	
Dacca	Dacca	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 92	[illegible]	03	3	01	[illegible]	14 76	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	48	[illegible]	3 60	3 925	19 56	3 386	16 80	
	Mymensingh	3 472 186	[illegible]	23 88	116	36	15	06	[illegible]	17 76	[illegible]	12	123	36	934	3 12	6 387	21 96	[illegible]	21 36	
	Faridpur	1 828 513	[illegible]	23 52	4	02	1	006	[illegible]	18 72	31	12	[illegible]	60	435	2 76	3 422	22 44	3 004	20 16	
	Backergunge	[illegible]	5 074	28 20	22	12			[illegible]	13 32	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	84	[illegible]	5 88	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 255	23 64	
Chittagong	Tippera	1 782 935	[illegible]	26·04					[illegible]	15 60	16	10	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	2 76	2,971	19 32	[illegible]	18 60	
	Noakhali	[illegible]	[illegible]	32 40	1	01	2	·01	[illegible]	27 36	3	02	[illegible]	1 08	[illegible]	2 64	[illegible]	31 20	2 134	25 32	
	Chittagong	1 290 167	[illegible]	41 40			6	04	[illegible]	21 00	12	10	84	72	123	1 08	2 454	23 04	3 641	33 84	
	South Lushai Hills																				Not under registration
Patna	Patna	1 772 352	[illegible]	29 52	243	1 56			[illegible]	16 08	[illegible]	1 08	113	72	1 101	7 44	4 012	27 12	5 143	36 84	
	Gaya	[illegible] 331	[illegible]	32·04	[illegible]	12	37	12	[illegible]	19 32	33	12	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	4 32	[illegible]	24 96	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Shahabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 16	175	96			[illegible]	21 24	26	12	107	60	[illegible]	3 72	4 620	26 88	5 351	31 08	
	Saran	[illegible]	[illegible]	34 08	4	01	[illegible]	36	2 176	10 56	221	96	190	84	2 255	10 92	[illegible]	23 88	6 743	32 76	
	Champaran	[illegible] 465	4 629	29·76			72	36	2 307	14 88	17	10	[illegible]	1 08	[illegible]	5 04	[illegible]	22 20	[illegible]	38 04	
	Muzaffarpur	[illegible] 857	[illegible]	29 64	56	24	18	07	[illegible]	14 52	101	36	[illegible]	1 20	1 247	5 40	[illegible]	22 08	[illegible]	47 04	
	Darbhanga	2 801 955	7 114	30 36	7	02	1	003	[illegible]	16 44	191	72	215	84	1 012	4 32	5 267	22 44	[illegible]	44 04	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2 036,021	5 473	32·16	10	04	44	24	2 595	15 24	22	12	167	96	[illegible]	3 84	3 497	20·52	6 314	37 20	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5 168	30 48	14	07	48	24	[illegible]	17 88	16	08	86	48	434	2 52	[illegible]	21 36	5 752	33 84	
	Purnea	[illegible] 658	[illegible]	19 44	3	01			[illegible]	22 68	4	02	66	36	102	60	3 858	23 76	4 019	24 72	
	Malda	814 919	1 739	25 56	9	12	4	04	[illegible]	21·60	7	09	47	60	78	1 08	1 614	23 76	1 703	24 96	
	Sonthal Parganas	[illegible] 775	5 452	37 08	2	01	5	02	[illegible]	13 08	13	08	52	24	379	2 52	2 380	16 20	3 664	24 96	
Orissa	Cuttack	1 937 671	7 843	48 48	127	72	439	2 64	1 587	9 72	332	2 04	110	60	1 524	9 36	4 119	25 44	3 440	21 24	
	Balasore	[illegible]	4 232	51 00	128	1 44	35	36	653	7 80	[illegible]	1 68	48	48	849	10 20	1 861	22 44	2,368	28 56	
	Puri	944 998	3 392	42 96	542	6 84	321	3 96	398	4 92	218	2 76	39	48	995	12 60	2,503	31 68	2,339	29 64	
	Angul and Khondmals																				Not under registration
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1 164 321	[illegible]	36 72	..		3	02	1 688	17·28	22	12	62	60	498	5 04	[illegible]	23 40	2 988	30 72	
	Ranchi	1 128,885	3 781	40·08			11	10	1 062	11 28	95	96	51	48	752	7 92	1 971	20 88	2 250	23 88	
	Palamau	596 770	2,066	41 52			12	24	1 251	25 08	7	12	39	72	250	4 92	1 559	31 32	2,116	42 48	
	Manbhum	1 193,328	3,765	37 80	151	1 44	6	06	1 504	15 12	22	12	46	36	544	5 40	2,273	22 80	3 303	33 12	
	Singhbhum	545 488	1 577	34 68	17	36	19	36	[illegible]	14 28	17	36	44	96	111	2 40	861	18 84	912	20·04	
	Total	69,180,790	177 900	30 84	2 097	36	1 249	12	93 658	16 20	2 825	48	4,026	60	25 782	4 44	129 661	22 44	159 188	27 60	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years		164,838	28 56	20,053	3 36	1,511	·24	108 340	18·72	3,514	60	3,624	·60	22 146	3 84	159,188	27·60			
	Difference + or −	......	+13,062	+2·28	−17,956	−3 00	−262	−12	−14 658	−2 52	−689	−12	+402	Equal	+3,636	+·60	−29 527	−5 16			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H J. DYSON, *Major*, I M S, F.R C.S,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of June 1899

Districts	Towns	Population under registration	Births: Number registered	Births: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Deaths — Cholera: Number registered	Cholera: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Small pox: Number registered	Small pox: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Fever: Number registered	Fever: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Injury: Number registered	Injury: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Other causes: Number registered	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Total of all causes: Number registered	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered	Average: Ratio per 1 000 of population per annum	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	1 Burdwan	34,477	38	13 20			1	24	27	9 36	1	24	4	1 32	16	5 52	49	17 04	71	24 60	
Midnapore	2 Midnapore	32 264	95	35 28					30	13 32	17	6 [illegible]4	3	1 08	20	7 32	76	28 20	75	27 84	
Hooghly	3 Hooghly and Chinsura	33 060	49	17 76	6	2 16			14	5 04	3	1 08			10	3 60	33	11 88	77	27 84	
	4. Serampore	35 952	41	13 68	3	96			42	13 92	1[illegible]	6 24	3	96	13	4 32	80	26 64	91	30 36	
Howrah	5 Howrah	116 606	201	20 64	7	7[illegible]			1[illegible]	12 96	36	3 60	2	12	63	6 48	235	24 12	244	25 08	
24-Parganas	6 Cossipore-Chitpur	31 423	34	12 96					19	7 20	[illegible]	72			7	2·64	28	10 68	26	9 84	
	7 Maniktala	32 865	31	11 28			1	36	15	5 40	2	72	1	36	2	72	21	7 56	28	10 20	
	8 Barnagore	34,278	38	13 20	2	60	2	·60	37	12 84	14	4 80	5	1 68	15	5 16	75	26 16	60	21 00	
	9 South Suburban	41 718	45	12 84			1	24	41	11 76	8	2 28	3	84	12	3 36	65	18 60	80	24 72	
	10 Garden Reach	27 924	32	13 68					36	15 36	1	36			3	1 20	40	17 16			
	11 South Barrackpore including Tittagarh Municipality	35 647	21	6 96					25	9 36	10	3 36			6	1 92	44	14 76	52	17 40	
	12 Naihati	29 724	37	14 88	4	1 56			33	13 32	2	72			4	1 56	43	17 28	59	23 76	
Calcutta	13 Calcutta	681 560	723	12 72	30	48	1	01	358	6 24	179	3 12	38	60	767	13 44	1 373	24 12	1 465	25 56	
Nadia	14. Krishnagar	25,500	42	19 68					[illegible]0	9 36	1	36			1	36	22	10 32	85	16 44	
	15 Santipur	30 437	56	21 96				..	33	12 96	..		1	36	13	5 04	47	18 48	43	16 92	
Murshidabad	16 Berhampore	23 515	47	23 88					42	21 36	1	48					43	21 84	34	17 28	
Rajshahi	17 Rampur Boalia	21 407	30	16 80	1	48			42	23 52	1	48	4	2 16	6	3 36	54	30 24	35	19 56	
Pabna	18 Sirajganj	23 267	30	15 36					[illegible]3	11 76					3	1 44	26	13 32	23	11 76	
Dacca	19 Dacca	8[illegible] [illegible]23	123	17 88	1	12			[illegible]	10 80	[illegible]0	7 20	1	12	[illegible]	7 80	181	26 28	166	24 12	
Chittagong	20 Chittagong	24 0[illegible]9	20	9 96					[illegible]	13 92	[illegible]	96	1	48	4	1 92	[illegible]	17 40	[illegible]2	35 88	
Patna	21 Patna City	165 1[illegible]2	366	[illegible]6 52	21	1 44			1[illegible]6	14 16	[illegible]	4 08	13	84	14[illegible]	10 56	433	31 44	4[illegible]7	34 56	
	22 Behar	4[illegible] 723	164	41 16					4[illegible]	12 24	6	1 44	[illegible]	48	41	10 20	[illegible]	24 60	150	37 68	
	Dinapore	44,419	83	22 32					43	11 5[illegible]	[illegible]	2 16		72	13	3 48	[illegible]7	18 00	102	27 48	
Gaya	24 Gaya	80 383	104	24 48	2	24	6	84	1[illegible]	23 64	1[illegible]	2 52	[illegible]	48	48	7 08	236	35 16	242	36 12	
Shahabad	25 Arrah	4[illegible] 905	88	22 44	2	48			58	14 76	2	48	3	72	13	3 24	[illegible]8	19 92	81	20 40	
	26. Sasaram	2[illegible] 713	52	27 36					42	22·08	1	48	4	2 04	11	5 76	58	30 60	82	43 32	
Saran	27 Chapra	57 [illegible]32	155	32 40					[illegible]2	12 96	6	1 [illegible]0	2	56	63	13 08	133	27 [illegible]2	119	24 84	
Champaran	28 Bettiah	22 [illegible]80	70	36 84					3	16 80	2	96			18	9 48	[illegible]	27 36	91	47 88	
Muzaffarpur	29 Muzaffarpur	49 192	97	23 64					48	11 64	5	1 20	[illegible]	1 20	37	9 00	95	23 16	176	42 84	
	30 Hajipur	21 487	70	39 00	1	48			24	13 32	1	48	3	1 56	24	13 32	53	29 52	1	39 60	
Darbhanga	31 Darbhanga	73 561	150	24 36					4[illegible]	7 92	17	2 76	3	48	[illegible]2	15 00	161	26 16	210	32 52	
Monghyr	32 Monghyr	57 077	128	26 88	1	12			54	11 28	5	96	3	60	2[illegible]	6 00	[illegible]2	19 32	151	31 44	
Bhagalpur	33 Bhagalpur	69 106	1[illegible]	31 08	4	60	7	1 20	[illegible]1	12 24	10	1 68	1	12	43	7 41	136	23 52	182	31 56	
Cuttack	34 Cuttack	47 1[illegible]6	110	27 96	1	24			[illegible]7	9·36	13	3 24	1	24	18	4 56	70	17 76	[illegible]2	18 24	
Balasore	35 Balasore	20 7[illegible]5	60	34 56	1	48			3	1 68	10	5 76			20	11 52	34	19 56	54	31 08	
Puri	36. Puri	28 794	56	23 28	156	64 92	1	36	2[illegible]	11 64	11	4 56			45	18 72	241	100 32	6[illegible]	36 60	
Ranchi	37 Ranchi	20 306	54	31 80			1	48	[illegible]1	17 64	2	1 08	1	48	8	4 68	42	24 72	48	28 52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20 000 and over	2 273 167	3 779	19 92	243	1 20	21	10	2 061	10 80	522	2 64	113	48	1 689	8 88	4 649	24 48	[illegible] 126	27 00	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	...	3,364	17 64	587	3 00	84	36	2 370	12 48	546	2 88	122	60	1 417	7 44	5 126	27 00			
	Difference + or —		+415	+2 28	−344	−1 80	−63	− 26	−309	−1 68	−24	− 24	−9	− 12	+272	+1 44	−477	−2 52	..		

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 11th August 1899

H. J DYSON, *Major*, I M S., F R C S,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of June 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

Canals	Tollage, 1899-1900		Tollage, 1898-99	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.
Orissa Circle				
Taldanda Canal System	964 7 0	3,793 7 9	456 13 3	7,447 0 2
Kendrapara ditto	5,468 5 5	13,966 12 2	7,205 13 3	16,305 9 2
High Level Canal, Range I	567 6 6	1,917 14 6	697 0 0	4,714 3 0
Ditto, " II	146 0 6	474 14 6	86 5 9	741 5 0
Ditto, " III	33 15 6	91 6 6	20 5 0	335 7 9
Jajpur Canal	42 4 6	119 8 0	9 7 0	38 15 0
Total Orissa Circle	7,222 7 5	20,363 15 5	8 475 12 3	29,582 8 1
South-Western Circle				
Midnapore Canal	7,613 13 0	24,770 4 6	8,158 4 3	23,881 11 9
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,849 12 0	15,866 6 3	7,018 11 3	26 651 13 0
Total South-Western Circle	12,463 9 0	40,636 10 9	15,176 15 6	50,533 8 9
Sone Circle				
Patna Canal System	4,112 2 3	13,059 1 9	3,573 0 0	8,706 10 6
Arrah ditto	1,944 0 0	9,787 2 9	4,685 3 0	13,183 0 3
Buxar ditto	1,001 0 3	4,030 5 0	858 8 3	2,095 0 6
Total Sone Circle	7,057 2 6	26,876 9 6	9,116 11 3	23,984 11 3
Grand Total .	26,743 2 11	87,897 3 8	32,769 7 0	1,04,100 12 1

Government Transport Service

Canal	Tollage 1899 1900						Tollage 1898 99					
	During the month			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.
Orissa Circle	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P
High Level	8 185	864	6 000 1 9	9 659	2 183	7 133 5 6	3 501	212	2 587 15 2	9 875	1 574	7 624 2 10
Total Orissa Circle	8 185	864	6 000 1 9	9 659	2 183	7 133 5 6	3 501	212	2 587 15 2	9 875	1 574	7 624 2 10

Assessed Tollage Receipts

Canals	Earnings, 1899-1900		Earnings, 1898-99	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P
Orissa Canals	13,722 9 2	28,317 4 11	11,063 11 5	37,206 10 11
Midnapore Canal	7,613 13 0	24,770 4 6	8,158 4 3	23,881 11 9
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,849 12 0	15,866 6 3	7,018 11 3	26,651 13 0
Sone Canals	7,057 2 6	26,876 9 6	9,116 11 3	23,984 11 3
Total	33,243 4 8	95,830 9 2	35,357 6 2	1,11,724 14 11

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of June 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

Canals	Tollage, 1899-1900						Tollage, 1898-99					
	During the month			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,873	12	0	61,022	9	6	11,608	7	9	48,663	7	9
Tolly's Nala	5,125	10	6	16,319	15	9	3,154	10	0	9,239	1	6
Total	24,999	6	6	77,372	9	3	14,763	1	9	57,302	9	3
Orissa Coast Canal	3,535	7	3	11,479	4	9	5,912	6	3	22,053	12	9
Nadia Rivers	5,673	6	6	13,769	1	6	3,029	1	0	10,050	12	0
Grand Total	34,208	4	3	1,02,620	15	6	23,704	9	0	89,407	2	0

Calcutta,
The 15th August 1899

A H C MacCarthy,
Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 12th August 1899			Week ending Saturday the 13th August 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	824	98,825	1,196	294	44,502	690
Jute	26	19,200	230	23	9,550	152
Firewood	57	34,850	513	29	22,600	341
Other articles	692	2,03,055	2,529	507	1,19,520	1,642
Total	1,599	3,55,930	4,468	853	1,96,172	2,825

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks and 6 days ending 30th June 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898

Staples.	1898		1899		Increase		Decrease	
	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ..	89 81 380	12 84 612	87 73 270	12 59 808		..	2,08 110	24,804
Cotton raw	52 692	36 682	44 979	21 089			7 718	15,593
Cotton manufactured—								
1 —Twist & Yarn, European	5 862	6 503	6 156	7 887	294	1,384		
2 — Ditto, Indian	42 878	18 760	47 141	17 773	4 263			987
3 —Piece goods—European	1,01 821	1 13 010	1,00 686	99 748			1,136	13,262
4.— Ditto —Indian	10 533	6 918	15 286	9,357	4 753	2,439		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1 —Intoxicating other than opium	1 254	701	750	218			504	483
2 —Non intoxicating	12 635	8 883	15 633	13 509	2 998	4 626		
Dyes and Tans—								
1 —Indigo	1 183	555	491	443			692	112
2 —Myrabolams	10 164	3 649	10 264	3 397	100			252
3 —Cutch	1 752	606	6 872	2 066	5,1 0	1,460		
4 —Turmeric	18 028	15 [illegible]	18 007	12 930		..	21	3 075
5 —Alizarine and aniline dyes	176	1 6	2 185	257	2,009	131		
6 —Al (Morinda citrifolia)	748	230	228	99			520	131
7 —Others ...	43 231	4,174	2,660	533			40,571	3,641
Grain and Pulse—								
1 —Wheat	10 73 900	4,58 007	20 51 779	4 17 485	77 879			40,522
2 —Rice in the husk	92 120	8 479	1 53 978	16 611	61 858	8 132		..
3 —Rice not in the husk ..	5 29 996	70 147	5 64 091	1 03 734	34 095	33 586		
4 —Jowar and bajra	9 426	1 508	15 523	2 647	6 097	1 139		...
5 —Gram & pulse ..	2,98 010	64,903	5 59 665	1 46 873	2 61 655	81 970		
6 —Others	67,288	16 154	95,321	17,228	28 033	1 074		..
Hides and Skins—								
1 —Hides of cattle	46 293	24 913	56 257	30 738	9 964	5 825		
2 —Skins of sheep &c	16 151	7 774	17 776	9 608	1 625	1 834		
Horns	536	315	2 178	1,208	1 642	893		
Hemp and other fibres	71,399	14 234	90 776	34 760	19 377	20 526		
Jute—								
1 —Raw	38 619	6 453	36 226	4 618			2,393	1,865
2 —Gunny bags and cloth	1,48 933	93,339	1,59 786	90 776	10 853			2 563
Lac—								
1 —Stick	27 604	11,509	47 709	19 806	20 105	8 297	..	
2 —Shell	18 202	15 894	28 007	21 804	9 805	5,910		
Leather, manufactured	3,392	3,572	3 227	3 919	.. ..	347	165	
Liquors—								
1 —Ale and Beer	8 947	5,412	10 177	5,331	1 230	...		81
2 —Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1 444	1 731	4 563	2 836	3 119	1,105		
3 —Wines	3 206	4 989	4 000	5,522	794	533		
4.—All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer			138	45	138	45		
Metals—								
1 —Copper, unwrought	413	461	122	109			291	352
2 —Brass ditto	2 106	1 857	1 2 5	741			901	1 116
3 —Copper wrought	571	560	589	320	18			240
4 —Brass ditto	12 473	6,612	10 202	4 764			2,271	1 848
5 —Iron and steel—								
(*a*) Cast	40 649	10,176	13 498	4 982			27 151	5 194
(*b*) Unwrought	17 909	768	11 482	803		40	6 427	..
(*c*) Wrought	73 523	37 568	90 367	40 207	16,844	2,639		
(*d*) Manufactures of iron and steel	25 360	12 595	42 964	24 578	17 604	11 983		..
6 —Zinc and spelter	2 603	1 710	1 278	626			1,325	1 084
7 —Others	7 528	6 072	11 143	8,660	3 615	2 588		
Oils—								
1 —Kerosine	1 49,471	54 454	1 09 003	38 958			40,468	15,496
2 —Castor	4 787	1,838	4 014	1 372	..		173	466
3 —Cocoanut	9 422	1 630	6 010	2 147		517	3 412	
4 —Mustard and rape	8 615	3 021	9,431	2 657	816			367
5 —Others ..	4 796	3,137	7,119	3 963	2,323	826		
Oilseeds—								
1 —Linseed	6,95 104	1,76,148	12 33 875	3,17 409	5,38 771	1,41,261		
2 —Rape and mustard	4 41 347	1,10,402	3 43 907	76 886			97,440	33,516
3 —Til or jinjili	18 103	2,437	19 180	2 174	1 077			263
4 —Poppy	1,34 6 9	36,000	1 46 514	41 418	11 845	5 418		...
5 —Earthnuts	32	19	6,120	1 723	6 088	1 704		
6 —Castor	1,25,657	24,549	70,400	14,168	...		55,257	10,381
7 —Others ..	6,667	1,095	7 461	1,167	794	72		
Opium	4,167	5,401	3,938	3,619			229	1,782
Paper and pasteboard	18 555	12,523	18,326	12,914		391	229	...
Provisions—								
1 —Ghee	34 539	22 102	38,609	32 230	4,070	10 128		..
2 —Dried fruits and nuts	5 329	2,281	7 514	3 137	2 185	856		..
3 —Potatoes	37 611	10 334	71 532	22 843	33 921	12,509	..	...
4 —Others	1,17,084	42,171	1,23 874	40,502	6,790	...		1,669
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1 —Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	142	38	4,505	1,079	4,363	1,041	..	
2 —Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	353	65	3,476	687	3,123	622		...
3 —Materials—								
(*a*) Steel rails & fish plates			39 379	13,971	39,379	13,971	...	
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron		..	1 120	313	1,120	313	..	
(*c*) Other sorts	80 102	11 302	87,387	18,507	7,785	7,205		
Salt	8 89,085	1,80,541	7,42,191	1,35,236			1,47,494	45,305

Staples	1898		1899		Increase.		Decrease	
	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs
Saltpetre, &c —								
1 —Saltpetre	35 951	16,332	54 987	22 890	19 036	6 558		
2.—Other saline substances	29,986	8,355	55 427	15 256	25,441	6 901		
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign			612	257	612	257		
2 —Indian	2,894	1,503	618	433			2 0,6	1,070
Silk piece-goods—								
1 —Foreign	1	5					1	5
2.—Indian	102	191	1,338	649	1,236	458		
Spices—								
1 —Betel nuts	13 485	13,602	30 983	23 342	17,498	9 740		
2 —Pepper	2 311	2,412	2,329	2 053	18			359
3 —Ginger	2 969	1 003	3 620	1 423	651	420		
4 —Chillies	16 856	15,328	15 617	10 180			1 239	5 139
5 —Cardamoms	1 332	1,164	3 392	773	2 060			391
6 —Others	1 262	495	1 525	595	263	100		
Stone and lime	6,71 093	95 410	6 65,410	1,00 386		4 976	5 683	
Sugar—								
1 —Refined	9 162	3 960	8 392	3 890			770	70
2 —Unrefined	3 59 018	58 364	3 93 607	68 172	34 589	9 808		
Tea—								
1 —Foreign								
2 —Indian	5 876	3 206	4 125	2,079			1 751	1 127
Timber	1 34 044	24 960	1 59 289	25 931	25,245	971		
Tobacco	1 38 843	54 944	1,62,314	55 396	23 451	452		
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	7 8 6	8 917	3,200	2 000			4 606	6 917
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I —Carpets and rugs	734	956	832	828	98			128
II —Piece-goods European	26	66	18	33			8	33
III — " Indian	1 675	1,263	1 940	1 6 0	265	387		
IV —Other sorts of manufactures			15	13	15	13		
All other articles of merchandise—								
1 —Bones	42 496	10,181	59 310	10 537	16 364	356		
2 —Firewood	53 082	3,815	68 709	3 466	15 627	551		
3.—Indigo seed	9 204	1,711	6 146	2 210		499	3 058	
4 —Oil-cake	1 09 642	18 036	1,36 286	29 300	26 644	1 264		
5 —Paints & colours	19 316	4 585	14,425	6 150		11 624	4 891	
6 —Seeds other than oilseeds	46 848	20 997	67 857	32 248	21 009	11 251		
7 —Wooden articles	10 912	3 907	12 534	5 461	1 662	1 574		
8.—Others	8 79,612	1 80,360	9,14 677	2 34 827	35,065	54 467		
Total	1 82 16 683	36,46,107	1,90,82 854	39,22 385	8,66,171	2,76 278		
Military stores	10 285	11,721	21 201	44,626	10 916	32,905		
Coal for railway	13 46 417	1 65 324	12 20 743	85 549			1 25 674	24 7[illegible]
Railway materials	12,8 502	76 138	15,37 731	63 049	2 55 229			13 08[illegible]
Live-stock		9 183		10 [illegible]67		1 184		
Total	2,08 5[illegible] 887	38,49,473	2,18,62 529	41 20 976	10 06 642	2 [illegible]2 503		

C W Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 8th August 1899*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 1,712 25 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P (b)	Rs A P (c)	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	303 070	2 96 2[illegible]1 8 0	34 81 956 20	5 90 334 12 0	14 617 0 0	8 97 203 4 0	95 791	148 579	244 370
Or per mile of railway		173 0 0		344 7 0	8 8 10	524 15 10			
For previous 3½ weeks of half year	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible] 4 0	1 22 71 802 10	20 94 513 9 0	[illegible] 3 0 0	31 99 [illegible]8 13 0	296 866	515 014	811 880
Total for 4½ weeks	1 400 14[illegible]	13 [illegible]93 12 0	1 57 [illegible] 30	26 80 818 5 0	60 620 0 0	40 96 763 1 0	39[illegible] 657	663 593	1 056 2[illegible]0
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	300 874½	3 03 987 [illegible] 1	39 2[illegible] 30	7,29 180 [illegible] 9 (l)	23 [illegible] 4 (e)	10,56 834 15 2	91,813	152 598	244 411
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		178 8 7		427 12 4	13 13 1	619 13 0			..
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year	1 3[illegible] 785½	12 5[illegible] 403 0 0	1 06,6[illegible] 134 20	31 63 712 11 6	93 1[illegible] 6 0	45 39 307 1 6	389 555	691 292	10 70 837

(a) Deducted Rs 32 018 being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week

(b) The heavy decrease is chiefly due to both the upwards and downwards coal traffic and grain and seed traffic to Calcutta stations

(c) Payment on account of [illegible] and [illegible] being more than the receipts nothing is included

(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal Rs 23 681 0 0

(e) " of mileage and demurrage " 107 6 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	17 317	4 148 15 0	9 491 10	904 8 0	7 0 0	5 060 7 0	1 064	124	1 188
Or per mile of railway		186 10 2		40 11 0	0 5 1	227 10 3			
For previous 3½ weeks of half year	64 501	14 [illegible] 13 0	52 593 0	8 4 8 0	25 0 0	1[illegible] 819 5 0	3 376	364	3 740
Total for 4½ weeks	8[illegible] 7[illegible]	19 118 12 0	3 074 10	1 [illegible] 0 0	32 0 0	[illegible]0 069 12 0	4 440	488	4 928
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1[illegible] 607	4 [illegible] 11 4	8 114 10	379 4 0	0 12 0	4 017 14 4	1 129	220	1,355
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		[illegible]03 11 8		17 1 0	0 7 0	221 3 8			
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year	[illegible] 2	21 [illegible]7 5 4	34,129 [illegible]	1 407 14 0	[illegible] 0 0	22 740 3 4	4 872	443	5 315

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run	
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		
Total traffic for the week	17 [illegible]63	1[illegible]124 4 0	76 626 30	8 432 5 0	70 0 0	24 626 9 0	6 980	8,146
Or per mile of railway		9[illegible] 6 2		51 15 7	0 6 11	151 12 8		
For previous 3½ weeks of half year	61 84[illegible]	50 [illegible] 12 0	2,32 136 20	25 420 9 0	219 0 0	76 495 5 0	21,934	9,962
Total for 4½ weeks	79, 08	[illegible] 980 0 0	3 08,763 10	33,852 14 0	289 0 0	1,01 121 14 0	28,914	18,108
Comparison								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18 807	17 291 9 0	48 915 30	7,430 4 0	52 11 3	24,774 1 3	7,232	8,030
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		106 9 3	...	45 13 9	0 5 2	152 11 2	..	
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year	82 866½	65,678 15 5	2,27,933 30	32,611 10 0	211 13 6	98,502 6 11	30,681	12,867

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1899 on 78 83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	M S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11 355	5 461 8 0	13 060 30	1,138 15 0	8 0 0	6 608 7 0	796	317	1,113
Or per mile of railway		69 4 6		14 7 2	0 1 8	83 13 4			
For previous 2½ weeks of half year	17,616	8 470 15 0	25,593 0	2 223 1 0	20 0 0	10 714 0 0	3 137		3,137
Total for 3½ weeks	28 971	13,932 7 0	38 653 30	3 362 0 0	28 0 0	17 322 7 0	3 933	317	4 250
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K -D, and Assam Bihar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	186 580	85 300 0 0	7 94 390 0	1,57 130 0 0	8 470 0 0	2 50 900 0 0	35 804	35 345	71 149
Or per mile of railway	224	102 0 0	953 0	188 0 0	1 0 0	*291 0 0			...
For previous 4 weeks of half year	835 210	3 97 620 0 0	26,78 050 0	4,56 600 0 0	55 570 0 0	9 09 790 0 0	143 306	133 518	276 824
Total for 5 weeks	1 021 790	4 82 920 0 0	34 72 440 0	6,13 730 0 0	64,040 0 0	11 60 690 0 0	1 79 110	168 863	347 973
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	185 935	74 751 0 0	7 07 365 0	1,28 656 0 0	7 193 0 0	2 10 600 0 0	34 527	31 799	66 326
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	227	92 0 0	865 0	157 0 0	1 0 0	250 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	984 804	4 19 193 0 0	40 09 016 0	6 33 018 0 0	66 646 0 0	11 18 937 0 0	1 78 429	167 484	345 913

* Excluding steamer earnings

NOTE —Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	20 240	6 700 0 0	17 250 0	990 0 0	120 0 0	7 810 0 0	2,696	1 334	4 030
Or per mile of railway	235	78 0 0	201 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	91 0 0			
For previous 4 weeks of half year	99,660	29 970 0 0	29 920 0	3 560 0 0	480 0 0	34 010 0 0	11 060	5 248	16 308
Total for 5 weeks	1,19 900	36,670 0 0	47 170 0	4,550 0 0	600 0 0	41 820 0 0	13,756	6 582	20 338
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,574	6,257 0 0	19,661 0	1 424 0 0	53 0 0	7,739 0 0	2 324	1 9 6	4,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	230	73 0 0	229 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1 19,118	35,454 0 0	1,23,725 0	8 963 0 0	946 0 0	44 663 0 0	12,494	11 960	24 454

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 38 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total *
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	2 900	720 0 0	980 0	60 0 0		780 0 0	290	588	878
Or per mile of railway	88	22 0 0	30 0	2 0 0		24 0 0			
For previous 4 weeks of half year	10 900	2 670 0 0	4 250 0	350 0 0	10 0 0	3 030 0 0	1,248	2,762	4,010
Total for 5 weeks	13 800	3,390 0 0	5 230 0	410 0 0	10 0 0	3,810 0 0	1 538	3,350	4 888
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

* Includes ballast train miles 416.

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 020	310 0 0	7,220 0	340 0 0	60 0 0	710 0 0	190	1,096	1,286
Or per mile of railway	41	13 0 0	292 0	14 0 0	2 0 0	29 0 0			
For previous 4 weeks of half year	5 770	1 580 0 0	12 540 0	1 380 0 0	190 0 0	3 150 0 0	890	4,694	5 584
Total for 5 weeks	6 790	1,890 0 0	19,760 0	1 720 0 0	250 0 0	3 860 0 0	1 080	5,790	6,870
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

* Includes ballast train-miles 936.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 33 73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise †	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 690	710 0 0	3,460 0	600 0 0	50 0 0	1 360 0 0	366	690	1,056
Or per mile of railway	50	21 0 0	103 0	18 0 0		*39 0 0			
For previous 4 weeks of half year	7 530	2 980 0 0	32,420 0	3,340 0 0	180 0 0	6 500 0 0	1,390	3,752	5,142
Total for 5 weeks	9 220	3,690 0 0	35 880 0	3,940 0 0	230 0 0	7,860 0 0	1 756	4,442	6,198
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,212	425 0 0	2,141 0	—91 0 0	104 0 0	438 0 0	120	852	972
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	55	19 0 0	97 0	—4 0 0	1 0 0	16 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,472	2 268 0 0	11,898 0	1,276 0 0	569 0 0	4,113 0 0	801	3,448	4,244

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Ballast train-miles 384.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	31,859	13 416 0 0	40 508 0	4,816 0 0	6 419 0 0	24,651 0 0	5 011	2,635	7 676
Or per mile of railway ..	255	107 0 0	372 0	39 0 0	51 0 0	197 0 0			......
For previous 3 weeks of half year	108 836	40,414 0 0	1 [illegible]3 457 0	11,270 0 0	831 0 0	52 515 0 0	15 867	8 647	24,514
Total for 4 weeks ..	140 695	53 830 0 0	1 99,965 0	16 086 0 0	7 250 0 0	77 166 0 0	20 908	11 282	37 190
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30 054	11,407 0 0	1,76,139 0	6,089 0 0	349 0 0	17 845 0 0	3 925	3 222	7,147
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	240	91 0 0	1 409 0	49 0 0	3 0 0	143 0 0	..		......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	188 255	48 486 0 0	3 64 868 0	16 516 0 0	1 514 0 0	66 516 0 0	17 651	12 697	30 348

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(Worked by the B.-N.-W Railway)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 24th June 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
	No	Rs A P	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,091	215 2 3	14,218	444 7 0	2 8 0	662 1 3	357	147	504
Or per mile of railway	60 61	11 15 3	789 89	24 11 1	0 [illegible] 3	36 12 6			..
For previous 15¾ weeks of half year ..	15,900	3,676 12 2	1 41,282	3,968 11 0	83 9 0	7 729 0 2	5 811	2 773	8 584
Total for 16¾ weeks	16 991	3,891 14 5	1 55,500	4,413 2 0	86 1 0	8,391 1 5	6,168	2,920	9 088
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open				...	..		..		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..								
Total to corresponding date of previous year			•		..				...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th August 1899 on 1,082 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds.	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open ..	125,550	50,770	5 52 290	59 490	15,880	(a)1,26,140	25,414	(b)25,954	51,368
Or per mile of railway ..	116 04	46 92	510 43	54 98	14 68	116 58			
For previous 4¾ weeks of half year	538,080	2,09,050	20 31,850	2,49,260	67,230	5,25,540	1,04,926	1,14,465	219,391
Total for 5¾ weeks ...	663 630	2,59,820	25 84 140	3,08 750	83 110	6,51,680	1 30,340	1,40 419	270 59
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	122,833	45,989	4,25,718	54,364	13,314	1 13 667	23,734	(c)24,308	47 042
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	132 79	49·72	460·24	58 77	14·39	122 88			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	589 317	2,25,617	26,89,084	3,38,057	75,117	6,38,791	1,14,001	1 34 563	248 564

(a) Increase due to increased village, but traffic is low owing to heavy rain.
(b) Includes 5,826 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(c) " 3,682 " " "

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds S	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	20 324	11 740 0 0	2,62 3 4 0	10,301 0 0	1 807 0 0	23,848 0 0	3,619	6,697	10,316
Or per mile of railway	51 3	29 65	603 94	23 79	4 17	57 61	9 14	15 47	24 61
For previous 3 weeks of half year	76 751	44 192 0 0	8,20,518 0	37 513 0 0	1,288 0 0	82 993 0 0	11,165	23,762	34 927
Total for 4 weeks	97,075	55 932 0 0	10,82 892 0	47,814 0 0	3 095 0 0	1 06,841 0 0	14,784	30,459	45,243
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21 015	11,523 0 0	2,59,426 0	11,806 0 0	1,377 0 0	24 706 0 0	3,049	4,933	7,982
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	74 00	40 57	885 41	40 29	4 70	85 56	10·74	16 84	27 58
Total to corresponding date of previous year	87,196	47 110 0 0	10,59,001 0	47,830 0 0	2,383 0 0	97,335 0 0	12,501	21 061	33,562

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 29th July 1899			Receipts for week ending 30th July 1898			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 29th July 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 30th July 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
433	23 848	57 61	293	24 706	85 56	433	4,88 759		293	4,36,261	..	52 498	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th August 1899	10,783	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	10,512	0	0
Increase	271	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th August 1899	211	6	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	206	1	11
Increase	5	5	0
Receipts from 1st July to 5th August 1899	60,906	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	64,586	0	0
Decrease	3,680	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*]

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE AND OF THE SHIPPING OFFICES AT OUT-PORTS FOR 1898-99.

No. 1551Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT

Dated Calcutta, the 17th August 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 541B, dated 22nd July 1899, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, submitting the annual report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at out-ports for 1898-99

THE number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Office was 27,024 and 24,672 against corresponding figures of 26,087 and 23,564 during the previous year as shown in the following table —

	18[illegible]		1897 98.	
	Shipped.	Discharged	Shipped.	Discharged
British	1,540	1,301	1,454	1,301
Europeans—Continental	473	450	460	419
Americans, West-Indians, and Africans	214	167	191	121
Australians	10	10	11	12
Asiatics other than Indians,	320	406	270	227
Indians proper .	23,946	21,882	23,283	21,074
Eurasians and Goanese ...	521	456	418	410
Total	27,024	24,672	26,087	23,564

2. The increase is again attributed to the more general employment of Indian seamen in the Mercantile Navy. The difference between the total number shipped and discharged is due to the engagement at Calcutta of an increased number of native crew for service in vessels trading from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The men engaged in service for German vessels were chiefly engine room crews shipped through the Calcutta Shipping Office in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, the usual bond of indemnity for lascars sailing under a foreign flag being filed in the office.

3 The number of British seamen shipped during the year shows an increase of 86 on the figures of the previous year. The number shipped exceeded the number discharged by 239 during the year. During the last six years the number shipped has exceeded those discharged regularly, and has aggregated over 1,200 men on the whole period. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the seamen come from other ports, Bombay, Chittagong, Rangoon, Singapore and elsewhere in search of employment, which, it seems they succeed in finding to the extent indicated, and, probably, partly to the fact that a certain number of men desert from ships in Calcutta As regards Indian seamen, there has been an increase both in the number shipped and discharged which, as explained above, is due to the more general employment of this class of seamen The difference between the numbers shipped and discharged is partly due to the crews engaged for service to the United Kingdom not having returned at the end of the year, and partly to fact, just stated, of the larger numbers of this class which are annually employed The number of Chinese discharged exceeded those shipped by 130. Those men appear to stay in the country in increasing numbers.

4 The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in, and discharged from, foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above, are—

Shipped	98
Discharged . .	56

5 There were only 48 deserters against 86 during the previous year; the decrease being ascribed to the fact that the rates of seamen's wages remained uniform throughout the year

6. The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 49,281 as compared with Rs. 47,313 during the previous year. As in the previous year, the largest increase is under shipping and discharging fees, which shows an increase of Rs 2,379 and is due to the increased operations in shipping and discharging seamen The increases under other heads are small, and do not call for any remark

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,928, or a reduction of Rs. 1,086 on the preceding year, due almost entirely to reduced charges under "Establishment" and "supply of forms." The former reduction was partly caused by the diminution of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by the fact that none of the superior officers were on leave.

7 The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and Native seamen for the last two years,—

	1898 99	1897-98
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money	1,040	510
Deposit money of British seamen ..	26,559	29,415
Ditto of Native ditto ...	17,325	4,057
Estates of deceased ditto	3,904	6,965

8. There was a small increase of Rs. 530 under Ticket Money, which is attributed to an increase in the number of Indian seamen shipped on sailing vessels, principally vessels chartered for the conveyance of Indian emigrants to the West Indies, who had allotted part of their wages for the benefit of their families.

9. The decrease of Rs. 2,856 under "Deposit money of British seamen" is owing to smaller sums having been received from British and foreign seamen

left behind from their ships in hospital and jail. The old sailing ships trading to India are being replaced by steamers which make short voyages and consequently such of the crews of these vessels as are discharged or left abroad have usually smaller amounts due them as wages than formerly. Of the total deposits, Rs. 25,744 represent the voluntary deposits of 217 seamen, the balance, Rs. 815, being deposited by masters of ships as the wages of eight seamen who had either refused to sign their accounts or were too ill to receive their money.

10 Under "Deposit money of Native seamen" there is an increase of Rs. 13,268, which is due to the wages of the crews of three steamers discharged at out-ports having been remitted to the Calcutta Shipping Office for payment to the men who were sent on to Calcutta as passengers.

11. Under "Estates of deceased Native seamen" there is a reduction of Rs. 3,061; but this is accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the transactions were increased by the wages of the crews of two vessels lost at sea having been remitted to Calcutta by the owners for payment to their relatives.

12. The value of seamen's money orders increased from Rs 11,934 in 1897-98 to Rs. 12,603 during the year under review The increase is small, and is due to the more favourable rate of exchange prevailing during the year.

13. The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 27 against 47 in the previous year. The causes of distress were sickness 14, injuries 8, and paucity of employment 5. The local institutions in Calcutta which afford relief to seamen on the largest scale are the District Charitable Society and the Sailor's Home, both of which are largely helped by Government. A considerable number of the inmates of the former are British and foreign seamen, as also of the Government Workhouse, which is in the same premises, and part of the work of both institutions is to find ships for seamen.

14. The Shipping Master, Calcutta, reports that there appears to be no appreciable change in the condition of European seamen. The better class of men reported last year as serving in the merchant ships trading to the port continues, and the appearance of a British sailor unable to read or write is becoming more rare. The demand for lascars continues to increase

15. At the port of Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 42 and 53 against 33 and 95 during the previous year There is a large decrease in the number of discharges, which is due to a smaller number of ships having paid off their crews

16. There were 11 deserters, 8 of whom were Europeans and 3 lascars, during the year against 3 during the previous year. This increase is attributed to the higher rate of wages prevailing at Calcutta, viz, £3-5 to £3-10 against £2-5 to £2-15 at which the seamen joined Three of these deserters were arrested at Calcutta and brought to Chittagong and convicted One was also arrested at Chittagong and put on board his vessel, the others were not found.

17. The receipts on account of Trust funds amounted to Rs. 3,231 and consisted of deposits received on account of the balance of wages of 12 British and 6 Native seamen discharged by mutual consent, of 22 Native seamen discharged on termination of agreement, of 7 British seamen discharged under medical certificate, and of one deceased.

18. The value of seamen's money orders was Rs 151 only One out of the 53 seamen discharged elected to remit his wages to his wife in the United Kingdom.

19. The Shipping Master visited 47 vessels during the year to enquire into the health of crews, and into accidents and casualties happening on board, and for the inspection of provisions, water, medical stores, and forecastle accommodation. No complaints were made regarding bad or insufficient food

20. No seamen were shipped or discharged at False Point during the year The Shipping Master paid six visits to vessels in port and found that the provisions, water, and medicines supplied to the crew, as well as the forecastle accommodation, were good and ample, and no complaints were m

21. At Balasore only one seaman was discharged during the year. There were no casualties or desertions, and no irregularity was noticed in the course of the enquiries made as to the health of the crews and the provisions and water supplied

22. No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act are reported to have taken place at the port of Puri.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM—No 4214S

The 18th August 1899 —In line 10 of paragraph 12 of Resolution No 4123S, dated the 14th August 1899, published at pages 1408 to 1413 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, for the words "the work has been taken in hand" *read* "the work of preparing the preliminary estimates has been taken in hand"

E. N BAKER,

Offg Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT —SEPARATE REVENUE

Calcutta, the 21st August 1899

RESOLUTION -No 4811S R

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1898-99

Read also—

The report of the previous year and Government Resolution thereon

AN important change was effected in the tariff during the year under review by Act XIV of 1899, which was passed for the purpose of enabling countervailing import duties to be levied on bounty fed articles, and which was made effective against all bounty fed sugar by the orders of the Government of India The additional duty was, however, not paid before the close of the year, as the orders apply to imports under bills of-lading signed subsequently to the passing of the Act referred to The duty on lever boxes was reduced from 5 per cent to 1 per cent, and machinery and component parts thereof for the manufacture of paraffin candles and for the distillation of spirits and nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash and kainit salts, singally and sozille, were exempted from duty. Since the close of the year, all machinery has been exempted from duty, thus removing a fertile source of inconvenience and misunderstanding

2 The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty collected during the last five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882

	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	7[illegible] 72 428	61 72 991	14 87 018	87 46 191	1 48 97 056	1 33 52 564	1 31 9[illegible] 729	1 34,33 919
Ditto on salt	2 37 44 388	2,37 1[illegible] 928	1 74 72 613	2 44 40 900	2 46 81 573	2 40 60 494	2 43 29 735	2 45 93,923
Export duty	17 [illegible] 354	20 16 809	21 28 492	[illegible]0 36 109	20 96 811	13 30 201	13 47 631	22,80 851
Total gross duty	3 18 16 170	3,1[illegible] 518	2 10 88 123	3 [illegible] 3 200	4 16 75,440	3 93 43 259	3 88 73 095	4,03 08 693
Refunds and drawbacks— Import	3 37 09[illegible]	3 04 426	3 20 636	3 12 540	3,[illegible]8 764	3 36 540	3 27 761	4 02 279
Export	71 973	1 0[illegible] [illegible]49	1 16 840	[illegible]3 842	65 321	69 459	39 390	93 221
Total	4 09 075	4 09 975	4 37 476	[illegible] 61 38[illegible]	4 24 085	4 0[illegible] 999	3 67 151	4,95 500
Total net duty	3 14 07 095	3 15 25 843	2 06,50 647	3 48 50 818	4 12 51 355	3 89 37 260	3 85 05,944	3 98 13 193

The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs 3,85,05,944 in 1897-98 to Rs 3,98,13,193, showing an increase of Rs. 13,07,249 or 3 4 per cent The increase occurred under all the heads, the largest being under export duty, which advanced by Rs 8,79,389. This is said to be due to the unprecedented contraction in the shipments of rice in the preceding year on account of the famine There was an increase of Rs. 2,22,924 in the import duty on general merchandise, and Rs. 2,04,936 in the realisation from duty on salt The charges for the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 13,36,370 against Rs 12,00,094 in the previous year. The total net receipts, including receipts other than duty, improved from Rs. 3,79,73,556 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,93,02,058 in the year under review, thus showing an increase of Rs. 13,28,502 or 3 5 per cent

3 The subjoined table compares the collections of import and export duty on articles other than salt at the different ports in the past two years —

Import Duty.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong		Orissa ports		Naraynganj		Total	
	1897 98	1898 99	1897-98	1898 99	1897-98	1898 99	1897 98	1898-99	1897-98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Arms and ammunition	1 74 760	1 73 777	4	7					1 74 764	1 73 784
Liquors	18,43 228	19 96 073	834	1 524					18 44 062	19 97 597
Provision	1,63 156	1 44 203	266	483					1 53 422	1 44 776
Spices	1 51 652	1 70 628							1,51,652	1,70 628
Hardware and cutlery	3 05 [illegible]	2 74 042	1 116	818					3,06 845	2 74 860
Metals	5 [illegible] 318	4 83 278	44	415		...			[illegible] 89 763	4 83 693
Sugar	6 35 617	5 81 4[illegible]8			401	1 046			6 36 018	5 82 504
Chemicals and drugs	2,35 200	2 42 826	201	153					2 35 401	2 42 979
Opium	3 283	2 094	2	5					3 85	2 0[illegible]
Oil	27 09 418	24 16 834	27 492	68 9[illegible]	287	102			27 37 197	24 85 889
Woollen goods and apparel	4,03 453	4 54 890	3	124					4 03 456	4 5 014
Cotton goods	40 73 436	46 81 015							40 73 436	46 81 015
Earthenware and glassware	1 44 140	1 43 846	248	26					1 44 388	1 43 972
Paints and colours	76 560	73 367	606	203			..		77 166	73 570
Paper and paste boards	45 388	47 784		22					45 386	47 806
Silver bullion	8 00 767	6 16 855							8 00 767	6 16 855
Umbrellas	35 776	27 744							35 776	27 744
All other sorts	7 81 515	8 27 063	1 980	2 609		62		...	7 8[illegible] 895	8 29 734
Total	1,31 62 444	1 33 57 367	32 [illegible]37	75 342	688	1 210			1 31 96 729	1 34 [illegible]3 919

Export Duty

	1897-98	1898-99
	Rs	Rs
Calcutta ...	11,43,346	20,04,264
Chittagong	10,[illegible]04	27,377
Orissa Ports	1,94,081	2,49,210
Naraynganj		
Total	13,47,631	22,[illegible]0,851

In import duty the decrease occurred chiefly under oil (Rs 2,51,308), metals (Rs 1,06,070) and silver bullion (Rs 1,83,912), while there was a marked increase under cotton goods (Rs 6,07,579) and liquors (Rs 1,53,535)

4 *The value of Trade*—The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of Merchandise, Treasure and Government transactions —

	Merchandise		Treasure		Government transactions		Total		Increase	Decrease
	1897 98	1898 99	1897-98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898-99		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import Trade	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Foreign	28 04 06 744	27 94 90,056	3 26 10 705	3,62 20 891	2,13 25 189	1,80 77 447	33 43 42,638	33,37,88,394		5 54,244
Coasting	8 12 42 689	5 96 70 937	53,83,472	24 23,62[illegible]	10,38 921	15 99 995	8 76 65 082	6,36,94,557	.. ..	2 39 70 525
Total	36 16 49 433	33 91 60 933	3 79 94 177	3,86,44 516	2 23 64,110	1 96,77 442	42 20,07 720	39 74 82,051		2 45 24 769
Export Trade										
Foreign	45 12 89 346	45 95 [illegible]8,470	1,18 30 971	76 04 [illegible]05	5 46 914	3 10 440	46 36 67,231	46 74,43,415	37,76,184	
Coasting	8,04 07 906	17 47 63 956	1 27 09 629	84 35 515	33 58 798	29 28 404	9 64,76 333	8 61 27 875		1,03 48 458
Total	53 16 97 252	53 42 92 426	2 45 40 600	1,60,40 020	39 05,712	32 38 844	56 01 43,564	55 35 71,290		65,72 274
Grand Total Trade of the Province	89 33 46 685	87 34 53 419	6 25 34 777	5,46 84,536	2 62 69,822	2 29,16,286	98 21 51 284	95 10 54,241	..	3 10,97 043

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs 9,16,688 or 3 per cent The decrease is exclusively in free goods, there having been an increase in the receipts of dutiable goods. The decrease, however, is very small and calls for no remarks. Owing to

larger receipts of gold from the United Kingdom, Australia and China, there was an increase of Rs. 36,10,186, or 11 per cent, in the imports of treasure. The total value of the stores imported on behalf of Government stood at Rs. 1,80,77,447 against Rs 2,13,25,189 in the previous year This decrease is ascribed to smaller receipts of railway materials and metals, chiefly pig iron, which, owing to the rise in prices in England, had to be supplied from the local iron works The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce shows an improvement of Rs 79,23,289 The improvement was exclusively in dutiable articles and is due to larger shipments of rice and paddy to almost all the importing countries The value of exports of Government stores fell off by 43 per cent. The decrease was confined to the exports of foreign stores and was owing to the unusually large shipments of copper coin to the Straits Settlements in the previous year As in previous years, there were no exports of treasure on account of Government. In the coasting trade there was a decline of 26 per cent and of 7 per cent respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The decrease in the former is attributable to the smaller imports of rice from Burma, and in the latter it is attributable to the falling off of the trade with Bombay, and is confined to oil seeds and jute manufactures The existence of plague must have affected this branch of the trade of Bengal with Bombay Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the province stood at Rs 95,10,54,241 against Rs 98,21,51,284 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,10,97,043 or 3 1 per cent

5 *Trade of Calcutta with foreign countries*—The following table shows the total value of the foreign trade of Calcutta with the several countries with which commercial transactions were maintained and the proportion in which it was divided between them during the past five years —

	1894-95		1895-96		1896-97		1897-98		1898-99	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	
United Kingdom	42 07 66 337	57 44	41 53 62 935	56·24	45,02 57 [illegible]67	58 57	41 17 45 761	53 87	40 45,42 210	52 38
Germany	4 71 3[illegible] 018	6 43	4 69 01 668	6 35	5 1[illegible] 29 [illegible]33	6 70	5 65 68 818	7 40	5 56 42 118	7 21
United States	5 16 75 643	7 05	5 29 34 012	7 16	4 58 [illegible] 43	5 96	5 84 97 407	7 [illegible]	5 47 41 2 9	7 08
China { Hong kong	3 73 67 866	5 10	4,04 67 746	5 46	4,11 46 1[illegible]7	5 35	4 37 28 131	5 72	4 40 49 627	5 71
China { Treaty ports	37 88 092	51	17 23 051	·23	11 [illegible]5 149	15	13 1[illegible] 398	17	11 5[illegible] 144	15
Ceylon	1 90 91,835	2 60	2 03 40 341	2 76	1 46 44 078	1 90	2 71 64 8[illegible]0	3 55	3 08 [illegible]6 800	4 00
Straits Settlements	3 [illegible]2 98 153	4 40	3 11 77 186	4 22	3 01 [illegible]1 0[illegible]8	3 9	2 80 46 126	3 67	3 04 23 3[illegible]2	3 93
Australia	1 47 01 863	2 00	1 58 30 115	2 15	1 50 34 878	1 95	1 84 64,121	2 42	2 38 18 463	3 11
France	2 01 48 307	2 75	2 00 64 367	2 75	1 80 66 210	2 48	1 80 83 896	2 37	1 66,45 307	2 15
Austria Hungary	1 43 08 062	1 95	1 43 66 672	1 95	1 31 [illegible]0 603	1 71	1 46 33 353	1 91	1 63 17 162	2 11
Mauritius	95 37 535	1 30	73 46 898	1 00	8[illegible] 52 234	1 14	1 16 47 935	1 52	1 46 10 714	1 89
Belgium	76 87 997	1 04	1,06 30 614	1 44	1 13 0[illegible] 3 5	1 47	1 18 88 362	1 56	1 45 24 420	1 88
Italy	[illegible]08 76 257	1 48	1 14 37 040	1 54	1 00 14 014	1 38	1 20 21 423	1 57	1 01 46 702	1 31
Other countries	4 31 17 064	5 95	5 02 02 742	6 75	5 5[illegible] 81 699	7 32	5,0[illegible],80 155	6 62	5 45 6[illegible] 981	7 09
Total	7[illegible] 25 02 38[illegible]	100 00	73 87 38 412	100 00	76 8[illegible] [illegible]1 580	100 00	7[illegible] 43 87 [illegible]83	100 00	77 20 46 369	100 00

It will be seen that, as usual, the bulk of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 53 87 per cent in 1897-98 to 52 38 per cent The falling off in value was equivalent to nearly 2 per cent., and the total trade recorded is the smallest since 1892-93 The decrease occurred in both imports and exports The falling off under imports is chiefly due to the smaller imports of treasure, as there was an improvement in the imports of merchandise, chiefly cotton, woollen and silk goods, while the short despatches of raw jute, jute manufactures, lac, hides and skins, raw silk, saltpetre, woollen manufactures, raw wool, and cotton (raw) account for the decrease under exports There was a great reduction in the value of tea despatched to the United Kingdom, though the quantity despatched was nearly two million pounds in excess of that of the previous year. Germany has gone ahead of the United States, and occupies the second place in the list, but the total value of the trade shows a decline of 1 6 per cent, as compared with that of the previous year There was a remarkable reduction in the trade of beet sugar, and it is believed that the additional duties recently imposed on this article from bounty-paying countries will check its growth in future years. The United States occupy the third place in the list. The falling

off was entirely in exports. It is worthy of note that for the first time, the United States supplied themselves with paddy from this port in the past year. As in the previous year, China occupies the fourth place, her share in the trade being 5·86 per cent. against 5·89 per cent in the previous year. The total value of trade, however, shows a slight advance, equal to ·7 per cent, on the total value of the previous year's trade The quantity of opium despatched to Hong Kong rose in quantity from 22,771 chests to 23,519 chests, and its value stood at Rs 2,47,09,110 against Rs. 2,35,06,832 in the previous year. Ceylon comes next and has changed place with the Straits Settlements The value of trade has risen higher than that of the previous year, showing an increase of 14 per cent The increase is due chiefly to the larger imports of treasure and is also attributable to heavier exports of grain and pulse and coal The trade with the Straits Settlements has improved considerably, and shows a percentage of 3·93 against 3·67 in the previous year It is worthy of note that glass wares were for the first time imported from the Straits. The increase of 29 per cent in the trade with Australia is attributable to the increased importation of gold and of horses It is remarkable that out of a total quantity of gold valued at nearly 234 lakhs, about 77 lakhs were received from Australia No copper, however, was imported from Australia during the past year The trade with France fell by 8 per cent This is mainly due to the diminution of exports owing to the smaller despatches of oil seeds, raw jute, hides and skins, and raw cotton In imports there has been an increase of 46 per cent. which is attributable to larger receipts of silk piece goods and other articles of luxury The increase of 11 per cent in the total value of the trade with Austria Hungary in spite of the large decrease in the exports of raw hides, raw jute, raw cotton, lac and jute manufactures, is accounted for by the transfer to that country of the bulk of the sugar trade lost by Germany and the United Kingdom, and by the larger receipts of woollen and cotton goods, metals, paper and apparel In the trade with Belgium there was an improvement of 22 per cent due to larger imports of matches and cotton twist, and to the more extensive shipments of oil seeds and grain and pulse The trade with Italy fell by 16 per cent owing chiefly to the smaller despatches of raw jute, raw cotton and til seed The improvement of 25 per cent. in the Mauritius trade is attributed to the increased exports of rice and treasure and imports of sugar

6. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion which the trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal during the year under review bore to its total foreign trade was 72·6 per cent as against 73·9 per cent in the previous year, a unable change clearly due to the increased traffic with Ceylon and South Africa The table below compares the total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards without touching at any other port and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years —

	1897-98		1898-99	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1	2	3	4	5
Steam vessels ...	764	1,669,694	851	1,926,893
Sailing „	248	447,218	203	341,181
Native craft	13	2,131	18	2,757
Total	1,025	2,119,043	1,072	2,270,831

It will be seen that there was an increase of 87 steam vessels and 5 native craft, and a decrease of 45 sailing vessels representing an advance of 151,788 in tonnage

7 *Imports into Calcutta*—The total value of imports including treasure, but excluding Government transactions into Calcutta from foreign countries rose from Rs. 31,11,60,201 in 1897-98 to Rs. 31,46,65,272, showing an increase

of Rs. 35,05,071 or 1·1 per cent. The increase occurred under treasure (Rs. 36,10,186 or 11 per cent.) against a decrease of Rs. 1,05,115 or 0·3 per cent. under merchandise. The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the port during the last two years are shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898 99
	Rs	Rs.
Cotton goods ...	11,73,52,665	13,76,60,884
Twist and yarn ...	91,05,988	74,84,700
Metals ...	2,79,42,502	2,23,55,071
Mineral oil	1,67,25,583	1,61,90,957
Machinery (excluding railway plant)	1,37,87,504	99,90,071
Sugar	1,19,99,614	1,06,49,885
Liquor	46,34,700	48,10,527
Salt	67,19,749	51,80,519
Hardware and cutlery ...	51,00,523	47,81,677
Woollen goods ...	41,75,327	53,03,524

The total imports of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, exceeded those of the year 1897-98 by about two crores of rupees in value or by 14 per cent. The heavy fall in the value of imports under twist and yarn is attributed to reduced price of the raw material, to the overstocking of the market in consequence of enormous receipts in 1897-98, and to some improvement in the purchasing power of the rupee. As regards the increase under cotton goods the Collector of Customs writes:—

"All this indicates a healthy revival of the cotton trade after the unsatisfactory years 1896-97 and 1897-98, and is attributable to the increasing prosperity of the people, a steadier exchange, and an easier money market. Confidence was early restored, and has been followed by a steady flow of business. The quantity imported is a record for the past decade, though this is not the case as regards the value of the trade In the Lancashire industry almost every mill is reported to have shown a profitable working during the year, and there seems every prospect of a continuance of prosperity in that trade"

The decrease of 19 9 per cent. in metals is ascribed to the increased demand at home and the consequent advance in prices There was a decrease of 3·2 per cent in the value of imports of mineral oil as compared with the previous year, though the quantity increased by 2 1 per cent. Russian and United States oils made a slight progress; but the trade in Sumatra received a check in the year under review, and it is said that many of the wells there which were yielding very large supplies have been exhausted, while others which are still working are yielding a reduced quantity. The Collector of Customs believes that this result is only temporary. Machinery and mill work fell off by 27·5 per cent. The decrease is attributed to the absence of demand for new machinery. As anticipated by the Collector of Customs in the previous year's report, the articles imported consisted chiefly of "spares" and "renewals," and it is said that the local foundries and Railway Workshops now make a variety of articles formerly obtained from abroad. The Collector of Customs observes that paper and flour industries show no signs of requiring more machinery, but the development of electric lighting and motive power may be expected to lead to further importations. Sugar shows a decrease of 6·9 per cent. The decrease was shared by the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Straits Settlements and other countries, while Austria-Hungary, Mauritius and Java show a material increase Act XIV of 1899 for dealing with bounty-fed articles did not come into force till the 20th March 1899 and hence the new duties have not affected imports during the year under review.

The increase of 24·7 per cent. in the importation of ale, beer and porter is attributed to the return of the European troops whose messes are supplied with English beer from Calcutta, from the frontier expeditions during which the trade was diverted to Karachi. "Pilsener" Beer which is said to include all brands called by that name, whether made in England or on the continent has maintained the first place. Next comes "Ind Coope" followed by "Tennant," "McEwan" and "Bass." "Younger and Sons" has fallen from the second to the ninth place. A new brand, that of Fraser and Company, has gained a good position during this its first year and comes next to to "Younger and Sons." The improvement of 6 per cent. in the imports of

spirits and liquors was shared by all descriptions of spirits with the exception of gin. In brandy there was an increase of 3,568 gallons, owing to larger imports from the United Kingdom and France The total importation of wine has fallen from 115,706 gallons in 1897-98 to 109, 715 gallons, showing a decrease of 5 1 per cent The decrease occurred in claret (6,701 gallons), port (317 gallons), and sherry (818 gallons), while champagne and other wines increased by 3[illegible]0 gallons and, 1,525 gallons respectively The falling off of 13 9 per cent in the Salt trade both in the imports from foreign countries (except Egypt which shows slight increase and from Indian ports is said to be due to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent overstocking in bond Hardware and cutlery fell by 6 2 per cent owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, as there was an accumulation of stocks due to heavy importations from that country during the two preceding years Continental manufactures nevertheless advanced by more than 51 per cent owing, it is said, to their low prices, and close resemblance to British goods In woollen goods there was an improvement of 27 per cent The import trade in these goods seems to have partially recovered from the effects of the famine of the two previous years, but it is still considerably below the average Amongst other imports matches improved by 6 6 per cent and apparel by 4 9 per cent, while agricultural implements declined by 32 6 per cent drugs and medicines by 8 per cent and umbrellas by 25 4 per cent The use of matches locally made was generally discontinued The imports of umbrellas from other countries than the United Kingdom have almost ceased

8 *Exports from Calcutta.*—The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, rose from Rs. 45,32,27,558 to Rs. 45,73,81,087, an increase of Rs 41,53,529. The value of the trade in the principal exports in 1897-98 and 1898-99 is compared in the table below —

	1897 98	1898-99
	Rs	Rs
Jute, raw	9,52,[illegible]3,179	6,41,35,484
Jute gunny-bags	3 67,97,541	3,35,62,035
Opium ...	3,89,39,565	4,31,81 485
Tea .	7,64,72,1[illegible]1	7,56,53 974
Oilseeds	2,83,52,999	4,05,98,627
Rice .	2,62,12,760	4,23,60,709
Indigo . ..	1,75,51,045	1,87,05,530
Hides and skins .	4,17,17,531	3,82,58,162
Wheat	3,71,510	1,[illegible]2,[illegible]0,154
Raw cotton . .	65,81,118	67,69,890
Lac	1,06,15 262	85,59,711
Silk, raw ...	49,77,274	44,30,413

The total exports of raw jute decreased in quantity by 35·4 per cent. and in value by 33 6 per cent. This is attributed to the diminution in the area of land cultivated with jute during the year and the consequent short crop. The Collector of Customs writes —

"The published forecasts of the past season's crop were not favourable Both the area under cultivation and the outturn per acre were estimated to be considerably below the average, and that estimate seems to have been fully justified Climatic influences further prevented the proper germination and healthy development of the plant, and, as a consequence, the crops were not only insufficient but also unsatisfactory and of light weight and vastly inferior to the outturns of previous years The diminution in the area cultivated with jute was due to larger areas being utilized for food crops, to replenish stocks after the famine and in the expectation of obtaining high prices for rice—an expectation which was, however, disappointed in consequence of the abundant harvest everywhere A better jute crop is expected this year"

Smaller exports were made to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States, while China, Japan and Australia took larger supplies In jute gunny-bags there was a falling off of 8·5 per cent mainly due to the short jute crop, and also, it is said, to the scarcity of labour in the jute mills owing to the plague scare. In the total exports of opium there was an increase of 8 8 per cent. due to the larger shipments to the Straits, Hong Kong, and Cochin China. The exports of tea increased by over four million pounds or 2 8 per cent. owing to larger shipments

to all the importing countries except Australia, Cape Colony, and the Straits The production of the last year was the largest on record. The majority of the teas of the past year have been of common grades, and the average price stood at 8 annas 1 pie per lb for the year against 8 annas 5 pies in 1897 98 The price per lb has now gone back to the average of the 5 years preceding the great rise of 1894-95. The growth of the consumption of Ceylon tea in the United Kingdom was suddenly checked in the past year. In oilseeds there was an increase of 54 7 per cent. Among these, linseed the principal article of export, increased by 83 8 per cent owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom France, Germany, and Holland Poppy seed also advanced by 17 8 per cent while rape and til, the other seeds exported, declined by 22 7 per cent. and 96 8 per cent respectively There was a marked improvement in the total shipments of rice and paddy equal to 83 5 per cent over the previous year, the result of an abundant rice harvest in Bengal during the past year Larger supplies were taken by all the consuming countries, with the exception of Réunion and China In indigo there was an increase of 14 5 per cent due to increased outturn and to a reduction of stocks in the home market. The average selling price, however, as declared in the shipping bills, shows a further decline from that of the previous year, having fallen from Rs. 180 to 168 per maund. The Collector of Customs observes —

> The unsatisfactory state of the market, brought about by over production in previous years and by the consequent retention of large stocks in the home markets, to which a number of producers shipped direct in the hope of securing better prices that never came, coupled with the fact that the bulk of the production of subsequent seasons has been of unsuitable or inferior qualities, has been further accentuated during the last year or two by the scare about the production of artificial indigo, at a much lower price than had been thought possible, by the Badische Company in Germany This, it is known, was, however, being produced at a loss, and as it is now said to be less suitable than the natural dye for many purposes, the scare has, for the present, ceased Happily, however, this scare has now worked itself out, as the synthetic or artificial indigo, the product of German laboratories, has been found unsuitable for many purposes, and it will not, therefore, seriously interfere with the natural dye

The export of raw hides, the largest item under the head of hides and skins, decreased by 13 per cent owing to heavy shipments of those articles to the continent of Europe and America, from the Cape of Good Hope, where there was a great mortality in cattle due to rinderpest The decline of 0 3 per cent in dressed hides is attributed not only to smaller supply, but also to a smaller demand. There was, however, an increase of 9 3 per cent in raw skins due to larger supplies to the United States The quantity of wheat exported during the year was nearly 46 times larger than in the previous year owing to the abundant harvest of the year under review This was due to the great but temporary rise in price, occasioned by the Spanish American war, and by speculation in the States The trade in raw cotton with Austria-Hungary increased by 205 8 per cent, with Belgium by 281 5 per cent., with Germany by 17·4 per cent, with China by 19 1 per cent, and with Japan by 263, while the trade with the United Kingdom fell away by 38 7 per cent, with France by 60·4 per cent., with Italy by 42 9 per cent, and with other countries by 38·8 per cent. The total exports of raw cotton were 1- 5 per cent in excess of those of the previous year The exports of shellac decreased in quantity by 23 per cent. owing to shorter despatches to all the importing countries with the exception of the United States. The decrease in the value of the exports is attributed to the limited demand for the established and more expensive marks There was a falling-off of 2 3 per cent in the exports of raw silk as compared with 1897-98. The trade with the United Kingdom fell by 26 4 per cent, while France and Italy took 25 1 per cent. and 32 1 per cent more than in 1897 98 The quantity exported to "other countries" also increased by 268 3 per cent The Collector of Customs observes —

> There can be no doubt that the greater care now taken in the reeling of Bengal silk is causing it to be more generally used, and is opening out new outlets for it But the industry has to contend with the dire disease, pebrine, which well nigh ruined sericulture in France The Europeans interested in the trade have for a long time been trying to induce the native rearers to adopt Pasteur's system of seed-selection and rearing, but with very little success The Committee now working at Berhampore have, however, succeeded in interesting a few rearers in that system, and it is to be hoped that the success which these rearers have had

with their worms will induce others to take it up. Owing to the ravages of pebrine during the year under review, the total quantity of cocoons produced was less than in the preceding year As, however, the European filatures took almost the same quantity as before, the production of native reeled-silk suitable for local consumption was considerably reduced.

In the important districts of Malda and Rajshahi the interest taken in the new methods is much more intelligent and keen than it is in Berhampore, and the Lieutenant-Governor from what he saw there has reason to hope that the protection given by these methods will lead to a rapid expansion of an ancient industry

9. *Treasure*.—The increase of 38·1 per cent in the value of the net imports of gold and silver combined was, it is said, due, to a certain extent, to the excess of exports of Indian produce over imports into it, to an improvement in the exchange value of the rupee and to the unfavourable exchange between Australia and England. The importation of gold increased by 46 4 per cent, while there was a decrease of 22 8 per cent. in the imports of silver. The exports of gold were nominal, and there was a decrease of 36 5 per cent. in the exports of silver owing to smaller supplies to every country except Mauritius.

10 *Subordinate Ports*.—The total value of the foreign trade of the port of Chittagong fell from Rs 81,50,349 to Rs 68,25,931, showing a decline of Rs 13,24,418 or 16 per cent This took place both in imports (44 per cent.) and exports (8 per cent) and is attributable chiefly to smaller receipts of salt from the United Kingdom and of railway materials for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to non-receipt of kerosene oil from America, as well as to the absence of shipments of raw jute to Dunkirk and the diminished exports of tea. The exports of rice, however, advanced owing to the good crop of last year The imports of liquors from foreign and Indian ports rose by 12 2 and 12 3 per cent. respectively In the coasting trade, the imports largely diminished owing to smaller receipts of raw jute from Narayanganj, while larger shipments of country goods, viz, grain and pulse to Akyab, mitigated by a smaller shipment of treasure to Calcutta and Rangoon, raised the value of the exports

The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1897-98, decreased at Balasore from Rs 1,45,67,116 to Rs. 1,44,95,217 and at Cuttack from Rs 27,63,354 to Rs. 26,41,553, while at Puri it rose from Rs. 4,61,219 to Rs 6,00,912 The net amount of Customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt collected at the Orissa ports, however, rose from Rs. 5,91,736 to Rs 6,02,704, showing an increase of Rs. 10,968 or 1 8 per cent The improvement is chiefly attributed to larger collections made on account of export duty at all those ports.

The trade at Narayanganj, which is carried on, as usual, with coast ports only, fell from Rs 60,40,026 to Rs. 45,47,277, showing a decrease of Rs 14,92,749 or 24 per cent. This was the combined effect of a decrease of Rs. 16,37,414 or 28 3 per cent in exports and an increase of Rs. 1,44,665 or 56 2 per cent. in imports Salt was the only dutiable article imported into this port and the duty on it rose from Rs. 7,15,777 to Rs. 9,89,103, showing an increase of Rs 2,73,326, or 38 2 per cent. The trade in kerosene oil re appeared and the quantity imported was 317,084 gallons during the year, but large supplies are said to be still obtained by other routes from Calcutta. The exports of rice increased by 2,313 cwt. or 41 per cent. The decline in exports from Narayanganj is said to be partly due to a short crop of jute and partly to the cheaper rates of freight charged by the direct inland service of steamers to Calcutta by which route raw jute was shipped to Calcutta in preference to Chittagong

11 The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are again due to the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Customs for their supervision of the Department during the year. The report of its operations is as usual full of interest. The names of the officers who have been favourably mentioned by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, IN THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

No. 4247M —The 19th August 1899 —The following report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, I of 1893

E N BAKER,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898-99 UNDER THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, AS AMENDED BY ACT I OF 1894

Dated Howrah, the 1st July 1899

From—F W DUKE, Esq , Chairman, Howrah Municipality,
To—The Magistrate, Howrah

I HAVE the honour to report that 263 warehouses were licensed in 1898-99 of the 334 registered during that year against 297 of the 394 registered in 1897-98, the details being as follows —

YEAR	Jute	Cotton	Straw	Wood	Hay	Total	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Registered 1897-98	30	39	92	230	3	394	Exemptions under Notification No 2853M, dated the 14th August 1893, account for the difference between the number of registered and licensed warehouses
Ditto 1898-99	33	32	76	190	3	334	
Licensed 1897 98	28	32	56	178	3	297	
Ditto 1898-99	28	28	50	154	3	263	

The apparent falling off in the number of warehouses was owing to both the closed and the opened ones in 1897-98 being shown as existent in the previous report, as the closed ones were not struck off the license register during that year

2 The income from license fees during the year under report amounted to Rs 5,977, of which Rs 658 were collected on account of arrears for 1897-98 and Rs 154 represent the increment from 22 new licenses In the year 1897-98, the collection amounted to Rs 5,388, of which Rs 307 accrued from arrears of 1896-97 There was thus a substantial increase of Rs 589 in the gross income of 1898-99 over the income of the previous year

3 The demand, collection, remission and balance of 1898-99 are shown in Appendix A, and the details of licenses granted in this year to jute and cotton warehouses are entered in Appendix B Owing to the comparative unimportance of the 207 licenses granted for the storage of straw, wood and hay in 1898-99 against 237 in the previous year, they have not been entered in Appendix B and it may be noted that such licenses have only been levied under the Fire-Brigade Act since July 1893, prior to which they were levied under section 261 of the Bengal Municipal Act

4 There were 43 prosecutions, which realised Rs 60 8 against 54 in the previous year, which realised Rs 45, but 23 of the prosecutions in the year under report were withdrawn on payment of fees and costs

5 The expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting license fees amounted to Rs 863-7 —

	Rs	A
Salary of general supervisor and assessor	500	0
Salary of inspector	175	0
Commission of inspector	75	0
Salary of clerk	67	15
Peon	45	8
Total	863	7

6 The fire-brigade establishment, as hitherto, remained under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta The fire-brigade station in Howrah stands in a very central position north of the municipal market, and from a wooden stage raised over it the whole town is overlooked There were 12 fires during the year, the details of which are given in Appendix C besides these there were four other petty fires, at two of which the fire-brigade attended, and two were extinguished by the residents of the localities

7 The Commissioner of Police demanded Rs 3,340 for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in 1898-99, and this amount was remitted to him during the year

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the demand, collection, remission, and balance in Howrah on account of contributions for the fire-brigade during 1898 99

Description	Demand			Collection			Remission			Balance		
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
(a) Rate on warehouses under sections 10 and 24	749 7 3	5,575 9 3	6,325 0 6	658 0 3	5,318 14 0	5,976 14 3	91 7 0		91 7 0		256 11 3	256 11 3
(b) Rate on other godowns under section 25 (1) a *												
(c) Rate on bustis under section 9 (1) b *												
(d) General rate under section 5 (1) c *												
Total	749 7 3	5,575 9 3	6,325 0 6	658 0 3	5,318 14 0	5,976 14 3	91 7 0		91 7 0		256 11 3	256 11 3

* No assessment was made under these sections

APPENDIX B

List of Jute and Cotton Warehouses licensed during the year 1898-99

Register No	Name of owner or occupier or both	Locality	Number of warehouses	Annual valuation	Amount of arrear fees realised during the year 1898 99	Amount of fees realised for the year 1898 99	Total amount of fees	Date of payment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jute			Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		
1	Messrs P E Guzdar and Company	36 Jaya Bibi's Lane	10 Warehouses	7 365		276 3 0	276 3 0	19th August 1898	
2	Central Jute Mills Company Limited	38 Ditto	2 Ditto	3 000		112 8 0	112 8 0	12th January 1899	
3	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company Limited	95 Old Ghusari Road	15 Ditto	11 060		414 12 0	414 12 0	25th March	
4	Messrs W H Harton and Company	123 Ditto	1 Warehouse	1 200					Vacant
4a	Ditto ditto	123 Ditto	1 Ditto	600					Do.
5	Ditto ditto	123 Ditto	Portion of ware houses	4 0		16 4 0	16 4 0	14th January 1899	
6	Messrs Anderson Wright and Company	28 Howrah Road	13 Warehouses	8 250		309 6 0	309 6 0	14th "	
7	Messrs Burjorji and Pramji	4 Khetra Mitra Lane	1 Warehouse	373		13 15 9	13 15 9	12th "	
7a	Ditto ditto	4 1 Ditto	2 Warehouses	625		23 7 0	23 7 0	12th "	
7b	Ditto ditto	4 3 Ditto	Ditto	5		21 9 0	21 9 0	12th "	
8	Messrs Ewing and Company	34 Rosemary Lane	9 Ditto	7 580		*284 4 0	284 4 0	14th March	* Rupees 5 of the amount have been realised on account of mutation fee
9	Howrah Mills Company Limited	451 Grand Trunk Road	7 Ditto	8 8[illegible]		333 9 0	333 9 0	10th January "	
10	Ganges Jute Manufacturing Company Limited	449 Ditto	2 Ditto	2 677		100 6 3	100 6 3	21st February	
11	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Company Limited	396 Ditto	4 Ditto	3 300		123 12 0	123 12 0	25th January "	
12	Ditto ditto	29 2 Rajnarain Rai Chaudhuri's Ghat Road	2 Ditto	2 400		90 0 0	90 0 0	25th "	
13	Messrs Ahmuty and Company	38 Shalimar Road	2 Ditto	1 000		37 8 0	37 8 0	23rd "	
14	Gopal Chandra Mallik	39 College Road	1 Warehouse	180		6 12 0	6 12 0	24th "	
15	Messrs Bisendayal Hardayal Agents for Salkia Pressing Company Limited	67 Old Ghusari Road	4 Warehouses	9,300		348 12 0	348 12 0	18th August 1898	

Register No.	Name of owner or occupier, or both	Locality	Number of ware houses	Annual valuation	Amount of arrear fees realised during the year 1898-99	Amount of fees realised for the year 1899-19	Total amount of fees	Date of payment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		
	Jute—concld								
16	Shyama Charan Kundu	142 Babudanga Lane	1 Warehouse	144		6 6 3	6 6 3	20th June 1898	Closed
17	Hari Charan and Larin Chand Khetri &c	1 Narkale Bagan Lane	8 Warehouses						
18	Shyama Charan Kundu	18 Harraganj Road	4 Ditto	800		30 0 0	30 0 0	20th June 1898	
19	Moni Lal Datta Indro Narain Pal and Lakhmi Narain Pal, Executors of the Estate of late Rai Chantamani Dav Bahadur	1 Kuchil Sarkar's Lane North Bantra	3 Ditto	300		11 4 0	11 4 0	16th January 1899	
20	The General Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway	25 Howrah Ghat Road	1 Warehouse	1 200		45 0 0	45 0 0	3rd February	
21	Ditto ditto	29 Dobson Road	1 Ditto	1 000		37 8 0	37 8 0	3rd	
22	Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal Proprietors Empress of India Jute Press	68 Old Ghusari Road	12 Warehouses	4 000					
23	Raja Sew Box Bagla Hurdut Roy Chamaria and Phool Chand	13 Ditto	1 Warehouse	120		*9 8 0	9 8 0		* Rupees 5 of the amount have been realised on account of mutation fee
24	Neharmal Bhaniram	17 Ditto	1 Ditto						Closed
25	Ditto	20 Ditto	1 Ditto	360	†13 8 0		13 8 0		† Closed Realised on 28th June 1898
26	Messrs W H Harton and Company	123 Ditto	1 Ditto	600		22 8 0	22 8 0	14th January 1899	
27	Neharmal Bhaniram	21 Ditto	1 Ditto	144					Closed
28	Monmohini Dasi	5 Bose Bagan Lane	1 Ditto	144		6 6 3	6 6 3	13th May 1898	
29	Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company	35 Old Ghusari Road	1 Ditto	900		36 0 0	36 0 0	2nd September	
29a	Hurdoyal and Bissendoyal	35 Ditto	2 Warehouses	1 140		42 12 0	42 12 0	31st January 1899	
30	Gones Das Jairam	1 1 Ditto	1 Warehouse	600		22 8 0	22 8 0	16th July 1898	
31	Messrs W Moran and Company owners Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company occupiers	43 Howrah Road	1 Ditto	1 540		57 12 0	57 12 0	2nd September	
32	Messrs Marcus Koch and Company	Old Ghusari Road		450		11 4 0	11 4 0	16th November	
33	Messrs Howarth and Company	Ditto		300		7 8 0	7 8 0	17th	
				83 132	†13 8 0	2 82 4 6	2 875 12 6		
	Cotton								
1	Ghusari Cotton Mills and Company	97 Old Ghusari Road	1 Warehouse	2 000		50 0 0	50 0 0	7th December 1898	
2	The Ramdyal Cotton Mills	138 Naskarpara Lane	4 Warehouses	2 280		57 0 0	57 0 0	30th November	
3	Jumna Das Brahmadutto owners Hurmuk Rai Fulchand occupiers	1 Old Ghusari Road	3 Ditto	2,000		50 0 0	50 0 0	19th May	
4	Haranandа Rai Fulchand	1 6 Ditto	3 Ditto	4 148		103 11 0	103 11 0	30th November	
5	Mohar Sing Chaudhri owner Hardyal Sureka occupier	34 Ditto	2 Ditto	420		10 8 0	10 8 0	12th September	
6	Kailas Chandra Datta Estate of Ganga Narain Chandra owner Bihari Lal Marwari occupier	169 Ditto	4 Ditto	660		16 8 0	16 8 0	3rd December	
7	Mehar Ali Aladin Taxodar owner Kailash Chandra Ghose occupier	22 Ditto	..						Vacant
8	Gones Das Jairam	170 Ditto	1 Warehouse	600		1 0 0	15 0 0	16th July 1898	
9	Sew Box Bogla Hardat Rai Chameria and Fulchand	15 Ditto	1 Ditto	360	‡14 8 0	4 8 0	24 0 0	15th August	‡ Realised on 6th August 1898 and Rs 5 of the amount has been credited on account of mutation fee
10	Shyama Charan Kundu	2 Ditto	1 Ditto	144		3 9 9	3 9 9	20th June	
11	Ditto	3 Ditto	3 Warehouses	480		12 0 0	12 0 0	20th	
12	Sadhu Ram Ramji Das	182 Ditto	1 Warehouse	360		9 0 0	9 0 0	9th November	
13	Shyama Charan Kundu	10 Gurgola Lane	3 Warehouses	300		7 8 0	7 8 0	20th June	
14	Ramprotab Diraj, owner Bhagaban Das Agarwala, occupier	172, Old Ghusari Road	1 Warehouse	840					
15	Brahmamoyee Debi, Akhaya Kumar Mukharjya	180 Harraganj Road	11 Warehouses	3 000		75 0 0	75 0 0	4th January 1899	
16	Ram Lal Banerjya	44 Howrah Road	10 Ditto	2 850		71 4 0	71 4 0	14th December 1898	
17	Sundari Bibi owner Guzarmal Marwari, occupier	27 Harraganj Road	1 Warehouse	600		15 0 0	15 0 0	24th January 1897	
18	Harmuk Rai Fulchand	54, Howrah Road	2 Warehouses	500		7 8 0	7 8 0	13th May 1898	
19	Ramsadai Ghose owner Guzarmal Marwari occupier	164 Harraganj Road	1 Warehouse	240		6 0 0	6 0 0	24th January 1899	
20	Bissambar Shaw owner Hardyal, occupier	161 Ditto	1 Ditto						Vacant.
21	Jaigopal Pal owner Guzarmal Marwari, occupier	170 Ditto	1 Ditto	120		3 0 0	3 0 0	24th January 1899	
22	Ramdyal Sadkhan, owner Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal occupier	48 Howrah Road	3 Warehouses	240					
23	Hardyal Sureka, owner Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal occupier	49 Ditto	1 Warehouse	240					
24	Hardyal Sureka, owner Kharagmal and Guzarmal, occupier	51 Ditto	1 Ditto	240	§6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	24th January 1899	§ Realised on 27th July 1898
25	Radha Nath Banerjya, owner Kharagmal and Guzarmal, occupier	166 Haraganj Road	1 Ditto						Exempted
26	Durga Marwari	184, Old Ghusari Road	1 Ditto	48		1 3 3	1 3 3	24th January 1899	
27	Nanuck Ram and Baldeb Dass	Old Ghusari Road	2 Warehouses	96		2 6 3	2 6 3	3rd December 1898	
28	Hukum Chand Marwari	173 Haraganj Road	1 Warehouse	72		1 12 9	1 12 9	24th January 1899	
29	Horrung Lal and Mungal Lal	7 Gungla Lane	1 Ditto	60		1 8 0	1 8 0	24th June 1898	
30	Behari Marwari	7 Ditto	1 Ditto	60		1 8 0	1 8 0	3rd December	
31	Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal	55 Howrah Road	1 Ditto	480					Vacant
32	Bala Box and Company	11 Bhote Bagan Lane	1 Ditto	600		15 0 0	15 0 0	31st December 1898	
				23 098	20 8 0	541 7 0	561 15 0		

APPENDIX C

Statement of Fires during 1898-99

1	2	3	4	5	6
No	Date	Locality	Duration of fire	Approximate value of property destroyed	Remarks showing nature of damage &c
				Rs	
1	17th April	[illegible]arpara	[illegible] hours 5[illegible] minutes	5[illegible]	Five stacks of straw
2	1[illegible]th May	[illegible]kkhanna	[illegible]	60	One golputta hut
3	[illegible]th August	[illegible] R Carriage works	1 hour 1[illegible]	600	[illegible] of two wagons
4	2[illegible]th October	Old Chusuri Road "Empress of India Press"	13 hours 1[illegible]	1 60 000	Five pucka godowns containing jute
5	10th November	Chusuri Calcutta Cotton Mill	[illegible] 30	2 00 000	Machinery and cotton
6	6th December	Grand Trunk Road	[illegible] 30	1 000	Fourteen small tiled huts
7	1[illegible]th	Jeva Bibi's Lane Cuzdar Jute Press	[illegible] 30	2 00 000	One two storied godown containing jute
8	2[illegible]nd	Hooghly Docks S S *Puri*	3 30	[illegible] 000	Officers cabins and part of ship stores
9	[illegible]th	Sibpur Ganges Jute Mill	2 50	50 00[illegible]	A pucka building containing gunny bag and machinery
10	[illegible]th February	Bantra	30	1 000	Four large golputta huts
11	1[illegible]th March	Sibpur	[illegible] 4	100	Two [illegible] huts
12	[illegible]th	Do	1 hour 45	[illegible]0	Portions of three small golputta huts

N B In addition to these twelve four other petty fires occurred The fire brigade attended two of these fires and the remaining two were extinguished by the residents of the locality

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1899

F J HALLIDAY,
Offg Deputy Commissioner of Police

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st August 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 55 Kalna 2 86, Katwa 1 27, Raniganj 1 91 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *aman* paddy is over Standing crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kalna	15 1/16	
Katwa	15¾	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 70, Rampur Hât 1 21 Weather hot More rain needed Rice sells at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1 39, Vishnupur 1 72 Weather sultry with occasional showers Weeding operations going on Prospects of crops excellent at present Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Rice selling at Bankura 17¾ seers and at Vishnupur 17½ seers per rupee

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 10, Contai 1 43, Tamluk 3 87, Ghatal 4 61 Prospects of sugarcane, jute, flax and *aus* paddy favourable Transplantation of winter paddy going on, prospects good except at Sabong and Tamluk Grass-hoppers reported from some places in thana Midnapore, and cattle-disease from Salboni Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	CH	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee
Contai	16	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 27, Serampore 2 5, Jahanabad 2 19 Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues State of jute and sugercane not good in places Slight damage to *aman* reported on low lands in Khanakul and Pursura in the Jehanabad subdivision. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 22, Ulubaria 2 97 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers Transplantation of *aman* progressing briskly Prospects hopeful Fodder and water sufficient Condition of cattle good Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 29, Barasat 1 04, Basirhat 5 15, Diamond Harbour 5 75 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain Prospects of the winter rice crop in the Diamond Harbour subdivision have decidedly improved, at Barasat prospects of transplanted *aman* are fair, at Basirhat prospects are good on high lands, at Sadar prospects are not favourable Transplantation of *aman* going on briskly *Aus* being harvested Cattle-disease reported from thana Hasnabad in the Barasat subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13¼	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 98, Kushtia 4 22, Meherpur 3 78, Chuadanga 3 58, Ranaghat 2 52 Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kushtia	14	
Meherpur	14½	
Chuadanga	15	
Ranaghat	14	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 74, Jangipur 5 89, Kandi 1 22 Weather cloudy and hot. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on Indigo and jute being cut Mulberry doing well Paddy in some places in the Sadar subdivision is under water on account of excessive rain and floods No cattle disease Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 17 seers per rupee

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 71, Jhenida 3 13, Magura 3 48, Narail 6 70, Bangaon 1 04 Weather cloudy, rainy and damp Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on Prospects of crops tolerably good Insects still appear in the Narail subdivision Rivers are rising No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18¾	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 91, Bagirhat 7 09, Satkhira 2 63 Weather variable Transplantation of *aman* going on Harvesting of *aus* commenced Insects still damaging paddy in some parts Cattle-disease reported from Rampal Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16½	per rupee
Bagirhat	17	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 36, Nator 6 44, Naugaon 10 2 Prospects of crops fair Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* going on No cattle-disease Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 18 21, average 11 35 Weather still unsettled Standing crops on low lands suffering from excess of water No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9 94, Alipur Duars 6 71 Weather seasonable Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and transplantation of *haimanti* paddy still going on Prospects favourable Cutting and steeping of jute going on Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6 92, Kalimpong 3 34, Siliguri 11 46 Weather seasonable *Hills—Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown, *Bhutta*, *chota* and *bara marua*, *bhadoi* and *haimanti* paddy progressing *Terai—Bhadoi* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well, *haimanti* paddy being transplanted, *jamira* being cut and threshed Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	10	per rupee
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 11 65, Gaibanda 9 99, Kurigram 13 51, Nilphamari 8 99 Weather very rainy Sowing of winter rice and steeping of jute going on Prospects good Common rice selling at 17 seers 14 chitaks per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka

Bogra.—Average rainfall 8 85 *Aus* being harvested Cutting of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 82, Sirajganj 9 22 Weather cloudy and rainy Prospects of standing crops good *Aus* being still harvested Common rice sells at 15 seers 15 chitaks per rupee Rivers rising again

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 12 08, Manikganj 9 98, Munshiganj 4 42, Naraingani 8 50 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 18 seers per rupee

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 01, Netrokona 6 04, Jamalpur 6 92, Tangail 2 37, Kishorganj 6 58 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Condition of people and cattle good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Jamalpur	18	
Tangail	17½	
Kishorganj	19	
Netrokona	22-10	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7 31, Goalundo 4 76, Madaripur 4 09 Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops fair Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 59 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places Transplantation of *aman* has begun Common rice sells at 16 seers (*aman*) and 20 seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera.—Average rainfall 6 65 Weather seasonable Jute cutting and steeping going on. *Aus* being harvested Prospects of *aman* continue favourable Common rice 20 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Prospects of crops fair Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on Slight cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya Fodder and water sufficient Common rice—*aman* 17½ seers and *aus* 20 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall 10 26 Weather seasonable Reaping of *aus* continues Transplanting of *aman* progressing Prospects good Common rice 15 seers per rupee Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Barh 13 56, Bikram 6 87, Dinapore 6 92, Hilsa 5 25 Bihar 7 26 The rain has done much damage to the standing *bhadoi* crops Transplantation of paddy continues Condition of cattle fair Green fodder and water for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 4 77, Jahanabad 8 38, Nawada 1 32 Transplantation of paddy continues Prospect of *bhadoi* not good Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee

Shahabad—Rainfall at Sadar 6 60, Buxar 5 28, Bhabua 4 85 Transplantation of paddy progressing

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 10 91, Siwan 10 39, Gopalganj 8 16 Weather generally cloudy Excessive rain damaging the prospects of *bhadoi* crops seriously Transplantation of paddy going on Average price of common rice 13 3 seers and of *makai* 19 10 seers per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6 10, Bettiah 8 18, Barharwa 8 04, Bagaha 8 19, Ramnagar 7 34 *Bhadoi* crops damaged by heavy rain, and no chance of a good outturn Prospects of *aghani* good *Kodo* and early rice being harvested Price of common rice 13 seers and of maize 20 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 11 78, Hajipur 9 57, Sitamarhi 5 94, Transplantation of rice crop still in progress Low land paddy injured to some extent by the recent heavy rain Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* (new) 17 seers, gram 18 seers, *rahar* 20 seers, and *marua* (new) 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 10 55, Samastipur 11 41, Madhubani 10 08 Weather cloudy and rainy The heavy rain has been very detrimental Transplantation of paddy is still in progress Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from a village in the Samastipur subdivision Common rice selling at Sadar 12 seers per rupee

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 8 86, Begusarai 6 71, Jamui 5 90 Weather hot, cloudy and rainy Transplantation of winter rice going on Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good *Bhadoi* seriously damaged Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr	11	per rupee
Begusarai	12	
Jamui	11	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot and cloudy Rainfall at Sadar 6 79, Banka 4 65, Madhipura 12 29, Supaul 9 09 The rain will benefit the *aghani* paddy Transplantation drawing to a close *Bhadoi* being reaped, outturn poor Prices show a tendency to go up

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 16 17, Kishanganj 12 32, Araria 8 27 Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on briskly Transplantation of *aghani* progressing Condition of cattle good except at Kishanganj, where cattle-disease, known as *dhodhopa*, has broken out. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 7 58, Gajol 7 87, Shibganj 7 08 Weather cloudy with occasional rain *Bhadoi* paddy being reaped with good result Transplanting of winter rice nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported from Manikchak Price of coarse rice (*bhadoi*) 17 seers per rupee Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas—Weather cloudy and hot Prospects of paddy good Indian-corn reported poor No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack—Rainfall at Sadar 1 03, Jajpur 2 50, Kendrapara 54, Banki 1 36, False Point 3 98 Weather hot and seasonable *Sarad* jute, *haldia* cotton and sugarcane are growing *Beali* being cut in places *Sarad* and *beali* being damaged by insects in places Rain wanted Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	S.	ch	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	0	
Banki ...	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 72 Weather hot Weeding, puddling and transplanting of *sarad* continue *Beali* being reaped in places Sugarcane thriving well More rain wanted Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Sadar 1 03 and Bisipara 1 02, but not equally distributed throughout It has kept the crops alive in parts where rain fell Highland paddy suffering and puddling and transplantation suspended for want of rain The state of crops in the Khondmals reported as before Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers in the Khondmals Great anxiety felt for want of rain throughout the district Fodder sufficient

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 1 27, Khurda 1 77 More rain wanted *Beali* damaged to some extent Puddling and weeding of *sarad* delayed for want of sufficient water Condition of sugarcane, *mandia*, and other miscellaneous crops good Fodder sufficient Cattle-disease continues in some parts Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee
Khurda .	17	1	
Interior of the district .	16	11	

Hazaribagh—Rainfall at Sadar 1 27, Giridih 2 87 Weather seasonable Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not favourable More rain wanted to complete paddy transplanting. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee

Ranchi—Rainfall 1 82 Weather hot and cloudy More rain wanted for transplantation *Gondli* being harvested Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 18 seers No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—Rainfall 1 03 Weather hot and cloudy Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 05, Gobindpur 1 01 Weather hot Prospects of crops generally good, but rain is wanted in places Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi and Nirsha Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 16½ seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3 58 More rain is wanted Common rice sells at 17¼ seers per rupee

General Summary—During the last week rain has fallen in every district, but while it has been excessive in Bihar, North and East Bengal, it has been scanty in Orissa and the Chota Nagpur Division In Bihar all chance of a fair *bhadoi* harvest has disappeared The rice crop is progressing well everywhere save in Orissa, and the report from the 24-Parganas is better In the Khondmals the deficiency in the rainfall has caused serious anxiety. Early rice is being harvested, and jute cutting is going on The price of rice has not materially changed since last week

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 22nd August 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1899

PRICES-CURRENT (*retail*) *of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	Districts	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	BENGAL															
	Burdwan Division															
1	Burdwan	19 0	19 0					13 0	11 0	8 12	15 0	16 0	11 4			
2	Birbhum	16 0	16 0	12 0				13 8	11 4	9 12	15 0	18 0	12 12			
3	Bankura	13 12	13 12	12 0				12 8	12 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0			..
4	Midnapore	16 0	16 0	10 8				12 8	12 8	10 0	16 4	17 0	11 8			
5	Hooghly	13 8	13 0	10 0				7 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	10 0			
6	Howrah							10 8	12 0	8 12	13 8	15 0	10 12			..
	Presidency Division															
7	24 Parganas							10 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 1	10 0			
8	Calcutta	12 4	12 1	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 0	7 10	8 0	7 0	11 6	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia	16 0	16 0	12 5	29 1	29 1	16 0	7 2	7 4	5 15	14 3	14 11	11 7			
10	Murshidabad	[illegible] 18 0; [illegible] 17 0	18 0; 16 0	13 4	32 0	0 0	20 0	12 4	12 0	10 4	14 0	15 0	13 8			
11	Jessore	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0			
12	Khulna							13 0	13 0	10 14	16 0	16 0	12 11			
	Rajshahi Division															
13	Rajshahi	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 0	3 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0		–	
14	Dinajpur	16 0	14 12	12 12	17 12[illegible]	17 12[illegible]		12 0	11 4	9 9¾	18 0	16 12	13 0			
15	Jalpaiguri	11 0	12 0	12 0				5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	•		
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	11 0			
17	Rangpur	12 8	14 0	9 8				8 8	8 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0			..
18	Bogra	12 0	12 0	9 9				12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 12		..	..
19	Pabna	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	[illegible] 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 12	15 12	13 8		..	
	Dacca Division															
20	Dacca	11 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	12 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	11 0			
21	Mymensingh*		13 8	13 8					16 0	9 0		20 0	11 0	•		•
22	Faridpur	23 0	26 0		19 0	31 0		6 0	7 0	5 6	17 0	19 0	12 0			
23	Backergunge							11 8	15 0	11 0	15 0 aus 17 0	15 12	11 4 aus 12 0		..	

*Present return not received

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are Raniganj 10½ seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch), Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga or karkatch)

B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are Serampore 10¼ seers, Jahanabad 10¼ seers

F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅜ chittacks per rupee

G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chotla 10¼ seers, Baraset 11½ seers, Baduria 10 seers 10¾ chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers 1[illegible] chittacks (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), Ranaghat 11½ seers (crushed),

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur return not received.

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9¼ seers, Narail 10 seers, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

District	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Burdwan						
Birbhum						...
Bankura						..
Midnapore					...	..
Hooghly						.
Howrah				.		
24 Parganas			...		.	
Calcutta		...			..	..
Nadia	13 0	13 0	13 5		..	...
Murshidabad		.				..
Jessore		..		..		...
Khulna					..	
Rajshahi	...			.		
Dinajpur	..		.			...
Jalpaiguri		.		.	...	...
Darjeeling			...	...		
Rangpur	..		.	14 0	13 0	14 0
Bogra				..	.	
Pabna	..	..	..		.	
Dacca		...	...	..	...	..
Mymensingh	..			...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	..		..	...
Backergunge	..	..		...	...	..
	..	...	...	...	...	..

...return	Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers — Salt: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	Division
Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	BENGAL		
8	11 0	Crushed 3 3 0	3 3 0	3 10 0	Burdwan	1	Burdwan Division
8	9 12	Karkatch 3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	Birbhum	2	Burdwan Division
0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura	3	Burdwan Division
4	10 8	Panga 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore	4	Burdwan Division
0	10 0	Crushed 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly	5	Burdwan Division
8	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah	6	Burdwan Division
0	10 [illegible]	Panga [illegible] 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24 Parganas	7	Presidency Division
0	10 0	Panga 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta	8	Presidency Division
10	11 0	Panga 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Nadia	9	Presidency Division
12	10 8	Karkatch 3 8 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Murshidabad	10	Presidency Division
2	9 2	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Jessore	11	Presidency Division
0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna	12	Presidency Division
12	9 0	Panga 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi	13	Rajshahi Division
0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur	14	Rajshahi Division
0	10 0	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri	15	Rajshahi Division
0	8 0	Panga 4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling	16	Rajshahi Division
8	8 0	Kora 4 7 0	4 10 0	5 0 0			
0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	Rajshahi Division
5	9 0	Panga 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 4	Bogra	18	Rajshahi Division
12	9 12	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna	19	Rajshahi Division
0	10 8	Panga 3 9 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division
0	9 8		4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh	21	Dacca Division
0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Faridpur	22	Dacca Division
0	10 0	Panga 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge	23	Dacca Division

...r rupee are —Bagerhat 10 seers, Satkhira 11½ seers.
...ttacks per rupee
8 seers per rupee
Siliguri 8 seers per rupee
...per rupee are —Gaibandha 10 seers, Nilphamari 10 seers, Kurigram
...ers per rupee
...retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks,
8 chittacks

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kishorganj 10 seers, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL—concluded	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	Chittagong Division															
24	Tippera							10 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	17 13	11 12			
25	Noakhali							12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	11 0			
26	Chittagong							12 8	13 0	9 8	11 12	15 0	11 0			
	BIHAR															
	Patna Division															
27	Patna	15 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	11 8	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	28 0	24 0
28	Gaya	16 8	18 0	14 0	25 0	32 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	18 0
29	Shahabad	11 0 & 15 8	17 8 & 18 0	14 8 & 15 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	9 0 to 11 8	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	13 0 & 11 0	12 8 & 11 0	12 0 & 14 0			
30	Saran	15 8	17 8	17 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0			
31	Champaran	16 8	16 8	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 8	6 12	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 0	11 8			
32	Muzaffarpur	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	22 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0			
33	Darbhanga*		16 0	13 8		21 0	22 0		8 8	6 8		11 8	12 0			
	Bhagalpur Division															
34	Monghyr	15 12	17 0	15 12[1]			21 0	9 8	9 8	6 13[1]	11 11	10 10	11 8[1]			
35	Bhagalpur	16 8	17 12	15 1	22 12	26 8	25 4	10 4	10 12	11 6	13 1	13 11	13 14			
36	Purnea (Kasba)	17 0	20 0	16 0				12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 0			
37	Malda (English Bazar)	18 0	20 0	15 0				10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8			
38	Sonthal Parganas	10 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	17 8	13 0			
	ORISSA															
	Orissa Division															
39	Cuttack	11 12	15 2	10 8				10 8	10 8	9 3	15 12	16 7	13 2			
40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	13 0			
41	Puri	12 7	12 7	7 14				8 8	7 14	8 0	17 11	17 12	13 2			
	CHOTA NAGPUR															
	Chota Nagpur Division															
42	Hazaribagh	12 8	15 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 8			
43	Ranchi	7 0 to 12 0	7 8 to 13 0	6 0 to 9 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	16 0	16 0	11 8			
44	Palamau	15 12	15 12	14 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	12 6	14 10	12 6	14 12	15 12	13 8			
45	Manbhum		15 8	13 4		20 0		11 12	11 8	8 12	15 0	16 8	12 8			16 0
46	Singhbhum	16 0	16 0	8 0				15 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0			

* Present return not received

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Brahmanbaria 10 seers, Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 9½ seers, Dinapore 10½ seers
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Aurangabad 10 seers, Nawada 10½ seers, Jahanabad return not received.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 10 seers, Sasaram 10 seers
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Hajipur 10 seers, Sitamarhi 9½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

Bengal on the 15th August 1899—(concluded)

…ERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum) — Present return	Bajra — Next preceding return	Bajra — Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Coracana) — Present return	Marua — Next preceding return	Marua — Corresponding return of last year	Salt — …	Salt — Next preceding return	Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers: Salt — Present return	Wholesale Salt — Next preceding return	Wholesale Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	Division
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch		S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	BENGAL—concluded		
..	...	..	...			1	10 0	8 0	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera	24	Chittagong Division
..			..			)	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali	25	Chittagong Division
	..					3	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong	26	Chittagong Division
	..	...										BIHAR		
...		...	.			0	11 0	11 0	Panga 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Patna	27	Patna Division
						0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya	28	Patna Division
		...			..	8	10 8	10 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad	29	Patna Division
..		..	20 0		24 0	2	10 12	10 8	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran	30	Patna Division
..		...				8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran	31	Patna Division
	..				25 0	0	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur	32	Patna Division
..	..			21 0	'2 0		10 8	10 8		3 8 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga	33	Patna Division
...	*	...			..	l 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 6	3 8 3	3 11 9	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division
..	..	..	..			0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 14 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur	35	Bhagalpur Division
						f 8	10 8	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	Bhagalpur Division
.						g 0	9 8	8 8	Karkatch 4 0 0	4 2 0	4 1 0	Malda (English Bazar)	37	Bhagalpur Division
						0	10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Malda (English Bazar)	37	Bhagalpur Division
			..			h 0	10 0	9 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	Bhagalpur Division
												ORISSA		
						i 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack	39	Orissa Division
	...		...			j 8	10 8	11 4	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 9 6	Balasore	40	Orissa Division
..						k 0	12 12	12 8	Karkatch 3 0 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	Puri	41	Orissa Division
												CHOTA NAGPUR		
..		..	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga 4 7 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	Hazaribagh	42	Chota Nagpur Division
		.	28 0	32 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Ranchi	43	Chota Nagpur Division
			20 4	23 10	20 4	8 11½	8 8	8 7	Panga			Palamau.	44	Chota Nagpur Division
...		.		.	..	l 0 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Manbhum	45	Chota Nagpur Division
...	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum	46	Chota Nagpur Division

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…of salt per rupee are —Begusarai 10½ seers, Jamui 10 seers
f …salt per rupee are —Banka 10 seers Madhipura 9 seers, Supaul return
…visions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
…of salt is 10 seers per rupee
…of salt per rupee are —Deoghur 10 seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 11 seers
i. In the …visions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee
j At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
k At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee
l At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Beng.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number	Marts	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P
1	Calcutta	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6
2	Burdwan	3 2 0	2 13 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 1 0	2 1 0		..	...	...
3	Midnapore	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	..	..				...
4	Pabna	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 2 0	2 9 6	2 15 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	..	...	...
5	Rangpur	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 12 0		...	...
6	Dacca	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8
7	Chittagong	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	..				...	..
8	Patna	3 6 6	2 13 0	3 9 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	1 10
9	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 0	2 10 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 11 9	1 9
10	Bhagalpur	3 14 6	3 11 9	3 9 6	3 0 3	2 14 3	2 13 6	2 6 9	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 9
11	Cuttack	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 5 6	2 2 9	2 12 6	3 2 6	2 6 0	3 11 0			...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 7 6	3 5 3 to 5 11 0	3 8 0 to 5 6 6	4 4 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 3 6	3 1

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalai, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	**Next preceding return.**	Corresponding return of last year	**Present return**	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	**Next preceding return.**	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0			...	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
						...	...		2 1 0	1 11 0	2 6 0
		...				...		...			...
...		...	...						1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
...	...	...			...	...		...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...			...	...		2 7 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
...			...		...		...		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
1 12 0	1 6 0	1 9 6			...	...			2 1 6	1 9 0	1 13 9
...				...				...	2 3 6	1 11 6	
...	...								2 1 9	1 12 0	1 15 0
...	...		...			...	...	...	Biri or kalai 2 2 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
...	...				...	...	...		3 1 0 to 3 5 3	2 10 0	3 1 0

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PRICES PER MAUND OF

Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*)			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)			Linseed			Mustard and rapeseed		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
		1 12 0	[illegible] 1 0	[illegible] 0	3 4 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	3 14 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
			3 12 0	[illegible] 0	3 1 0				4 1 0	4 1 0	3 14 0
						4 0 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	Black mustard 4 8 0	4 4 0	4 6 0
									White mustard 5 2 0 to 5 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
									Rape seed 3 1 0	3 2 0	3 8 0
			3 2 0	3 2 0	2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0				3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0
	...		3 8 0	[illegible] 1 0	3 6 0						
...			3 11 0	3 12 0					3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
1 7 0	1 5 6	1 11 6	3 0 0	2 3 0		3 4 0	3 6 6	3 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 9 0
2 5 6	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 5 6	2 12 0	2 10 0						
2 1 9	2 0 0	1 9 0	3 5 3	3 2 0	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 3 0
...		...	1 14 6	1 11 6	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 8 0 to 4 0 0

40 STANDARD SEERS

Til or jinjili seed			Sugar (raw)			Cotton, cleaned			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
4 0 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	4 12 0	[illegible] 0 0	4 12 0
...			6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	16 0 0	...		...
			5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0			{
			4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...		...	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0		...		4 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0				4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
			5 4 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0		...	
4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...		2 15 3	2 13 9	3 1 3	...		...	...	...	...
...			4 8 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0			...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
} ...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 15 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	... {

Ghi (clarified butter)			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow)			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A. P
32 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0								...	...
32 0 0 to 33 8 0	32 0 0 to 33 8 0	33 0 0	Madhakhali 6 12 0; Pulta 7 8 0	6 8 0; 7 8 0	5 4 0; 6 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 4 0; Cleaned hides per piece— 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 11 0 to 2 4 0; 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0; 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	*		...
50 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0		...		...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0		...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	
42 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0 per maund	20 0 0	...		
30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0			...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 9	30 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0		...	...	...		
35 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0				...		...
31 0 0	32 0 0	33 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
30 7 6 to 36 0 0	30 7 6 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece	1 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 6

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

Straw			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron			Firewood			Salt.			Marts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P				Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 11 0				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1 Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 4 0		..			..			0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0 Crushed	3 10 0	2 Burdwan
0 4 0	0 8 0	* ..	...			4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	3 Midnapore
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...			7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4 Pabna
0 7 0	0 7 0		..			7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga	4 0 0	5 Rangpur
...		..	..			5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6 Dacca.
...	...	..				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0				3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga	3 10 0	7 Chittagong
				-		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...			...	..	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0 Crushed	3 10 0	9 Muzaffarpur.
*	...	..	...	..		5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 12 0	10 Bhagalpur
0 8 6	0 8 6		...	..		4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11 Cuttack
			...	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12 Ranchi.

* No fixed rate.

F A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th August 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature				Hygrometry				Wind		Rain	Weather
					Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point	Humidity	Prevailing direction	Miles recorded		
1899				Inches						Inches		%			Inches	
Aug	13th	142 4	0 3	29 578	83 0	86 4	7 2	79 2	80 9	1 029	80 1	91	S by E, SSE and S	49	0 86	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p
„	14th	147 3	0 5	563	81 5	88 7	9 5	79 2	81 7	1 015	80 6	88	S and SSW	110	0 11	Chiefly cloudy, o, p
„	15th	145 1	5 1	553	84 7	89 7	8 5	81 2	81 1	1 016	79 7	85	SSW and SW by S	132	0 26	Chiefly cloudy, o, p
„	16th	144 6	Nil	516	84 1	91 7	12 7	79 0	80 5	0 997	79 1	85	SSW	140	0 40	Cloudy, o, d, p, t, w
„	17th	142 2	4 2	549	86 6	92 1	12 9	79 2	81 8	1 021	79 9	81	W and WNW	157	0 01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d
„	18th	109 1	Nil	571	84 4	85 5	3 4	82 1	81 1	1 019	79 8	86	SW by W and ESE	103	0 12	Cloudy, o, d, p
„	19th	149 1	3 1	614	83 0	91 3	16 2	75 1	79 6	0 967	78 2	86	SSW and variable	49	0 26	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 572
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 587
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	13 5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90 0
The mean temperature of the seven days	84 3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 1
The extreme variation of temperature	17 0
The maximum temperature	92 1
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	o/o
The mean relative humidity	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th August 1899	2 02
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3 74
The total fall from 1st January to 19th August 1899	55 80
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	43 62

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder, w, strong wind, g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st August 1899

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 19th August 1899			Week ending Saturday the 20th August 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No	Mds.	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy ...	645	97,285	1,397	316	32,525	462
Jute ...	13	9,025	115	37	18,400	225
Firewood ...	53	42,100	621	61	37,575	688
Other articles ...	557	2,34,946	1,938	571	1,34,687	1,766
Total ..	1,268	3,83,856	4,071	984	2,23,187	3,141

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 1,712·85 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds S	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	304 054	3 19 979 10 0	36,75,372 20	(b) 6,34 587 8 0	(c) 14 640 0 0	9,69,207 2 0	95,087	146,754	241,841
Or per mile of railway	...	186 14 0		370 9 10	8 8 10	566 0 8	......	...	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half year	1 400 145	13 55 293 12 0	1 57,64 758 30	26 80 848 5 0	60,620 0 0	40,96 762 1 0	392,657	663,593	1,056,250
Total for 5½ weeks	1 704 199	16 75 273 6 0	1,94,40,131 10	33,15,435 13 0	75,260 0 0	50 65 969 3 0	487 744	810,347	1,298,091
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	315 185	3,10 780 0 2	38,95,037 20	(d) 7,24,412 9 9	(e) 20,594 6 4	10,55,787 0 3	92,288	155,521	247,803
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	182 4 3		424 18 8	12 1 3	619 3 2	...	...	......
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year	1 637,920½	15,93 183 0 2	2 05,64,172 0	35,88 125 5 3	1,18,785 12 4	55 95,094 1 9	481,837	836 803	1 318,640

(a) Deducted Rs 31,670, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week
(b) The decrease is chiefly in both the upwards and downwards coal traffic
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs 34,853 0 0
(e) " of mileage and demurrage " 7,320 5 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 16 463	(a) 4,002 5 0	11,188 30	402 0 0	9 0 0	4,413 5 0	1,104	84	1,188
Or per mile of railway		180 0 8		18 1 4	0 6 6	198 8 6	...		
For previous 4½ weeks of half year	82 776	19 118 12 0	35,074 10	1 759 0 0	32 0 0	20,909 12 0	4,440	488	4 928
Total for 5½ weeks	99,239	23 121 1 0	46,263 0	2,161 0 0	41 0 0	25,323 1 0	5,544	572	6,116
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18 400½	4,607 10 3	7,071 10	293 7 0	8 4 3	4 909 5 6	1,112	189	1,301
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		209 15 6		13 3 3	0 5 11	223 8 8	......		...
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year	111 072½	25 964 15 7	41,200 30	1,701 5 0	48 4 3	27,709 8 10	5,984	632	6,616

(a) The decrease is in passenger traffic booked from Sheoraphuli and Tarkessur stations.

DELHI-UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 162 24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	16 226	14 480 4 0	83,374 30	9 940 4 0	68 0 0	24,488 8 0	6,692	3,148	9,840
Or per mile of railway		89 4 0		61 4 4	0 6 8	150 15 0	......	......	......
For previous 4½ weeks of half year	79,508	66,980 0 0	3,08,763 10	33 852 14 0	289 0 0	1,01,121 14 0	[illegible],914	12,108	42,022
Total for 5½ weeks	95,734	81 460 4 0	3,92,138 0	43 793 2 0	357 0 0	1,25,610 6 6	[illegible],606	15,256	51,862
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17 686	14 066 4 6	47,689 30	6,397 12 11	69 5 3	20,558 4 8	7,164	3,011	10 175
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		86 13 2	......	39 7 0	0 6 10	126 11 0	...	......	......
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year	100,352½	79,765 3 11	2 75,473 20	39 009 6 11	261 2 9	1,19,055 18 7	37,846	15,878	53,720

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1899 on 78·88 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchan dise	Total
	No	Rs A P,	M S.	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	8,460	4,488 10 0	13,339 0	1,054 2 0	10 0 0	5 552 12 0	795	318	1,113
Or per mile of railway		56 15 1		13 5 11	0 2 0	70 7 0			
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	28,971	13,932 7 0	38 653 30	3 362 0 0	28 0 0	17,322 7 0	3,933	317	4,250
Total for 4½ weeks	37,431	18,421 1 0	51,992 30	4,416 2 0	38 0 0	22,875 3 0	4,728	635	5,363
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year			..						
Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year ..						..			
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year					..	.		..	

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B, DACCA, K.-D, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchan dise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week ..	190,460	86,050 0 0	10,60,660 0	2,14,700 0 0	8,800 0 0	3,09,550 0 0	36,000	41 526	77 526
Or per mile of railway .	228	103 0 0	1,272 0	257 0 0	1 0 0	*361 0 0			...
For previous 5 weeks of half year ..	1,021,790	4,82,920 0 0	34,72,440 0	6,13,730 0 0	64,040 0 0	11,60,690 0 0	179 110	168 863	347 973
Total for 6 weeks	1,212,250	5,68,970 0 0	45,33,100 0	8,28,430 0 0	72,840 0 0	14,70,240 0 0	2,15,110	210 389	425 499
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	191 820	77,538 0 0	7 21 227 0	1,45,485 0 0	8 054 0 0	2,31 077 0 0	33 514	34,051	67 565
Per mile of railway correspond ing week of previous year	234	95 0 0	862 0	178 0 0	1 0 0	274 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,176,624	4,96,732 0 0	47 30,248 0	7,79,582 0 0	74 700 0 0	13 50,014 0 0	2 11 943	201,535	413 478

* Excluding steamer earnings
NOTE.—Increase in jute

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchan dise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds s.	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week ..	21,040	6,490 0 0	11,350 0	1,030 0 0	80 0 0	7,600 0 0	2,602	1 276	3 878
Or per mile of railway	245	75 0 0	132 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	88 0 0			
For previous 5 weeks of half year	1,19,900	36,670 0 0	47,170 0	4,550 0 0	600 0 0	41,820 0 0	13,756	6,582	20 338
Total for 6 weeks	1,40,940	43,160 0 0	58,520 0	5,580 0 0	680 0 0	49,420 0 0	16,358	7,858	24 216
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,746	9,500 0 0	18,664 0	1,271 0 0	141 0 0	10 912 0 0	2 464	2 233	4,697
Per mile of railway correspond ing week of previous year	404	110 0 0	217 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	127 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	1,53,865	44,954 0 0	1,42,369 0	9,534 0 0	1 087 0 0	55,575 0 0	14,958	14 193	29 151

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 88 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	3 030	660 0 0	1,580 0	310 0 0		970 0 0	280	1,163	1,428*
Or per mile of railway ..	92	20 0 0	48 0	9 0 0		29 0 0			
For previous 5 weeks of half year	13 890	3,390 0 0	5,230 0	410 0 0	10 0 0	3 810 0 0	1,538	3,350	4,888
Total for 6 weeks	16 920	4,050 0 0	6,810 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	4,780 0 0	1,818	4,498	6,316
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year			..	..	...		...	...	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..		..		......	...	..	.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..			..	..				...	...

* Includes ballast train miles 504.

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1,910	350 0 0	5,170 0	290 0 0	80 0 0	720 0 0	195	1,019	*1,214
Or per mile of railway	77	14 0 0	209 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	29 0 0	..		
For previous 5 weeks of half year ..	6,790	1,890 0 0	19,760 0	1 720 0 0	250 0 0	3 860 0 0	1,080	5 790	6,870
Total for 6 weeks	8 700	2 240 0 0	24,930 0	2 010 0 0	330 0 0	4,580 0 0	1,275	6,809	8 084
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									.
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year			..		..	..	.	...	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year			...		..	..	...	..	...

* Includes ballast train miles 864

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33 73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings *	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total,
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 680	750 0 0	4,281 0	540 0 0	60 0 0	1,350 0 0	370	302	672
Or per mile of railway	50	22 0 0	127 0	16 0 0		*38 0 0	......	......	...
For previous 5 weeks of half year	9 220	3 690 0 0	35,880 0	3 940 0 0	230 0 0	7,860 0 0	1,756	4,440	6,196
Total for 6 weeks	10 900	4,440 0 0	40,160 0	4 480 0 0	290 0 0	9,210 0 0	2,126	4,744	6,870
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 142	372 0 0	3,900 0	313 0 0	86 0 0	891 0 0	146	733	876
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	52	17 0 0	145 0	16 0 0	..	23 0 0	..	...	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,614	2 640 0 0	15,093 0	1 019 0 0	655 0 0	4,914 0 0	944	4,175	5,120

* Excluding ferry

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 125 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	37,377	13 611 0 0	57,583 0	6 232 0 0	392 0 0	20,235 0 0	4 348	3,919	8 267
Or per mile of railway	299	109 0 0	461 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	162 0 0			......
For previous 4 weeks of half year ...	140 695	53,830 0 0	1 99,965 0	16 086 0 0	7 2[illegible]0 0 0	77,166 0 0	20,908	11,282	32,190
Total for 5 weeks	178 072	67,441 0 0	2 57,548 0	22,318 0 0	7 612 0 0	97 401 0 0	25 256	15,201	40,457
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	46,798	13,003 0 0	63,[illegible] 0	1 974 0 0	244 0 0	15 221 0 0	4 554	2,582	7 136
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	374	104 0 0	509 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	122 0 0	...		......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	185 053	61 489 0 0	4 28,502 0	18,400 0 0	1,758 0 0	81 737 0 0	22 205	15 279	37 484

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th August 1899 on 1,092 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds.	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,092 miles open	120 720	48 960	5 80 850	68 500	15,510	(a)1 3[illegible] 970	26 040	(b)28 082	54,122
Or per mile of railway	11[illegible] 89	45 25	536 83	63 31	14 33	122 80		......	..
For previous 5¼ weeks of half year ..	663 630	2 59,820	25 84 140	3 0[illegible] 750	83 110	6 51,680	1 30,340	1 40 419	270 759
Total for 6¼ weeks	70[illegible] 350	3,08 780	31,64,990	3 77 2[illegible]0	98,620	7,84,650	1 56 38[illegible]	1 68 501	324 881
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99 759	34,971	4,65,497	61 359	13 228	1 09 558	20,800	(c)27 056	47,856
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	107 85	37·81	503·24	66 33	14 30	118 44			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	689 076	2,60 587	31,48,581	3 99 417	88 345	7 48 349	1,34,801	1,61 619	296,420

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage
(b) Includes 6 876 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(c) „ 4 308 „

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	20,193	11 2[illegible]8 0 0	2,41 311 0	10 [illegible]1 0 0	353 0 0	21,932 0 0	3 453	7 156	10 609
Or per mile of railway	50 99	28 48	569 13	[illegible]7	0 83	53 58	8 72	16 88	2[illegible] 60
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	97 075	55 038 0 0	10,82 892 0	47,814 0 0	3 09[illegible] 0 0	1 06,841 0 0	14 784	30 459	45,243
Total for 5 weeks	117,268	67 210 0 0	13,24,203 0	[illegible] 0 0	3 448 0 0	1 28 763 0 0	18 237	37 615	55 852
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17 663	9,507 0 0	2 55,558 0	11 [illegible] 0 0	287 0 0	21,111 0 0	2 921	5 016	7 937
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	63 10	33 79	672 81	38 72	0 93	73 09	10 20	17 12	27 41
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	104,859	56 713 0 0	13,14,559 0	[illegible] 0 0	2 670 0 0	1 18,416 0 0	15 423	26 077	41,499

* 5¼ Miles (Behara to D[illegible]harn) closed to traffic.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH AUGUST 1899			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH AUGUST 1898			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 5TH AUGUST 1899			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 6TH AUGUST 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
424	21 922	53 58	293	21 111	73 09	424	5,10 681		293	4,57,372		53 309	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th August 1899 .	10,743	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898 . .	13,936	0	0
Decrease	3,193	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th August 1899 .	210	10	4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	273	4	1
Decrease	62	9	9
Receipts from 1st July to 12th August 1899	71,649	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	78,522	0	0
Decrease	6,873	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 7th August, 1899.

Present

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C S.I , Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR W B. OLDHAM, C I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R B BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C W BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C I.E
The Hon'ble MR C. E. BUCKLAND, C I.E
The Hon'ble MR F F HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble MR. D F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J G. APCAR
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M A., D.L , F.R.A.S., F.R.S E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT read the Hon'ble MR. BAKER's motion that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which was published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July, 1899, and with instructions to report within two weeks.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the President, moved the following amendments to the above motion, viz —

(1) *for* "two weeks" *substitute* "six weeks",
(2) *add* at the end the words "and that the opinions of the Corporation and other public bodies be invited with reference to such correspondence."

He said —"Sir, my first words will be words of regret at the retirement from this Council of my friend Babu Norendranath Sen I do not in the smallest degree desire to make any reflection upon my hon'ble friend to my left who so worthily represents the Corporation, and in whose hands I am sure the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be perfectly safe But the tide of human circumstances sometimes demands a tear from us *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—sang Virgil in the olden times Those who were associated with Babu Norendranath Sen in his arduous labours in connection with the early stages of the Calcutta Municipal Bill must share the regret that he has not been permitted to participate in their toils and anxieties amid the closing scenes of the final struggle.

"However that may be, now that we have been placed once again by a fortunate accident in possession of our deliberative functions, if we have made a mistake, we may rectify it, if we have acted, I will not say in defiance of, but if we have acted not in conformity with, the dictates of public opinion, we may now pay that ampler homage to public sentiment which, as it seems to me, is imperatively called for at our hands in dealing with a measure such as this, affecting as it does the habits and every-day lives of the people, for a municipal measure is essentially a measure of sanitation, and in order that it may be successful, that it may promote the great ends of sanitation, it must enlist the sympathies of the people on its side By no stretch of language, however, can it be said that the Municipal Bill, even as revised by the Select Committee, has secured the sympathies or the support of the community, whom it most deeply affects On the contrary I will say this—that in the whole course of my public life, now extending over the space of nearly a quarter of a century, I have not witnessed a measure which so profoundly stirred the hearts and excited the apprehensions of the people of Calcutta as this Bill has done Their apprehensions may be well-founded or ill-founded—I believe them to be well-founded—but there they are—real, intense, deep-seated, influencing the thought and moulding the feelings of the people, driving them in their thousands to those great public meetings held all over the town with a view to record their protest against this measure A protest so real and so influential and at the same time so universal and so all-pervading, a responsible Government could not ignore It is with thankfulness we note that the action of the Government of India has been determined by the attitude of public opinion I may or I may not be able to assent to the proposals of the Government of India. I am afraid I cannot assent to them, but all the same I feel that I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not place on record the expression of my admiring gratitude for the spirit in which that Government have approached the consideration of the subject, the temper of the discussion, the sensibility to public opinion which their intervention at this stage indicates, and above all for the desire by which they are actuated and which pervades every line of the despatch, to arrive at a settlement that shall be conducive to the efficiency of municipal administration in Calcutta, and yet at the same time preserve intact the great principle of Local Self-Government. As in the past so in the future, I hope and trust Your Honour's Government and the Government of India will be pleased to extend to our observations that indulgent consideration which both these Governments are accustomed to

accord to the temperate expression of responsible opinion In that hope and in that confidence I approach the consideration of this subject. Could I persuade myself to believe that the Government of India has definitely made up its mind, that it is inexorably wedded to the opinions it has expressed, and that it is inaccessible to the voice of reason and remonstrance, I for one would not waste my breath nor waste the time of the Council in a vain endeavour to persuade But I know that the Government is highly deferential to the expression of public opinion, to the clear and unerring dictates of reason and sound sense, and, therefore, it is that I have taken upon myself the task of entering upon a somewhat prolonged discussion of the issues raised in the letter of the Government of India

"The letter of the Government of India begins with a statement of the principal grounds, as summarized by the Government of Bengal, upon which the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Law is based To three of these grounds I desire to call attention, because in the first place they seem to me to be important grounds which are now published for the first time In the second place they seem to be absolutely unsustainable They make a revelation in respect of which it will be my duty to ask my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill to make some sort of an explanation."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"I apologise for interrupting the Hon'ble Member, but this is a point of order I cannot permit any discussion of the reasons given by the Government of India at the beginning of their letter The point to which we are limited is the discussion of the changes in the Bill which the Government of India have desired should be made I cannot allow any discussion of the reasons which have led the Government of India to come to their decision

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"With your permission I desire to make one observation, namely, that the grounds to which I desire particularly to call the attention of the Council are grounds which do not appear in the letter of the 7th March, 1898 These grounds are absolutely new, therefore they are not covered by Your Honour's ruling that these matters have been decided."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"I regret I can hear no discussion on that point"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"That being the ruling of Your Honour, I shall proceed to lay before you statements which have been made in the letter of the Government of India, statements which are open to challenge and contradiction, and therefore it seems to me that, having regard to such statements, a case has been made out for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"This is a point which has been discussed in Council before I must ask the Hon'ble Member to proceed with the remainder of his speech. These are points which I cannot allow to be re-opened"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I want to suggest that in the letter of the Government of India there is one matter which raises a point which I think admits of discussion The Government of India say that the broad principles of Local Self-Government are to be preserved, but that they are to be so re-cast as to check abuses and secure the continuity of administration. If abuses are to be discovered and to be checked, the best way of discovering and checking them is by the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"I must repeat that that point has been discussed and decided by the Council, and I cannot permit it to be reopened."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE continued —"I bow to Your Honour's decision and will leave that point. The Government of India in the 7th paragraph of their letter say —

'The Government of India cannot fail to realise that they have a special responsibility in this case It would be strange indeed if they did not feel a peculiar interest in a measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the Province of Bengal, but also the seat of the Imperial Government and the capital of the Indian Empire They are deeply persuaded of the importance of a local administration, which shall adequately represent the various great interests that have placed, and still keep, Calcutta in its premier position in India, and which shall be businesslike, efficient, and free from scandal or reproach At the same time it would be their natural desire, in the interests both of continuity of administration and of public harmony, to see these objects attained, not by any contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded, but by a curtailment of the abuses to which in practice they may have become exposed, and by a restriction within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future operation In these opinions the Government of India are convinced that they have the sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor'

"As I read this paragraph I take it to mean that no changes in the present municipal system of Calcutta are to be introduced which would be in contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. If I am able to show that the proposals of the Government of India are in direct conflict with their avowed policy and the principle which they here lay down, I am entitled to ask the Government for a re-consideration of their detailed proposals [The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"That is a perfectly legitimate argument"] What then, Sir, are those broad principles of Local Self-Government which have already been conceded and which I contend have not only been assailed but completely superseded by the proposals of the Government of India? These principles may be classified under three heads —

"In the first place, the paramountcy of the Corporation was affirmed The Corporation was declared to be the one supreme authority in the adminstration of municipal affairs, fixing the rates, controlling expenditure, regulating finance, making the superior appointments, in short, controlling, guiding, supervising the affairs of the town This was no new concession. The paramountcy of the Corporation had been recognized in the constitution of the Corporation under the Justices. The principle was only re-affirmed in 1876 In the second place, and this I regard as the dominating feature of the great concession of 1876, the rate-payers of Calcutta were now for the first time allowed to elect their own representatives in the proportion of two-thirds of the entire number of the Corporation. In other words, the Government of Calcutta, the control of its municipal affairs, was for the first time definitely entrusted to the representatives of the rate-payers. This was the cornerstone of the great system of 1876—the essence of the broad principles of Local Self-Government that were then conceded—and it is this cardinal feature of the system which is now seriously menaced by the proposals of the Government of India. Lastly, as a safeguard, because the Government had parted with its powers and functions in this matter, the Government claimed and asserted the right of control over the Municipality, a control, however, which was to be exercised from without and not from within. These were the three broad principles—especially the second—that formed the prominent features of the concession of 1876. Now the proposed system of co-ordinate authorities is in direct conflict with the paramountcy of the Corporation Make the Chairman and the General Committee co-ordinate authorities, make the representative Corporation possessed of only certain definite powers, and the supremacy of the Corporation is at an end. With regard to this matter, I must say that the letter of the Government of India gives a very uncertain sound. Nowhere does the Government of India distinctly approve of the system of co-ordinate authorities, nowhere does it disapprove of it, though it quotes with approbation the strong expression of opinion from the dissenting members, where they speak of an emasculated Corporation recently in possession of supreme authority, viewing with uneasiness, if not with jealousy, the establishment of co-ordinate authorities. I hope the principle of co-ordinate authorities has been abandoned. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the

Bill will be able to give us that assurance. I hope he will not tell us that the passage is quoted with a view to show that in the absence of homogeneity there will be friction, there will be a conflict and a collision of interests, and that, therefore, the popular element in the Corporation must be curtailed. Then as regards the powers of control reserved to the Government under this Bill the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. I thought it was possible that there was one feature in the recommendations of the Select Committee which would not commend itself to the approval of the Government of India. The Select Committee provided that, notwithstanding an appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Government of Bengal, the injunctions and orders of the Local Government in regard to the works which were the subject of appeal should be carried out and the works proceeded with. I find that in regard to this part of the Bill the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. Let me ask what is the good of an appeal, if the works are to be proceeded with?

"Suppose the appeal is successful, but that in the meantime the works have been carried out, that would mean so much waste of time, labour and money. I hope this part of the Bill will be reconsidered. As regards the powers of control, they have been rendered far more stringent under the Bill, and the proposed changes in the law have been approved by the Government of India. I will not repeat the arguments which I have already urged from my place in the Select Committee. These provisions are apparently based upon the English Public Health Act, but they go much beyond the scope of the English Act. Under the English Public Health Act, the control of the Local Government Board is confined to sanitary measures Under the Bill the control of the Local Government may extend to *all* matters, sanitary or otherwise. Under the English Public Health Act the Local Government Board can only interfere upon complaint made—that used to be the Municipal Law of Calcutta. Under the Bill the Local Government may interfere upon its own motion without any complaint of any kind being made Under the English Act the Local Government Board can only realize the sum actually due from the defaulting local body. Under the Bill the Government may raise the rates and may even contract a loan It is thus very evident that the powers of the Government over the Municipality will be largely added to, while, as I have hope to be able to show, the authority of the representatives of the people will be practically extinguished

"But it is the proposals of the Government of India to reduce the number of Commissioners and to confine the reduction exclusively to the elected branch of the Corporation that seem to me to completely supersede the concessions made in 1876. They restrict, and indeed practically abolish, Local Self-Government in Calcutta. To reduce the number of Commissioners is to restrict the diffusion of local interest. To reduce the elected element in the Corporation so as to place it to a hopeless minority is to lay the axe at the root of the system of Local Self-Government in Calcutta.

"In the first place let me address myself to the proposal for the reduction of the number of Commissioners. Jeremy Bentham has observed in his Theory of Legislation that when a change in the law is proposed, it is incumbent upon those who propose the change to make good their case. All the more is this duty incumbent upon them, when the change proposed affects a scheme of legislation which is of long standing, which is consecrated by prescription, and which has come to be bound up with the civic life of the people. Now ever since there has been a Corporation in Calcutta, extending over a period close upon forty years, the number of Justices or Commissioners, for the members of the Corporation were known under these two names at two different periods of their history, was never less than 72 and sometimes exceeded 120 From 1863 to 1876 the municipal affairs of Calcutta were controlled by the Justices. Their number, unlimited at first, was over one hundred in 1876. When the Corporation was re-constituted upon an elective basis in 1876, the number was fixed at 72, and that was the number from 1876 to 1888. In 1888, when the Municipal Law was revised, the number was raised to 75, though with an extensively added area which was now for the first time included within the

jurisdiction of the Municipality. Thus from 1863 to 1899, for a period extending beyond the life-time of a generation, the number of Municipal Commissioners has never been less than seventy-two and has sometimes exceeded one hundred Look at the question from another point of view. No Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1899 ever recommended the reduction of the number to what is now proposed by the Government of India. Many Lieutenant-Governors, possessed of the largest local experience and intimately acquainted with our municipal affairs, have expressed themselves in favour of the higher number of 72 or 75 If, therefore, in spite of what has been the accepted constitution of the Corporation ever since there has been a Corporation, in spite of the overwhelming consensus of opinion on the part of responsible rulers of the province, it is proposed to reduce the number, the change can only be justified on the strongest grounds supported by the clearest necessity A mere desire to correct an illogicality of form will not do. The reasons must be so self-evident, so palpable, so overwhelmingly impressive in their character as to carry home conviction to the most untutored mind. Have we such reasons disclosed to us in the letter of the Government of India? Let us examine the letter somewhat closely. The Government of India say in the 13th paragraph of their letter.—

'The Government of India have been struck, in their examination of the grounds advanced both by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn for the measure, by the allegation that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticism rather than to action This charge, while doubtless to some extent due to the temper and spirit in which it has approached its work, is in the main to be attributed to the considerable and, as it would seem excessive, numbers of the municipal body Their numerical strength, when viewed in regard either to the number of electors by whom the majority are returned, or to the experience of municipal institutions elsewhere, seems to be disproportionately and unnecessarily large There can be no reason why a number of voters returned as only 13,890 out of a total ward population estimated at about 650,000, or a proportion of little more than 2 per cent, should return as many as 50 members, or why the interests of a city even of over 681,000 inhabitants should require the services of 75 Commissioners for their proper protection The Government of India are disposed therefore to think that a most effective, though hitherto unsuggested, check upon the abuses and anomalies complained of might be found in a reduction of the numerical strength of the Corporation'

"The Government of India say that the Commissioners are devoted to criticism rather than to action, and with a view to prevent the waste of time in frivolous talk, it is deemed necessary to reduce the number of Commissioners I respectfully venture to join issue with the Government in this statement of facts. I go further and I contend that even if the facts were such as they are represented to be, they would involve no reflection on the character of the Corporation, for, by its constitution, the Corporation is a deliberative body, its business is to discuss, to criticize and to resolve upon action. There never was a greater authority on municipal affairs than Sir Henry Harrison—to him belongs the unique honour of being quoted by the friends as well as the opponents of this Bill,—and he says that 'the Executive alone can push on the works' But I respectfully decline to accept the statement that the Commissioners are given to criticism rather than to action. If that were so, how are we to account for the magnificent sanitary works which have changed the face of Calcutta and have made it, despite the plague, one of the healthiest cities in the Province? Again and again has this been brought against the Corporation, and as often it has been refuted Many of the eminent men, who, from time to time, have presided over the deliberations of the Corporation, have defended it against an imputation which it has not deserved. We all remember Mr. Lee, whose early death we so deeply deplore, and the very last words which he said from his place as Chairman—words to which his early death has imparted a pathetic interest—were these —

'Less frequently now than of old, because the outside public is better acquainted with the facts, but still, occasionally, we hear insinuations that much time is wasted in this hall by long speeches from the Municipal Commissioners No charge could be further from the mark. In all my experience—and that has covered full three years—I have seldom listened to a speech that has not been useful and to the point I can hardly recall a single instance in which I have made the reflection that the speaker was throwing no new light on his subject and was simply speaking to make a speech. The facts, indeed, are conclusive In the

course of the year you held some 30 general meetings All the proceedings of every Committee meeting, of which some 250 are held in the course of the year, come before you in this hall for review. A single Committee will frequently deal with 20 or more separate matters, and you have on the average to review proceedings of such Committees at each, single meeting in this hall, so that you dispose of sometimes 120, seldom less than 40, items of business at a sitting. How long do you take over it? As a rule, between one and two hours! Who could say with fairness that that is excessive? How many similar deliberative bodies in the world are there that would dispose of the work in less time? The general rule that we endeavour to observe is not to speak without special knowledge and clear opinion, and then to express our thoughts in language as brief as we can make it'

"I would like to repeat with Mr. Lee the question—'How many deliberative bodies in the world would dispose of work in less time!' The same charge has been brought against deliberative bodies of even higher status and dignity, and has been dismissed as unworthy of notice. Let me quote the observations of Sir Henry Fowler in the recent debate in Parliament on the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

'He was not sure that the Mother of Parliaments was free from that objection But with the Englishman who understood the working of Parliamentary and Municipal life and Local Self-Government in all its ramifications, those objections would not weigh in the least against the general principle of enlisting the people in their own Self Government.'

"Even if it were admitted for argument's sake that there were prolonged debates in the Corporation which involved waste of time, is the remedy to be found in the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners? Here, again, I am able to rely upon the high authority of Sir Henry Harrison, who was of opinion that the matter of number was immaterial, that there would be only a few Commissioners, the leading Commissioners, who would speak and the others would be quiet listeners. Sir Henry Harrison, speaking in the course of a debate in this Council on the 4th February, 1888, said —

'At the same time I attach very little importance to this point I do not believe there will be any practical difficulty in working, whether the number of Commissioners be 75, or 60, or 80, because we know that the time taken up by discussion does not depend on the total number of Commissioners present, but upon those Commissioners who wish to speak, and in a Corporation of even 40 members, the leading Commissioners would, for the most part, be returned, and these would take an active part in the discussion as at present I do not think that in this respect there would be any great difference in a body of 40 members, and a Corporation of 80 Commissioners, of whom 15 or 16 would, as a rule, take part in the discussions Practically, therefore, I attach little importance to the number of the Corporation We only revise the work of the Committees in general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners.'

"My own experience entirely confirms the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison, and, if so, the reduction of the number, looked at from this point of view, is wholly unnecessary.

"Then it has been said the number is excessive when viewed in connection with the experience of similar institutions elsewhere Here, again, I find myself at variance with the facts as stated by the Government of India. I hold in my hand a statement which shows that in some of the great towns in the United Kingdom with a less numerous and a less homogeneous population, the number of Commissioners varies from sixty-four to over one hundred I will read from the table:—

Names of towns.	Population in 1896.	Number of Municipal Commissioners.
Glasgow ...	705,052	78
Edinburgh	276,514	41
Manchester	529,561	104
Birmingham	501,241	72
Liverpool	632,512	64
Sheffield	347,278	64
Leeds	402,449	64

"Looking at the figures which I have just read, and having regard to the population of Calcutta, which is over 650,000, and is certainly more diversified than that of any of the English towns to which I have referred, it cannot be said that the present number of Commissioners is excessive as compared with those of other towns.

"Then, again, it has been said that the number of Commissioners is large as compared with the paucity of voters. The fact is lost sight of that we have no universal suffrage here, and the qualifications of voters are determined by law Every rate-payer is not a voter. It is only those who pay rates and taxes to the extent of Rs 24 a year who are entitled to be voters. You lay down an artificial limitation and then you find fault with the system. The representative character of the Ward Commissioners is, however, not to be judged by the number of those who vote for them. They represent the rich and the poor alike I would remind the Council of that well-known provision in the Municipal Law which allows poor house-owners to claim a lower percentage of valuation. These applications are all sent to the Ward Commissioners for their opinion. These men have no votes. They are far too poor to have any votes. The Ward Commissioner is their representative as well as that of the richer voters in the ward.

"I am free to admit that the question of number is one more or less of opinion But whether as regards the number or the strength of the representative element in the Corporation, you cannot lose sight of the past history of Calcutta or the policy which the Government has hitherto pursued. If we had a *tabula rasa*, we might inscribe on it what we pleased. But Calcutta has a municipal history, and that history has created associations and ideas in the public mind which no responsible legislator can ignore. Municipal institutions, like all other institutions, are a matter of growth. Our municipal institutions, though English in their origin, have taken a firm root in the Indian mind, because they are so entirely in accordance with our ancient institutions, the panchayet system and the village communities. Any violent change involving a disturbance of these institutions along the lines in which they are accustomed to move would be a shock to popular feeling which no Legislature can ignore. I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not say from my place in this Council that the proposals of the Government of India as regards the reduction of the number of Commissioners, and especially as regards the strength of the representative element, have excited the deepest alarm and apprehension in the public mind. We argue somewhat in this way—it may be that we argue in our ignorance or in our innocence—but the line of argument we adopt is somewhat as follows —If it is considered necessary to cut down talk by reducing the number of Commissioners, why apply the pruning-knife to the elected branch of the Corporation and keep intact the number of nominated Commissioners? The nominated Commissioners can talk just as much and just as eloquently and sometimes just as tediously as the elected Commissioners, as my hon'ble friend Mr Oldham will be able to say. If the object be to curtail talk, there ought to be a reduction all round; but instead of that, it is the elected element alone that is to be cut down.

"Distasteful as the reduction of the number is, it is the curtailment of the elected element in the Corporation, while the number of official and nominated Commissioners remains the same, which has filled the community with alarm and astonishment Here again the orders of the Government of India involve a violent disturbance of the municipal traditions of Calcutta. Ever since the Corporation has been reorganized upon a popular basis, the rate-payers have enjoyed the right of electing two-thirds of the entire Corporation. Sir Richard Temple was indeed prepared to go further. He was willing to raise the proportion of elected Commissioners to three fourths of the entire number, if the Legislature agreed to fix the number of Commissioners to be elected by the different nationalities. The matter again came up for consideration in 1888, when the municipal system of Calcutta was revised. There were two conflicting proposals Mr Irving, representing the Trades Association, moved in this Council for the reduction of the number of Commissioners to 60 and the representative element to one-half. Babu Kalinath Mitter moved that the number be raised to 80 and that three-fourths of the entire number be elected by the rate-payers The Government objected to both the proposals and the spokesmen of the Government were Sir Henry Harrison and the late Mr Colman Macaulay. Sir Henry Harrison observed:—

'I think we ought to follow the old lines as laid down in the Bill, which allows two-thirds of the Commissioners to be elected by the Wards, and I therefore trust the Council will on the fullest consideration adhere to the proposals before them in the Bill.'

"You must not imagine that the arguments of Sir Henry Harrison w[as] based upon mere sentimental considerations, or that he was actuated by t[he] mere desire to preserve what is old What he said in effect was this—that i[f] the number was reduced and if the elected element was reduced to one-half, the business would suffer, for it would be difficult to get the European Commissioners to attend. He, therefore, objected to Mr Irving's proposal, not on sentimental but on practical grounds of the highest moment Let me in this connection quote the remarks of Mr Colman Macaulay, who for many years was Secretary to Government in charge of the Municipal Department, and afterwards became Chief Secretary —

'I oppose the amendment of the Hon ble Mr Irving on the ground that it involves the contraction of both the principle of election and that of representation '

"Again —

'I think that, looking to the experience we have had of the working of the elective system as a whole, we should be fully justified, were we in the position of our predecessors, the legislators of 1876, in taking the proportion of two thirds elected by the rate-payers For this reason I will certainly oppose my friend the Hon'ble Mr Irving's amendment '

"It is now proposed to undo the past, to discard the lessons of the past, and to deprive the rate payers of Calcutta of the proportion of representation which they have hitherto enjoyed with the full concurrence of the Government since 1876, and which even Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not want to deprive them of If the object be to strengthen European representation, surely it is not necessary to curtail Indian representation in the Corporation There are the European wards which may elect European representatives, there are the special European constituencies which may return European members, and there is the Government with its reserve power of nomination which may appoint European Commissioners I have a complaint to make against the European community and the Government in this matter The European community has not availed themselves of the opportunity created for them by the Government, and the Government has not exercised the power it possesses of balancing inadequate European representation If the Government and the European community had done their duty in the matter, the complaint of inadequate European representation would never have been heard And surely a law cannot be said to have failed when it has not been fairly tried This is what Sir Henry Harrison said in 1888 from his place in this Council —

'And then as regards the power of nomination this gives a power which the Government has never used to the fullest extent It has never so used the power of nomination exclusively to strengthen the motive power in the Corporation, and this ought to be tried before the fundamental proportions are changed '

"But, Sir, it has been said that the reduction in the proportion of the elected element in the Corporation follows the Bombay model The words used are that 'the Bombay model is faithfully reproduced except as regards numbers ' Here, again, I am constrained to dispute the position of the Government But if it were otherwise, if the proposals of the Government involved a faithful imitation of the Bombay model, which they do not, even then I should be disposed to object What have we got to do with the Bombay municipal system? The municipal history of Bombay is different from ours Its traditions are not our traditions We are proud of our municipal system, the product of the wisdom and statesmanship of distinguished Bengal Civilians It is very much in advance of the Bombay system. In Bombay only one-half of the members of the Corporation are elected by the rate-payers, here in the Calcutta Corporation two-thirds of the members are returned by the rate-payers. In the municipalities in the interior of the Bombay Presidency only one half of the members are elected, in our municipalities in the interior two-thirds of the members are elected In the Bombay Presidency as a rule, the municipalities in the *moffasil* do not elect their Chairmen, in Bengal as a rule they elect their Chairmen. Are we to be deprived of a precious right which we have learnt to value and to cherish merely to satisfy the demands of logical precision ? Logic is a great art, but it scarcely enters into the calculations of the legislator If it is illogical to have two thirds of elected representatives in the Corporation and only one-third in the General Committee, why not meet the requirements

logic by raising the proportion of elected members to two-thirds of the entire body in the General Committee? If the demands of logical necessity may be satisfied by a downward as well as by an upward movement, why prefer the downward movement? Is that consistent with the dignity and the statesmanship of the Government of India? As a dissenting member of the Select Committee, I have recorded a strong protest against the introduction of the Bombay system. But if the Bombay system is to be forced upon us, let us have the system in its entirety, with its good and bad features, with its defects as well as its points of excellence. I venture, however, to challenge the position that we have a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system in the proposal of the Government which I am now considering. Let us examine the facts:—

"There are 72 Commissioners in the Bombay Corporation, elected and nominated, as follows—36 elected at the ward elections, 16 elected by the Justices, 2 elected by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 elected by the University, and 16 appointed by the Government. The wards, I think, we may fairly take it, are Indian constituencies, the University and the Justices are also Indian constituencies, the bulk of the Justices and the bulk of the Fellows being Indians. There are 572 Justices, of whom 335 are Indians, there are 342 Fellows of whom 208 are Indians. Therefore we have this fact, that the wards are Indian constituencies, the Justices and the University are Indian constituencies, and these three constituencies between them return 54 out of 72 Commissioners, or three-fourths of the entire Corporation. Will that be the case in connection with the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation under the orders of the Government of India? I say no, and I am sure you will say no, when you have heard me. The Calcutta Corporation, as it will be reconstituted in accordance with the proposals of the Government of India, will consist of members who will be nominated and elected as follows:—25 Commissioners will be elected by the rate-payers, 10 will be returned by special constituencies, and 15 will be nominated by the Government. The 25 Commissioners elected at the ward elections will be Indians, I take it that they will be Indians, though I don't think they will all be Indians, for the European wards, after this unhappy strife, will make serious efforts to return European representatives, but I will take it for argument's sake that the 25 elected Commissioners will be representative of Indian interests. The 10 members returned by the special constituencies will be Europeans, and the 15 appointed by the Government will be representative of interests other than those of the Indian rate-payers. Thus in a Corporation of fifty members, with the official Chairman, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a minority, and if the European wards return European representatives, the popular element will be in a hopeless minority. In the Bombay Corporation the representatives of the Indian rate-payers are in a majority, in the Calcutta Corporation, as it is now about to be reconstituted, the representatives of the Indian rate-payers will be in a minority, and perhaps in a hopeless minority. Is this, I ask, a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system?

"Let us for a moment examine the bearing of this important change upon the broad principles of Local Self-Government. What is Local Self-Government but the administration of local affairs by the representatives of the local public? But what becomes of Local Self-Government when the representatives of the people are reduced to a hopeless minority—to a condition of pitiable impotence—in the body that controls the municipal affairs of the town? And what is the justification for these far-reaching changes? No charge of inefficiency has been brought against the Corporation of Calcutta. On the contrary, eminent Lieutenant Governors have testified to the ability and zeal of the Commissioners and to the continued success of municipal administration in Calcutta. Sir Henry Fowler, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, observed in February last that he discovered no evidence of the break down of the system. I am bound to say that the Bill as now revised by the Select Committee is distinctly worse and more retrograde than the Bill submitted in April last. That Bill vested the power of the purse in the representatives of the people. The deliberation of large questions also belonged to them. All this power and authority will now be gone. They will not control finance or regulate expenditure. The rates and

taxes will not be fixed by them Their voice will be impotent for good or evil. The Hindu and Muhammadan rate-payers pay the bulk of the taxes, but their representatives will have no hand in determining how they are to be spent The result will be disastrous to the ends of economical administration It is a universal truth, confirmed by the experience of mankind, that the strongest security of the public purse is its control vested in the representatives of the rate-payers When you have to spend other people's money you are apt to be extravagant When you spend your own money you have the strongest motives to be economical, and the successful administration of the finances of the Calcutta Corporation is a conspicuous example of the truth of this remark When it is borne in mind that finance is the backbone of every form of administration, municipal or otherwise, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a perilous experiment to deprive the representatives of the rate-payers of that financial control which they have hitherto exercised, with so much credit to themselves and benefit to the public.

"I have just a word or two to say with regard to the constitution of the General Committee as it will be affected by the orders of the Government of India The constitution of the General Committee has been the subject of considerable criticism both here and in England I cannot say that the alterations proposed by the Government of India in the smallest degree help the rate payers or improve their position In the Bill, as originally revised by the Select Committee, the representatives of the rate payers on the General Committee were four in number out of a total of twelve In the Bill, as further revised by the Select Committee, the number is still four Of the twelve members of the General Committee, eight indeed will be elected by the Corporation, four being appointed by the Government But these eight members are to be elected in accordance with the constituent elements of the electoral body, consisting of elected and nominated Commissioners in equal proportions, and this has been interpreted to mean that of the eight Commissioners to be elected by the Corporation, four are to be elected and four are to be nominated Commissioners Thus, Sir, as in the Corporation, so also in the General Committee, the representatives of the rate payers will be in a hopeless minority

"These are the observations which I desire to make on the letter of the Government of India I would now call attention to the terms of my amendment I am sure the Council will consider my amendment to be reasonable, having regard to the important nature of the changes proposed Probably my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will say that there are only two or three questions which have to be considered, viz, the constitution of the Corporation, the constitution of the General Committee and of the Special Committees. These in themselves would be questions of sufficient importance to need careful consideration But that is not all I would refer the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the letter of the Government, from which it will appear that the Government is of opinion that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill is not in accordance with the broad principles of Local Self-Government, and the whole Bill will have to be considered in the light of those principles The Government of India say —

'In the course of the passage of the Bill through its various stages, much criticism has been bestowed upon it from many quarters, and, while a good deal of this criticism has been of only ephemeral value and has rested upon no solid foundation, the Government of India have been led, after a careful and independent investigation, to think that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city which is essential to its efficient administration'

"I would in this connection call attention to paragraph 20 of the letter of the Government of India regarding the constitution of Committees and Sub-Committees. This is a matter of considerable difficulty and requires much careful thought This is what the Government say —

"I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub Committees under sections 89A and 90, in

connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them, but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction '

"I therefore hope that Your Honour's Government will see its way to accept my motion A few weeks' delay in the passing of this Bill will not be time wasted, if it gives the public an opportunity for considering a measure of this magnitude and importance

"I do not know that I should be justified in further detaining the Council His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed the hope that there may now be a truce to all dissension, and he has appealed to our patriotism to vindicate the cause of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. An appeal addressed to our patriotism, coming from so exalted an authority and from a Viceroy whose utterances have been so sympathetic, is bound to make a deep impression upon our minds But a higher patriotism—the love that we owe to our country, the duty that binds us to the Government—demands that we should raise our voices in terms of earnest protest and remonstrance against proposals which are inconsistent with the wisdom and the policy of the Government and will wreck the best prospects of Local Self Government in the capital of the Indian Empire How can we vindicate Local Self-Government, when Local Self Government will be at an end? How can there be any amicable co-operation on our part when a cherished institution is laid low to the ground? We have learnt to value Local Self-Government We love it, we cherish it, the fond devotion of a people clings to it It has stimulated our public spirit It has inspired us with a sense of responsibility and that moderation which never fails to follow in the train of responsibility It is a noble seminary of popular and political education We have derived from it inestimable benefits and we desire to transmit it, unsullied and unimpaired to our children and our children's children With such an aspiration the Government of this country must sympathize Far be it from us to wish to exclude our European fellow-citizens from their legitimate share in the administration of our municipal affairs Their interests and our interests are in many respects common But they cannot wish us to be Uitlanders in the city of our birth We shall indeed be worse than Uitlanders, for the Uitlanders never had the franchise—we are to be deprived of the franchise that we possessed It has always been the crowning glory of the British Government never to withdraw a privilege which it has once conferred There have no doubt been temporary aberrations, like the eccentricities of the planets, but the Government has soon resumed its steady career of beneficence and progress I trust, Sir, it will be our high privilege to be able to associate Your Honour's administration and that of His Excellency the Viceroy, if not with the expansion, at any rate with the preservation of an institution which while it has contributed to the sanitary improvement of Calcutta, has stimulated the public life of the people and has helped the cause of popular and political education which it is one of the avowed objects of the Government of India to foster and to promote

The Hon'ble MR MACKENZIE said —"May it please Your Honour,—I rise, Sir, to oppose the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Bábu Surendranath Banerjee on the ground that postponement will make it impossible to pass the Bill this session, and I consider it detrimental to the best interests of Calcutta that legislation should be longer delayed In the Note of Dissent, signed by two Hon'ble Members of the Select Committee, and largely referred to by the Government of India in their recommendations to the Government of Bengal, complaint is made that 'The Bill, as amended, makes little or no change in the constitutional part of the Bill as originally introduced, *and that* only as regards two matters has any concession been made in this part of the Bill, and the last of these concessions is nullified by the powers reserved to the Government.' From that view, Sir, I differ entirely. I find that very considerable changes have been made by the Select Committee, and, but for the 'powers reserved to the Government,' I have no hesitation in saying that I for one would not be

in the position I am in of being able to give my vote in support of the measure. Government control, however, is an engine only to be brought into play on great occasions, and cannot be called upon for every-day purposes In my opinion, Sir, the only practical way to increase the 'motive power' in the proceedings of the Corporation would be to largely increase the powers of the Chairman, empowering him to do, and holding him responsible for doing, all the ordinary work of the town, the General Committee acting as an advisory or consultative Board, the main body of the Commissioners being restricted to a quasi-legal function To restore to the Corporation the power of electing the high officers of the city merely opens a door for canvassing and jobbery, which has not been wanting in the past

"To this extent, Sir, I have to deprecate the action of the Select Committee in their dealings with the Bill As to the necessity for the introduction of radical changes, there can be no reasonable doubt, but if doubt did exist, perusal of the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated 7th March, 1898, would dispel it Much capital has been made in various quarters, in which the Bill is opposed, of 'the blow at the root of Local Self-Government' Perusal of the 'précis of opinions' (Papers 2 to 35) will show that this is the universal 'war cry' of the opponents of the Bill at their public meetings in the Town Hall, and in each of the several 'Wards', and more astonishing still it presents itself as the 'bogey' of the Government of India in its recent correspondence with the Local Government regarding the Bill. Speaking of these public meetings, I may say that there is nothing to show that the same set of people were not present at each and all of these meetings, whipped up to constitute themselves, for the time being, political agitators to swell the importance of the opposition In fact, Sir, in Paper No 7, we find one of the Wards (No 8) appointing by 'Resolution' delegates to the number of 79 to attend the public meeting held at the Town Hall on 31st August, 1898. But, Sir, be that as it may, this Bill, as its title indicates and as its provisions show, is distinctly a Calcutta Municipal Bill, and for my part, I have never seen or heard any thing quoted to controvert the arguments adduced by Mr Risley in his speech in this Council Chamber on 4th April, 1898—that the argument as to its being the death-blow to Local Self-Government in Calcutta is absurd for the reason that one of the chief limitations of the Government of India's Resolutions on the subject of Local Self-Government is 'that it does not apply to Presidency towns' Now, Sir, when I first read the Government of India's letter No 9), dated Simla, 17th June, 1899, addressed to the Bengal Government and read in page 7 of that letter, the reference to 'the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded', and again in paragraph 21 of the said letter where it refers to the necessity to 'vindicate the wisdom of the decision that 23 years ago first accorded the privileges of Local Self Government to the Capital of the Indian Empire,' it occurred to me that either the Government of India or this Council had been seriously misled, and I set myself to enquire into the matter, with the result that I find the Government of Bengal never so much as asked for or recommended Local Self-Government for the Capital of the Indian Empire, and that its application to that Capital was expressly excluded by the Government of India's own Resolution No 17, dated 18th May, 1882, paragraph 4, from which I quote as follows —

'Meantime, however, it will be convenient that the Governor General in Council should explain somewhat more fully than he has hitherto done, the general mode in which he would wish to see effect given to the principles of Local Self-Government throughout British India outside the Presidency towns'

"But, Sir, of course the reference to the concession having been made 23 years ago, shows that while the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May, 1882, expressly excludes Presidency towns, we have the somewhat phenomenal position presented to us of what is expressly forbidden in the present having been conceded in the past To examine the position 23 years ago, one has to go back to the Proceedings in this Council extending from December, 1874, to April, 1876, and from a careful perusal of the record of the debates on the measure at that time before the Council, I have come to

the conclusion that, as regards Local Self-Government said then to have been conceded, the most ever asked for by the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, to quote his own words, on 3rd April, 1875, was—

'If it was advisable to give the citizens of Calcutta the right of Self-Government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly But then the question would arise, suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective,' &c, &c

"Then on 26th February, 1876, the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal spoke as follows —

'The rate payers of Calcutta could not but be grateful to His Honour the President for the liberal announcement he had made in announcing that he was willing to give them the privileges of Self Government, but they wanted a reality, and the question was whether the Bill, as framed by the majority of the Select Committee, gave a reality With one voice the rate-payers had declared that it was not a reality, that it could not be a reality so long as the main spring would be in the hands of Government, and that it could not therefore be looked upon as a boon or a blessing'

"This, Sir, by one of the first, if not the first, native gentleman to agitate for Local Self Government, and he recognises (1) the impossibility of conceding the principle, and (2) the fact that it had not been conceded His Honour the President's answer to the latter quotation was as follows —

'It is perfectly true, as has been stated by three Hon'ble Members, that I never promised to give the Calcutta community an elective system without Government control, and on 27th November last, I promised an elective system on condition of a certain limited Government control'

"The most, Sir, that the then Lieutenant-Governor ever suggested conceding, was a restricted principle of election, but no Bill since framed has suggested depriving them of that. Therefore, I submit, Sir, to say that, twenty-three years ago the privileges of Local Self Government were first accorded to the Capital of the Indian Empire is an error which it is impossible to conceive the Government of India have fallen into Then, Sir, as to the meetings held in each of the 'Wards What are these Wards, and what their importance as representing public opinion? Are they important political divisions, such for example as Westminster, or are they, as I suppose, simply thanas or divisions for police administration purposes and such like? It is a fallacy to suppose that the body of rate-payers take any real interest in the present system, or that the present Commissioners truly represent them This point was brought out by Mr. Risley in his able speech in this Council Chamber on the 19th March, 1898, when he showed that on the statistics of the ward elections of 1895 the registered electors amount to only two per cent of the total population of Calcutta, and the figures of the 1898 election show an exactly similar result. Does such a result show that the privilege is as much cherished as the agitators would have it believed to be? The so-called 'boon' in reality has been mainly prized by those who sit as Commissioners and by their followers—not by the mass of the people who know or care little or nothing about it I find the following to be an analysis of opinions 'For' and 'Against' the Bill —

'*For* (1) Central National Muhammadan Association, (2) Bengal Chamber of Commerce and its allied associations, (3) European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, (4) Calcutta Trades Association, (5) Imperial Anglo-Indian Association

'*Against* (1) Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, (2) Indian Association, (3) nine so called "public meetings," held between 31st August, 1898, and 15th March, 1899, (4) four "ward" meetings held between same dates'

"What Calcutta requires, Sir, is representation of *interests*, not races Commerce made Calcutta By commerce, I mean European commerce, and by that Calcutta has existed, and will continue to exist The history of Calcutta shows it to have been little more than a mud bank until European merchants settled there The present Bengali population who clamour for the Government of Calcutta are not for the most part natives of the place, but have been attracted to it. As long, therefore, as Calcutta holds a prominent position in relation to the commerce of the world, so long have the representatives of Commerce a right to demand that they shall have

a preponderating voice in the Municipal Government This principle is met by the present proposal of the Government of India, and in this view it has the support of the important interests which I have the honour to represent on this Council

"The interests of Government and of Foreign Commerce are more important than all other interests put together, and ought consequently to be at least equally represented It has been a matter of common complaint that Europeans have not hitherto attended and shared in the municipal administration of the city. The reply to this has been—and I would now beg to reiterate it—that while European merchants can and will find time to attend business functions, they will not give their time to functions where talk is the order of the day, and in which in the matter of arriving at any practical conclusion, they are in a hopeless minority Under the provisions of the new Bill, I honestly believe they will attend and do good work As an indication of this, I may be permitted to say that at the last general meeting of the Chamber, held in February last, special reference was made by the President and other prominent Members, to the Bill now before the Council, and of the necessity there would be, and the opportunity which would occur, for members of the mercantile community interesting themselves in the election of representatives of the Chamber on the Municipality under the new Act It was then suggested, and the suggestion has been adopted, that under the new Act the Vice-President of the Chamber should generally be nominated to the General Committee The Chamber of Commerce, in common with the other European bodies, are looking to the Bill being passed this session, and I trust, Sir, that you may see fit to direct the Council to see that in this they are not disappointed, and that the amendment favouring further postponement may be negatived"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said —"I take this opportunity to thank you Sir, for having acceded to my request in part, and adjourned the Council on Saturday last The time gained has been a help to me, at the same time I feel it to be due to myself to say that it has been insufficient to do justice to myself The intervening day being Sunday, I have not been able to utilise it to obtain the papers I have wanted from the Municipal Office I have been wholly occupied, since the adjournment on Saturday, up to the time when I left for the Council Chamber, collecting material for my speech, and putting together papers to which I wish to refer to-day I have been hurried to a degree, and I feel conscious that I shall take up more time to-day than if I had been allowed more time for consideration I wish very distinctly to say that I am not prepared to make my speech

"Before I enter into any discussion, however, it will be unbecoming on my part not to pay a tribute to the hard work done in this Council by my predecessor, particularly in regard to the present Bill before us. I now turn to speak on the Motion moved by my hon'ble friend, which reads as follows —

'That this Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration, with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal'

'The pronouncement by the Supreme Government of their views on the subject of this measure has been waited for with anxiety, for those who are opposed to its principles were not without hope that, coming to the consideration of the question with an open mind, and being intimately acquainted with the conditions of popular and representative institutions, His Excellency would not entirely favour the strange and startling changes that are proposed to be made in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta Now that the letter of the Government of India has been published, it forms a notable and eloquent addition to the literature on the subject I heartily support the desire expressed in it that there might be an end to the dissensions that have been created by the Municipal Bill The fair promise that seemed to underlie portions of that letter has not been realised in the suggestions conveyed by it, in such courteous terms, to the Local Government, and while I am thankful for small mercies, I must plainly say that dissatisfaction with regard to the measure is in no degree allayed by the fresh proposals that now are made The main feature of the new recommendations is the reduction of the elected

members from 50 to 25, the nominated members being maintained at 25, and the reduction being obtained by having only one member for each ward instead of, as now, two members I have more than one objection to this proposal I shall first mention the one which brings into prominence the flaw that, as it seems to me, runs through the Bill in so serious a degree—the omission by the framers of the Bill to consult those with intimate practical experience of the administration. It surely cannot be intended that no Muhammadan shall be elected? Yet the reduction of the members, as proposed, will tend to bring about that result The Muhammadans will practically be disenfranchised They will, it is true, continue to have the power to vote, but it will be a vain and useless labour to exercise that power in favour of their co-religionists All the Muhammadan Commissioners elected at the last election came in second on the poll, with a single exception, who himself has told me that his position on the voting was largely due to Hindu support, for their votes were shared by him with his Hindu colleagues, and he has further expressly asked me to represent in the Council that, if there is to be only one member, the election will assuredly be fought out on class lines, that it is inevitable that in his ward all the Hindu votes will be cast for a Hindu, it will be a Hindu who will be elected over a candidate belonging to any other community, and that the same result will be experienced in every ward now returning a Muhammadan representative I think that to exclude Muhammadans from election would cause a real hardship to that community, as I shall later endeavour more fully to explain

"The reason given for reducing the number of elected Commissioners is to make it more in proportion with the number of the voters In examining the number of representatives with reference to the number of voters, the Municipality cannot be compared with a political body I urgently ask consideration for what I have to say In a political assembly you have large issues discussed, which affect not individuals merely, but groups of persons If for political purposes, votes be given to persons who are capable, or are supposed to be capable of understanding the burning question of the hour, the views held by such persons may comprise the views of all who need be considered, and their votes may give a proper and sufficient representation of a locality Not so the 50 elected Commissioners They do not represent their wards in the Parliamentary sense Not the least important one of a Ward Commissioner's duties is the inspection of his ward And both Ward Commissioners serve a useful purpose in this respect But this is by no means all He is not elected only to represent the views which may be entertained by the voters in his constituency or any group of them With regard to large issues, your predecessor in office, Sir, as well as his spokesman in this Council, eulogised the Municipality for the manner in which they treat large issues Sir Alexander Mackenzie, even in his Entally speech, expressly admitted this He said —

> 'The Municipality has, I am afraid, many shortcomings to answer for But I must say this, that I have never been one to agree that it has shown niggardliness, or been backward in sanctioning money for either water supply or drainage'

"Again, Mr Risley, in his reply, in the debate in Council, said—

> 'No one denies that much has been done, and a great deal of money spent I have every wish to do ample justice, and I admit that it is in their dealings with large issues that we see the Commissioners at their best.'

"So that there can be no reason to cut down the number of elected Commissioners because of any party feeling about what is the more important business of their administration The Administration touches the every-day life of each of the inhabitants, and particularly so in the crowded and poorer parts of the town, which lie in the northern quarter and in the suburbs A Ward Commissioner represents the whole of the inhabitants of his Ward in a special sense, for his duties may lie with any individual among them, and so his representative character may be said to be, in effect, based on universal suffrage, and not only with regard to the voters in his constituency. Those who have votes may have common cause of complaint with those who have no votes But the sufferings of the poor are widely different often to the experiences of their well-to-do neighbours While, those who are in good

circumstances can make their voices heard independently of the Ward Commissioners, the poorer classes cannot do so And the Muhammadans are among the poorest of the inhabitants of Calcutta I do not exaggerate the melancholy truth when I say that the record of the Municipal Executive is detestable It is the poorer inhabitants who are harassed by them most, it is the poorer inhabitants who need help most The system of Municipal Administration that the Government have in their wisdom given them, has taught them to go to their Ward Commissioners for assistance And, further, there can be not a shadow of a doubt that the knowledge that each Ward Commissioner has a voice in the administration of the Municipality is an effective form of protection from the subordinate staff Permit me to quote Sir Henry Harrison in my support on the question of the usefulness of the elected Commissioners In enumerating the gain to Municipal Administration on the elective system, he said —

"'Fourthly, the elective system has been successful in this, that people know that they have a Commissioner who represents them, and when they have a complaint, if it is not immediately attended to by the Executive, they appeal to get the assistance of their Commissioner This has some beneficial results, it causes some degree of self-reliance in the people when they know that they have someone to whom they can go if they do not get immediate redress'

"Sir Henry Harrison was stating facts that were the outcome of his experience so far back as 1888 Ten years have passed, events have developed, and the poor people have learned to rely more and more on the assistance of their Ward Commissioners, and they will feel the withdrawal of the practical support of the Ward Commissioner the more now, and it will cause discontent which need not be raised In dealing with this particular matter I have touched upon a wider aspect than that affecting the Muhammadans You, Sir, cannot have failed to observe, I am sure, that my comments have a bearing upon the position of native elected Commissioners generally, and not only about elected Muhammadan Commissioners, and also upon the larger issue of the new constitution that is proposed, which completely deprives the general body of Commissioners from an effective and direct voice in the administration of the Municipality

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, has relieved me of the task of quoting the speech of Mr Colman Macaulay who was Chief Secretary to the Local Government and a Member of the Council when the Act of 1888 was passed It will be seen how he regarded the reduction of the numbers to 60 as being a contraction of the principles both of election and of representation Here it is proposed to contract the principle of election only, and to a greater degree than was proposed in the amendment which he opposed It will also be observed how emphatically he spoke of the success of the elective system

"The Select Committee who reported on the Act of 1888 advised on the question of the nominated Commissioners, that out of the 25 nominated Commissioners the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies should be given the right to nominate 10 members The Lieutenant Governor of the day, Sir Steuart Bayley, one of the most experienced of Your Honour's predecessors, with great knowledge of the Province and of the European non-official world of Calcutta, in replying to an amendment of the Muhammadan Member of the Council that the Government should retain the nomination of the whole 25 members in their own hands, said —

'To come back to this particular point my own position is this The proposal of the Select Committee will have the effect of whittling away to a certain extent the power of the Local Government in regard to making nominations, and for that reason I shall vote for it I think that as time goes on, it will probably be found more and more possible to keep down the proportion of nominations left in the hands of the Government, but at the same time I am not insensible of the objections which have been brought forward to the proposals of the Select Committee as to their particular distribution There is something in what was said that there is no guarantee that these bodies, whatever they may represent to day, will represent the same interests hereafter And if you once stereotype the particular distribution, you will have to go through a long and disagreeable process to alter it At the same time the Select Committee have given the subject serious thought, and I am not sure that any better proposal can be made It would be unseemly for me at least to vote

or bringing the whole of the nominations back to the hands of the Government, but I have not the slightest wish to influence any Hon'ble Member from voting as he wishes'

"It will be observed that Sir Steuart Bayley was not so much impressed with the idea of the overwhelming necessity for special representation of commercial interests as something apart from the ordinary and general interest of rate-payers, and I shall show that he had a better appreciation of the situation than has later prevailed His speech is also notable for the tone of appreciation towards the Corporation, and the progressive development that he foreshadowed in holding out the prospect of the Government withdrawing more and more from reserving the powers of nomination

"I would point out also the result of the adoption of the proposal to cut down election—that is to say, to have only one elected Commissioner for each ward—will be that the number of places available for nomination for other communities will be diminished, because to redress the inequality that will be caused by the exclusion of Muhammadans by election, a larger number of them will have to be nominated. If they are to have a sufficient proportion of members on the Corporation, if even the whole number be not allotted to Muhammadans, the opportunity of nominating other interests will be most seriously curtailed, for instance, amongst others, the class of Hindus whom Mr Risley so much favours—I mean those who will not submit themselves for election, those who would more directly represent Government interest, such as the Commissioner of Police and others, those who could be regarded as sanitary authorities, such as Dr Sanders, Dr. Charles, Dr Banks and others, the member for the carters, cow-keepers, washermen and bustee-wallas, whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie so much fancied as a very useful addition to the Corporation, and that very important class, the European rate-payers—will all run the risk of being left insufficiently represented Practically it will come to this—and it is important, since the Government themselves lay such emphasis on the difference between the representation of the trade interest and that of the rate-payers—European interest will be confined to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and I have known this body on one occasion to return one European, who was a journalist, and three Hindus, the Trades Association, the presence of whose members I always welcome, and the Port Commissioners The interests of the trading communities are identical with, and are inseparably involved in those of the European rate-payers But it can be easily seen, as I shall explain later, that the interests of the mercantile firms are not necessarily identical with those of the rate-payers From my own observation I feel bound to say that I cannot regard representation by nomination for Muhammadans as satisfactory as representation by election, where it can be obtained It will be enough if I say that my reason is that there can be no doubt that those who are elected are in closer touch with their constituencies, and represent them far better than those who may be nominated I am sure that my hon'ble colleagues who are Muhammadans will agree with me that the selection by themselves of the men whom they wish to represent them, and the responsibility imposed on the elected Commissioners towards those to whom their election has been due, creates an effect, both on those who vote and on the candidates, that is nothing but for good

"The point that I make in these comments is this The Government of India have said in their letter that the first ground for the new Bill is the failure to secure, under the present conditions, adequate representation by the elective system, and this, as is apparent, with special reference to the Muhamadans, for they have added 'even in the native city' The result of the new proposal—an unexpected result I feel sure—will be to annihilate the chances of Muhammadans for election. We are as much liable to do harm by want of thought as by want of heart. On the other hand, we find that the Government of India have condemned in a manner so clear that we cannot lose the impression of it, that the proportion of 12 on the General Committee is illogical with reference to 75 on the general body. If it is not intended to destroy the elective system, and I take it that it is not, the numbers of the elected Commissioners should not be reduced as is proposed. And to be logical and consistent, the numbers on the General Committee must be increased The Europeans now number 8 elected Commissioners. This number, I think, under the

new proposals, will be reduced to 3. They may, however, hold 4 seats Although the Europeans now number only 8 among the ward or elected Commissioners, my view is that with any organization their number could be raised to 12 or 14. I will speak from my own experience In the year 1885 the Health Society was started for the sanitary reform of Calcutta. It was started by Europeans, under the auspices of Sir Henry Cunningham, but it comprised some native gentlemen also One of their plans was to secure the return of Europeans as elected Commissioners. Amongst others, all of whom were successful in their elections, I was solicited to stand for election, and it was in this way that I came to join the Municipality Before then, I had neither any idea nor inclination of doing so The Health Society is dead, and I fear all such organizations will meet with the same fate in busy Calcutta

"If it is not to crush the elective system, and I do not for a moment believe it is, what is the purpose to be served by reducing the number ? I can think of only two that may be intended I take the first to be to prevent waste of time by speeches. This has been dealt with by my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), and he again has relieved me greatly, and I need only very briefly refer to that point It would be as absurd to suppose all the 75 members of the Corporation speak at the meetings held throughout the year as that the 600 and odd members of the House of Commons all speak in a single debate On an average about 5 speak in one debate The discussion is confined from year's end to years end to only a few of the Commissioners I think to not more than 14 or 16 in number Any one outside this group very rarely speaks I think one could very nearly guess before going to a meeting, the names of those who will speak The Europeans take a fair share in the discussion I should guess generally that my hon'ble friend here, Mr. Oldham, would be one of the speakers He speaks to express his opinion He would not speak, I am sure, if he thought he was only wasting time by so doing And if he speaks, I am sure he is fair-minded enough to concede to others the right to express their opinions It is not the number of persons in an assembly that occupies time. It depends on the individuals who may speak, and I again only am supporting Sir Henry Harrison's view when I say that a reduction even to 40 Commissioners would not make any appreciable difference in the time occupied at the meetings

"The only other purpose I can think of that the reduction in the number of the Corporation is intended to serve is to undermine the Hindu predominance in the Corporation That the Hindus are in a majority numerically, of course, cannot be denied. I am, however, going to advance a contention that will astonish the Council, since it is diametrically opposed to all that has been so confidently relied upon on the point. I say there is no Hindu predominance in the sense that the term is always used. I say that the other communities are not kept in a hopeless minority at the meetings, because the Hindus do not, as a matter of fact, use their numbers to outvote them. If the Council will test the question of predominance with me I hope it will be made clear The whole of the business of the administration is, in the first instance, dealt with in Committee and chiefly in the General Committee. We have it from Sir Henry Harrison that in his time only 5 per cent. of the items were challenged

"I think that it will be an advantage to give Sir Henry Harrison's description of the system of work in his own words. This is what he said in this Council, when the Act of 1888 was passed —

'He believed the system of work which had gradually developed itself in the Municipality was eminently advantageous and reasonable Of course the greatest part of the work must be done by the Executive officers, but that portion which the members of the Corporation were able to look into was chiefly done by Committees Committees had no final power of their own, and were entirely subordinate to the Commissioners-in meeting The result was that the whole work of the Corporation was done by these Committees , but any single member of the Corporation, and the Chairman especially, who often availed himself of the power, could virtually appeal from the decision of a Committee, if he chose, to the great body of the Commissioners Therefore, the Corporation, as a whole, had practically fallen into the position of a Court of Appeal on every great question of interest In 19 out of 20 cases the decisions of Committees on minor questions were passed without discussion on the assumption that the work was done well, it was only the twentieth case that was fought out over again '

"My experience tells me that we have decidedly a smaller percentage now in the General Committee, which is by far the most important Committee of all. the Hindus are in an overwhelming majority The Hon'ble Mr Oldham, the representative of the Chamber, and of the Trades Association—one from each,—my hon'ble friend Prince Bakhtyar Shah with myself, are the only non-Hindus out of the 18 members In actual attendance the Hindus have a still greater advantage If the Hindus voted all on one side, there would be no waste of time, at least on their part—they would come prepared to support each other and would vote together, and there would be the most happy despatch of all the items of business But we know that this is not what happens There are the warmest discussions, and many items are hotly contested, with the Hindus on either side My hon'ble friend Mr Oldham, who is one of the most hard-working and regular attendants of the meetings, has again and again carried his motions with the support of Hindus Take an instance that occurred only the other day My hon'ble friend to my right (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), raised a question of Hindu feeling to give strength to his opposition to a resolution moved by myself But I carried my motion with the support of Hindu votes Again, in nothing more, to judge from Mr Risely's strong strictures, would Hindu class feeling be more observable than in the appointment of the higher officers of the Corporation, all of them most desirable appointments Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Corporation, no Hindu has yet been appointed to be the Municipal Engineer—a Hindu has never yet been appointed, in this country of officiating appointments, even to act for the Engineer—or to be the Secretary, or the Health Officer And it is not as if the matter had not been tested There have been strong efforts made to secure the election of Hindus for each of the appointments I have referred to, but in not a single instance has it been successful I have long thought, and I am glad of the present opportunity of publicly declaring after a long experience of the Municipality, that the idea about, Hindu predominance is a myth I was speaking on this very subject to an hon'ble friend, and his observation is so apt that I will, with his permission, use his expression He replied to my question, with quick Irish wit, that he had observed a predominance of Hindu intelligence, but he had not observed their predominance in any other way I adopt this observation Perhaps the predominance of the nature my hon'ble friend mentioned explains the situation

"I think that the control of the Municipal Administration by the general body of members serves a very useful purpose It keeps the whole body of them in touch with the work that is being done, and gives many most valuable assistants by reason of the active help, as I in practice have personally found, that the system enables every Commissioner, so minded, to give to the more influential in the Corporation. And what is a very important consideration to those familiar with the working of the administration, it gives recruits to fill the places of any that fall out of the ranks of the General Committee and ready to take up their work

"I unhesitatingly say—to use one of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expressions—it is abject nonsense to assert that the system is abused Mr Risley would have you to believe that 'the young Bengal, or new India, or whatever you may call them,' as he phrases it, holds sway and that the older and wiser heads are ruled by them It is not so The contrary is the fact It is the very Commissioners who have received unstinted praise from Sir Alexander Mackenzie, from Mr Risley, and from our present Rulers, who by their experience and standing are the real leaders in the Corporation, and have held their positions for ten and twenty years to my own personal knowledge. The younger men, to my regret sometimes, and to their chagrin, are thrust aside and are barely listened to, unless they have something of real importance to say Let me again draw attention to Sir Henry Harrison's very striking picture of the leaders of the Corporation. If it was true in 1889, that which he found most conspicuous ten years ago has matured and has proportionately become more valuable now He said —

'There were some persons excellently intentioned who have fretted and fumed because the wheels of the chariot of progress have at times tarried, but was not any progress at all in such a trial an almost unparalleled success? Was it not still more gratifying to reflect

that this experimental system had in sober truth developed in many of the most experienced Commissioners that moderation in judgment, that sense of responsibility in action and discussion, that toleration of opposition, that practical sagacity which is at once the test of the experienced administrator and the best guarantee for the confidence bestowed in him? Was it not a legitimate triumph that, now that the necessity of making more sustained efforts for the improvement of the Suburbs of Calcutta was at last fully realised, no better course suggested itself than to make them over to the same body who had reclaimed the town of Calcutta'?

"I will not speak a word of comment to mar the eloquence and the impressive picture of the words that I have quoted But I will warn the Government that the inevitable consequence of the course which they are pursuing will be to throw away the result of what has been proved to be a wise and statesman-like policy, for those whom they most value in the administration will assuredly not remain It is not unfitting that I should apply to the policy now being adopted, in contrast to the moving eloquence of Sir Henry Harrison, my warning in the words of the very homely adage 'It is well to make sure before emptying the bath, that the child is not being thrown out with the suds.'

"I fear that you, Sir, may think me exceedingly unfriendly, owing to the lurid pictures that have been painted of the meetings of the Commissioners, if I were to express a very strong regret, since one learns so much more by seeing than by hearing, that you have never taken part in any of the proceedings of the Municipality And yet, in legislating on this most important Bill, I venture to say that I have the advantage over you, Sir, in being on my part intimately and practically acquainted with my subject If you, Sir, have not been a Member of the Corporation, you have trusty councillors in this Chamber, in the person of my hon'ble friends Mr Baker and Mr Oldham, who have had sufficient experience to enable me to refer to them I can give scores of instances of the practical use of the system that requires confirmation of the proceedings in Committees by the General Meeting I shall refer, however, to only two, and I choose them because of the presence here of my hon'ble friends, the Member in charge of the Bill, and Mr Oldham The Hon'ble Mr Baker will remember the tramway question, how at the instance of the Chairman of the time, an exceedingly improvident arrangement had been sanctioned by the General Committee, and how my hon'ble friend was one of the strongest supporters of the Commissioner who moved that the resolution of the General Committee should not be confirmed The Chairman had not a word to say in support of his own motion when the position was explained, and the amendment was carried with his acquiescence There can be no gainsaying the fact that, by the action of the General Meeting, the Corporation and the rate-payers escaped a most improvident arrangement, which included in its terms the taking over by the Corporation after 21 years user, the property of the Tramway Company at the rate of 140 per cent of the capital stated to be invested, irrespective of depreciation of the property and without any enquiry as to what sum in truth constituted the invested capital And further, Sir, as was later confirmed by the highest legal opinion, the proposals could not have been supported in law And all the while the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association were intervening to support the proposals on behalf of a new Company that was going to work the Tramway Company's business Turning to the Hon'ble Mr Oldham, I would ask him, on his part, to recall how a resolution which had been carried on his own motion in General Committee relating to Contract No II of the Suburban Drainage Scheme There were questions involved which the Acting Engineer, in the absence, on leave, of the Engineer, had referred to in a Note as being of the highest importance, on which the directions of the General Committee should be obtained. These questions had arisen owing to the unbusinesslike proceedings of the Engineer's Department When the matter came up before the General Committee, the Acting Engineer had given up charge and was not in office, and it is not surprising to me that the Note should not have been placed before the General Committee. In General Meeting, the same Commissioner who had obtained a reference back on the tramway question, pointed out that material considerations had not been before the General Committee. The Chairman who had been absent on leave when the question

was before the General Committee, at once agreed with him and said that the matter must go back. My hon'ble friend need not have said anything, because there was no opposition to the motion for a reference back, but he felt it to be incumbent upon himself to explain that he had moved his resolution in Committee under a complete misapprehension. I hear on all sides that 'You must admit'—that 'You cannot deny'—and other such expressions that there is great waste of time in these meetings, because of the constant references back of questions to Committees I deny that there are constant references back and I ask that when 96 and 97 per cent. of the work of Committee is passed without even discussion, is it right to condemn, without knowledge, from preconceived notions, and without stopping to enquire whether there is not reason for references back in say 1 or 2 per cent of the matters that come before the General Meetings?

"We hear much in condemnation of the proceedings of the Commissioners by persons who have never attended a meeting of the Corporation and possibly know nothing of the business of public bodies in this or in any other country Let me invoke the testimony of a most highly competent critic, well versed in public affairs, whose experiences place him immeasurably above those who have been so ready to belittle the Corporation At one of our meetings in 1888, I remember we were honoured with a visit from no less a personage than the Viceroy You, Sir, will see that, after all, I was not so very unfriendly in having wished that you had taken a personal part in the proceedings of the Municipality Lord Dufferin had been some time in India, and knew many of those who took part in the proceedings on that day There was a discussion on the budget—a more dry subject it would be hard to find to sit down and listen to I remember that before His Excellency left the meeting he wrote a note—I saw the writing and I am very sorry that it has not been preserved in the archives of the Corporation—to be read to the Corporation I am glad to say that his words have been preserved to us, for the Chairman, before the close of that day's meeting, read the note out to the meeting and it forms a part of the records of our Corporation I will read from the proceedings of the day—28th of March, 1888 —

'The Chairman said that, before passing on to the fixing of the rates and taxes for the ensuing year, which was the next item of business, he wished to inform the Commissioners that His Excellency the Viceroy had noted the great pleasure he had derived from having had an opportunity to be present at their proceedings To see so many persons of position and intelligence, representing as they do both the European and the Native element, devoting their time and talents to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, was very satisfactory'

"Lord Dufferin gives a refutation to those detractors of the Municipality who speak of its members as being men of no position, who represent none but themselves, mere lawyers and corrupt politicians, and I would draw attention to the ring of the words that follow, because they seem to convey the strong impression that had been created in Lord Dufferin's mind —

'He must also add that he had been much struck by the orderly, practical, and dignified manner in which the business of the meeting had been conducted, his best sympathies and good wishes would always accompany the labours of the Municipal Council and the welfare of those whose affairs they administered'

"The object of the changes in the law are, it is said, to induce the European Mercantile community to join the Corporation I have the fullest sympathy with the desire to obtain them as working members They have the opportunity now, but they do not use it If they speak of waste of time in the General Meetings, let them learn that the work of the administration is done in Committees, where speeches are not made, and where they can hold their own, if they only will give the time that is required, and always will be required, whether the present constitution is destroyed or not. My hon'ble friends Mr Baker and Mr. Oldham have been able to join the General Committee and attend regularly the representatives of the mercantile and trading community could do the same, if only they would be willing to give the time that unavoidably must be required for the transaction of business This again is by no means a new question. Sir Stuart Hogg expressed his opinion during the legislation of 1876 that they could never be got to give their time to the work that they were birds-of-passage and not permanent residents

of the city, and as very busy men, they could not be expected to serve as active members of the Corporation. Sir Henry Harrison, another Chairman, speaking after an experience almost as long as that of Sir Stuart Hogg, bore testimony to the same effect There is no class of persons whom I would welcome more cordially in the Corporation, and to secure whose services I would be more willing to make sacrifices, if only I could think that they would be found to be useful and active members. But I am convinced that it is hopeless to expect it It is a most important consideration that the working members should give continuous service for a series of years We have Hindu Commissioners, whose homes are here, who have continuously for 20 or 25 years been active Commissioners I know no one amongst the leaders of the Corporation who has been for less than 10 years working regularly, and I may say unsparingly They give the utmost assistance to the Chairman, the incumbent of which office is being constantly changed With Europeans, the exigencies of their businesses, the climate, absence from their home country, all will operate to cause very short spells of membership Individuals will think that if they have served one or two years, they have done their turn, and others should undergo the martyrdom that they have had to suffer The result will be that before they have served their apprenticeship to become serviceable members, they will have left and the same process will be repeated with each successive member. Mr Risley falls foul of Sir Stuart Hogg for having suggested that the European community are birds of passage, and expresses amazement at the idea because, forsooth, Europeans are interested in their firms, and their firms continue to carry on business here That is to say, a business man working here to-day, will enter the Corporation because, after he has retired, his firm may or may not be carrying on business here, and he may or may not continue to have an interest in it We must recognise that the work of the Corporation requires leisure, and the high pressure at which businesses must now be conducted, does not admit of leisure being provided for those engaged in them, for service on the Municipality Again, the whole idea of a continuing interest is purely speculative, and the force of the reason asserted has no force with me In the first place the business firms, it is not even suggested, have suffered from any maladministration of the Municipality, and, in the second place, they contribute to the administration only an insignificant amount in their expenses, in the shape of a license tax which is fixed and invariable They have successfully resisted all attempts to levy *octroi* duty Only the other day, when the Building Commission confirmed all that the Corporation have long been saying without being credited, that the whole of their revenue is required for their ordinary administration, that the opening out of the congested parts of the city is of the first importance for its sanitary improvement, and invited the Chamber of Commerce, amongst other bodies, to suggest sources from which money could be obtained for the purpose The Chamber of Commerce declined to make a single suggestion, for the obvious reason that whatever they might suggest one or other of the businesses carried on by their members would be touched. The members of the various firms are concerned only for their personal comfort and convenience while they reside here, and, circumstanced as they are, they undeniably are only birds of-passage.

"Then Mr. Risley tells us that because they serve on the Port Trust, they will with equal readiness, if only the constitution is changed, serve on the Corporation I would point out that the two institutions cannot be placed in the same field for the purposes of comparison The Port Trust deals with the trade of the port. The members of the Board transacting the business of the Trust, are men connected with the trade of the port—imports, exports, shipping, traders, railways, manufacturers, together with whom, the representatives of the Government and the Municipality, give to the Board complete representation of all the interests concerned The work is congenial to business men, and I suppose not one item out of 100 is not intelligible or interesting, and generally business in which one or the other of the firms to which the representatives belong, are in some way affected. Many of the members serve on the Board as part of the management of their own business concerns. Their interest, while on the Port Trust, centres round their own businesses, in which their capital is invested. The business done in the Port Trust meetings affects the business of the Port with which all are in touch

The operations of the Port Trust influence the cost of the business of the Port, and they are concerned to watch their own interests If economy is not practised, and close supervision, their own interests would suffer

"It is true that fees are paid for attendance in the Port Trust. The members are business men, and if money is offered, they pocket it But fees do not make the difference in their acceptance of office. The profits of their own businesses are involved in the operations of the Port Trust, and whether fees were paid or not, there would be competitors for office from among the same class who now send members. It is now proposed to give fees for attendance at Committee meetings in the municipality. Payment has never been made before It was proposed in 1888, and the idea was very decisively rejected I think that it is a needless expenditure, and ought not to be incurred as a new departure in the administration If the payment will make a difference in inducing any person to join, I would regard him as not a desirable member in the Corporation, and I fear that the payment of fees will lead to mischievous results

"There is the greatest difference in the work of the Municipality in contrast with that of the Port Trust It is not of a congenial kind for the class who join the Port Trust, and not one item of business out of 50 will interest them It deals in a large measure with conditions of life which is strange to them The Municipality has to do with the every-day lives of the people of this country, but they are not in touch with them, and least of all with the poorer classes for whom the present elected Commissioners, who are natives of the country, have done so much. They cannot show sympathy with classes of whose wants, requirements, and habits, they are wholly ignorant In the Port Trust they look after not only their own interests, but also of those of the mercantile public in general, with whom they are closely in touch And most important distinction of all, there will not be the same incentive to economise in the administration Since they will not feel extravagant expenditure in the Municipality personally or in their business firms, it will be immaterial to them whether the rates are raised to 25 per cent, and we know that the limit of endurance by the poor is 19½ per cent In the Port Trust they would be careful because the operations of that body affect their own businesses All this will inevitably lead to the Europeans becoming apathetic, and in order to save themselves trouble, gladly leaving the work, so much of which they do not understand, whether by their own inexperience in the administration, or their want of knowledge of the character of the questions that may be under discussion, to be taken up by those whose interest may be to make themselves busy and useful I firmly believe that we shall not have the administration worked under the influence of the European element, for whom such great sacrifices are being made, but its threads will fall into the hands of a few, and perhaps of an interested few. The prospect of fees will make the impecunious eager to serve on the Committees, and particularly the General Committee, which will be, as now, the Finance Committee of the Corporation. And the very fact that they are impecunious will be a help to them, because the tender-hearted, for the sake of making a little provision for one or other of their importunate friends, will support their candidature and vote for their election And it by no means is impossible that influential contractors will make efforts to obtain admission of friends into the General Committee who, if successful in gaining admission, will represent the interest of the contractors in the Committee. My contention is strengthened by the Government of India, because I cannot be taken as vaguely protesting that these things are possible The Government of India puts forward as one of the grounds for legislation that there is corruption among the Commissioners Now when the Government solemnly make a statement of this nature, and base legislation upon it, we must take it that they have good grounds for it"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but that is a matter which I must exclude from discussion to-day"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I, of course, bow to the ruling, and I would only explain that the letter is mentioned in the motion before us and is

under reference to the Select Committee. I merely refer to what I rely upon in my argument"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"I cannot allow that statement in the letter to be referred to."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR continued —"I bow to the ruling I will keep myself within the ruling, and I will not rely on the suggestion as one contained in the letter I avow it independently of the letter We must accept the possibility of such a condition of things I do not say that it is possible only in Calcutta The Manchester Police Scandal, and other scandals in various Town Councils and Municipalities in the United Kingdom show that we cannot expect Municipalities to be immaculate And the smaller the body we have, the more real is the danger that we must provide against. And when we recall the defunct Metropolitan Board of Works of London, we cannot expect that all small bodies will be immaculate One of the serious defects in a small body is that there may be corrupt persons in it, and if that defect exists now, it will exist later on We have our defence now against any suspicion of wrong doing The 75 Commissioners have been referred to as so many masters of the Executive It shows an utter want of acquaintance with the subject for any suggestion of the kind to be made, for no Commissioner can give any order individually But they may truthfully be regarded as the eyes and ears of the rate payers If there is a rumour of a suspicious transaction which may have escaped the vigilance of the Committee, the Commissioners in the General Meeting come down on it like the leucocytes in the Republic of the Body, and with their silent sensible sanitary vote, and cure it

"The Bill, Sir, was explained to us, when it was introduced, as being on the model of the Bombay Act. If we are asked to accept the view that we have, in this Bill, the Bombay constitution transplanted to Calcutta, I shall not express my opinion with sufficient emphasis if I say of the constitution proposed for Calcutta, *Diablement changé en route!* The Bombay Act gives a virile, workable constitution This Bill, if it becomes law, will give a maimed thing, that will be found unworkable and pregnant with hardship and mischief However, Sir, the Government of India have set before themselves the laudable purpose of giving an administration that 'shall secure the adequate representation of the various great interests that have placed and still keep Calcutta in its present position in India and which shall be businesslike, efficient and free from scandal and reproach' If I may say so, our requirements cannot be better described, and the inhabitants of this city are indebted to the Government for a true appreciation of their responsibility in the matter of our municipal administration We must be clear in the first place as to the various great interests that should be represented, and in the next, we should recognise that adequate representation is not the presentation of so many places to make up a certain percentage with relation to the whole body of Commissioners There cannot, I take it, be any difference of opinion that, unless we secure a sufficient number of really representative men, who will fill places in the commercial interests, those places will become so many wasted places, and in consequence the very object for which they have been assigned to them would be defeated There can be no doubt that it will not answer any good purpose unless those returned are truly representative men, who will enter the Corporation to serve the public, and represent the interests which they have been sent there to represent, and for no other purpose. Commercial interests, which are so intimately bound up with my own that I almost depend upon them, have placed Calcutta in its present forward state, and the undeniable admission before us that Calcutta is not only in the front rank of places in India, but also keeps her place, shows that these interests have hitherto not been prejudiced by any maladministration of the town Among the many allegations that have been thrown broadcast against the Corporation, I have found no specific one that it is suggested has, in fact, caused injury to the trading interests of this city I shall meet the allegations against the Commissioners that underlie the words I have quoted from the Government letter, and I am glad of the oppor-

tunity of showing that they cannot stand the test of examination, far less can they then be taken to have been hurtful to the trade of the port

"The Government of India lays stress on the necessity of the administration being businesslike The urgent necessity of this quality no one has insisted upon with greater emphasis than I It has been my constant cry as my Hon'ble friends Mr Baker and Mr Oldham will remember, that we were not businesslike, but it is through no fault of the Commissioners I will give an example of what I refer to'

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said —"I rise to order There is no question at all in relation to the past administration of the present Corporation"

The Hon'ble the President said —"The Council came to a conclusion on that point The question whether the Corporation has or has not done its duty in the past is beyond the pale of the Council"

The Hon'ble Mr Apcar said —"I wish to point out that the Government of India have indicated that the administration is unbusinesslike, and I claimed to be entitled to show to what such charges are due"

The Hon'ble the President —"Proceed"

The Hon'ble Mr Apcar continued —"The Tramway Company had for more than five years complained of a nuisance, of the most offensive character, in a drain at their Kidderpore Depôt No attention was paid to them The matter became so serious that it attracted the attention of the Government, and in December of 1896, Mr Risley, the Secretary of the Local Government in the Municipal Department, wrote to the Chairman of the Corporation to draw the attention of the Commissioners to it, and called upon them to abate the nuisance Even a letter from the Government had not the effect desired In December, 1897, the District Magistrate, on the report of his Sanitary authority, wrote to threaten proceedings in the Criminal Court Then the Municipal Executive woke up The Local Government authority in the person of the Commissioner of the Division the Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Local Engineer of the Municipality met the Chairman at the spot The Engineer to the Corporation proposed that the new pumping machinery required for the drainage scheme under construction should be telegraphed for and obtained from England without calling for tenders The proposal of the subordinate in his department to utilise a portable engine then in the Municipal Stores, and make a short length of brick drain at a small cost, was preferred, and the Engineer was directed to submit estimates without delay The Chairman again and again urgently called for the estimates that were ordered, and up to the time when he went away on leave, in March following, they had not been submitted. The new Chairman, shortly after entering upon office, at the close of a meeting of the General Committee, when only a few members, myself among the number, were left, without due notice, brought up the proposal that had been rejected, without a word of information that the permanent incumbent of his office had already given his decision in the matter, and without an inkling being given of the past history of the question, asked us to give the Engineer a free hand, to enable him to telegraph to England to purchase the pumping engine at the cost of Rs 60,000 This would have involved a large portion of the drainage under construction being taken over prematurely, which, in the existing circumstances which I do not wish to enter into here, would have been a very undesirable proceeding. The Chairman continued to press for the sanction until formal objection was taken on the ground of want of notice, when he withdrew his proposal, undertaking to bring it up again, with due notice, in the following week Although he had represented the matter to be of the most urgent character, and although I personally reminded him of it on more than one occasion, the subject was never again brought up. Now, this is a matter about which the aggrieved persons would naturally speak of as being a gross neglect on the part of the Commissioners When the Secretary to the Local Government wrote officially to draw the attention of the Commissioners

to the nuisance, he naturally would be under the impression that the Commissioners had been made acquainted with his letter and had been neglectful. When the District Magistrate threatened prosecution, he would naturally think that it was the Commissioners who had been stirred into action by reason of his threat The truth is that, from first to last, the Commissioners were kept wholly ignorant of the subject I was led to enquire into the matter by quite a chance circumstance, and then the whole of the facts were elicited It seems an incredible story, but I embodied the facts in a Note which was placed formally before the General Committee, when the Commissioners received intimation of the matter for the first time, and not a single statement of fact could be denied In February last I went down to the spot and found it still a foul nuisance Nothing had, up to that date, been done, although, more than a year before, the Chairman had issued specific orders in the matter. Is it surprising that the Complaints Committee was instituted when we have proceedings such as these occurring? Now it is bad enough that the Engineer should have neglected to carry out the Chairman's orders It is bad enough that immediately the permanent incumbent goes away on leave his *locum tenens* should endeavour to entirely reverse his orders, it is bad enough that a Chairman endeavours to get a sanction for such large expenditure in so irregular a manner, it is bad enough that even the complaint of the Local Government should be unheeded and that the Commissioners should be kept in absolute ignorance of it But worst of all is what we suffer so much from, that the Engineer should disregard the Chairman and dare to act as he did in this matter, and that he should be allowed to do so with impunity We are blamed for interfering with the Executive where is the interference here? We are blamed for hampering the Chairman with Committees and in other ways in what have we been in fault in this question? You may regard this as a solitary instance, I can give you others We know how the public attention has been drawn to the Town Hall, and how much blame has been thrown upon the Commissioners. What are the facts"?

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"The Hon'ble Member is making an attack on the Executive"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"It has been ruled that I can do so I have given one illustration, and I wish to show that it is by no means an isolated instance"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"We have had one illustration, and I think that is sufficient"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I wish it to be understood that I am prepared to give other instances. If it is accepted that the instance I have given is only one instance out of many, I have no desire to take the trouble of quoting others, or to occupy the time of the Council further I am content to leave the point on that footing With the rulings from the Chair in respect of the letter of the Government, I am embarassed as to how I should proceed I have no wish to contravene any order, and if I may ask it, I would enquire whether I may refer to an expression of Sir Henry Harrison that the Commissioners were lacking in driving or motive power, which has been quoted by the Government of India as an opinion which is relied upon by the Local Government to show the necessity of an influx of Europeans"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"Proceed"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I am glad of the opportunities of referring to this point now The quotation is an isolated extract from a speech which, if read in its entirety, would be found not to bear out the view in support of which it is quoted But it will suffice if I answer by showing that, as a matter of fact, Sir Henry Harrison in the very speech that is quoted from, opposed the proposal of making the proportions of the bodies of Commissioners equal, by reducing the number of elected Commissioners, and increasing that of the nominated Commissioners, and the debate on the two amendments being taken together, he also

opposed the proposal to increase the number of elected Commissioners to three fourths, and decrease that of the nominated to one fourth It is obvious, in such circumstances, that a carefully selected sentence might mislead He supported in the same speech the proportion that then was existing, which was the view of the Government, and was carried, that is, to the proportion of two-thirds elected to one third nominated which the Government now wish to change If Sir Henry Harrison desired to have more nominated Commissioners, in other words the opportunity of having more Europeans in the Corporation, he would have supported the amendment for equal proportions which he declined to do The whole mischief in the present proceedings is that they are being conducted by those who are ignorant of the past history of the questions that are raised To me, it is very apparent that Sir Henry Harrison had the question of the road now named after him and called Harrison Road, in his mind He had made the question his own and pressed it with great urgency. His opinion was that owing to the betterment clauses, the whole cost of the project would be covered Some of the leading Hindu Commissioners were of opinion that his estimate was an impossible one The net cost in the result proved to be nearly 28 lakhs Now, when a project is recommended by its promoter as one the cost of which would be *nil*, and the cost is found to amount to comparatively such an enormous sum, it must be admitted that the opposition was not without reason An isolated phrase used in 1888 is raked up as a ground for a change to-day Has there been any enquiry to show whether the idea, even if true in years past, is true now, and even if the meaning of the words is that which is now attempted to be put upon it? If any enquiry were instituted, it would be found that the Commissioners have by no means been lacking in initiative it would be shewn whether we have seen any project from the Chairman since Sir Henry Harrison left us, and to take one instance only, how I have had to struggle for 6 years against the stolid opposition of a Chairman against me before sanction was gained for the construction of a road that eased the overcrowded traffic of Russa Road, gave a convenient approach to Kalighât and filled up 18 or 19 highly insanitary tanks, and I would also mention that with reference to roads which the Building Commission recommended to open out the congested quarters of the town, I carried a motion unanimously, asking the Government to commence action by taking steps to consider the alignments of the roads, the cost of them, and how the money for them should be obtained A letter was written by the Corporation in May last year Up to to-day not even an acknowledgment of the letter has been received from the Government

"Sir, in my opinion, the controversy hinges on the question whether the general body shall hold in their hands, for exercise directly or indirectly, the authority to control the general administration of the Municipality, acting openly, and with full responsibility This is the system of municipal government that prevails in civilized countries, and was extended to Calcutta 36 years ago Three and twenty years ago the elective system was introduced, after an open enquiry at which Counsel were heard, and in view of the mixed communities in Calcutta, among whom it was thought that the Hindus must be in a permanent majority at the polls, a constitution on the principle of election and of representation by nomination was established in the proportions of two-thirds to one-third, and this constitution was re-enacted on the progressive lines, in the Act of 1888, which it is the object of the present Bill to repeal. The proceedings of 1876 and those of 1888 were severally in charge of Sir Stuart Hogg and Sir Henry Harrison, who had respectively been the Chairmen of the Corporation for nine and eight years In the interval before 1888 there had been a suggestion to alter the constitution, but the Government set their face against any such idea Sir Henry Cunningham, who in 1884 led the agitation on sanitary questions that resulted in the Beverly Commission, of which we have heard so much during these proceedings, who had founded the Health Society which I have before mentioned, and had also led the agitation which resulted in the amalgamation of the suburbs with the town area, ventilated the idea of a Municipal Board of Control on the lines of the Port Trust, but on re consideration he abandoned it The reception that he met with at the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson, who was Lieutenant-Governor at the time, was such that he even

publicly withdrew the suggestion and apologised for having made it. It will be useful, in these days when the Beverly Commission is so much put in evidence, to see how well the Corporation were supposed to have come out of the enquiry and the confidence placed in them at the time by the very person to whom so much was due for its appointment I shall quote from a public address delivered by Sir Henry Cunningham on 5th March, 1885 in Calcutta The first portion of the extract relates to the speech of Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, in submitting the report of the Beverly Commission to the Corporation —

'Now I am sure that all of us must feel this to be a most satisfactory announcement Of the 37 reforms suggested by the Commission, 4 can be effected by Government, and we need not fear as to them Of the 18 specific suggestions, 11 are wholly and 4 partially carried out, and only about 3 is there likely to be a difference of opinion Of the 15 recommendations of general policy, 10 are already adopted, and as to the 5, the Commissioners have not decided, but have intimated no reluctance to adopt them As to this small residuum, we shall, I am sure, all of us join in the Chairman's hope that the Commissioners will view the subject as the authors of the report framed it—in a conciliatory spirit'

"We have had this Commission quoted against us in an authoritative fashion, as if the speaker knew all about the subject, when he apparently could not have known anything of its history, and relied upon as showing results as they in the present day, condemnatory to the Corporation, when the one who actually was the complainant, at whose instance the Beverly Commission was appointed, characterises the statement, not of a Commissioner, but of the official Chairman of the Corporation, to use his own words 'a most satisfactory announcement' As a matter of fact, as might have been expected, and as it has been with much detail been pointed out, the Corporation have carried out, and in some instances more than fully carried out, the recommendations of that Commission

"To proceed with reference to the proposal of a Municipal Board of the character of the Port Trust —

'There has been an idea, due in part, I am afraid, to some words of mine, that there was a wish to ignore the enormous benefits conferred on the city by the great measures of sanitary reform carried out of late years by the Corporation, and some people have chosen to attribute the whole of the recent movement in favour of sanitary reform to a latent wish to depreciate popular institutions and Local Self-Government in particular There were some expressions of mine with which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in one of his Resolutions, said that he could not sympathize Now there I am glad to be at one with His Honour, because I do not sympathize with them either, and I heartily wish they were unsaid if they gave any one pain I have never heard of any one so ignorant and so foolish as to undervalue what has already been done As the original prospectus of the Health Society said, it has revolutionized the sanitary condition of many parts of the town For my own part so strongly do I feel this that I do not at all expect that any further improvement in the city can be on so great a scale or have such wide-reaching effects as the improvements of the past They have reduced the mortality of the town by nearly 100 per cent, from 22,000 to 12,000, and the programme of reform which I have described to night contemplates only a further saving of 7,000 lives from town and suburbs together'

"After this, the idea of a control by a small body, until it was resuscitated by this Bill, was treated as dead as is the idea of protection in England It will thus be seen that, not only Sir Richard Temple and Sir Steuart Bayley, who were our Lieutenant-Governors when the Acts of 1876 and 1888 were passed, but also, in 1884, Sir Rivers Thompson had the subject of the constitution brought directly under their consideration, and not any of them would consent to change the present constitution, and Sir Rivers Thompson even sharply declined to entertain the idea The whole way through, as I shall on a future occasion show, every single element in this controversy has a prototype thus we have had an appalling document that has been spoken to in that famous speech, in the shape of a report by Dr. Payne in 1877, which Sir Ashley Eden put aside in a Resolution of a Statesman, and even that famous Entally speech is not new matter

"Let me refer again to the Act of 1888 The European community had for some time before been leading an agitation for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the town of Calcutta for municipal administration, and the Corporation, who were willing to allow their neighbours to participate in the

benefits of their water-supply, for the sake of administrative convenience, supported the idea. The Government through their Executive Officer of the district, who was the Chairman of the body constituting the Suburban Municipality, which worked with closed doors, were intimately associated with its administration. And the Act of 1888, which is a progressive development of the previous law, was passed, as I have already said, to amend the Act of 1876, and also for the purpose of amalgamating the suburban area with the town, that is to say, an area of about 13 square miles, with about a quarter of a million of inhabitants, was added under the Act to the town, comprising about six square miles, with a population of about 400,000 If the Government in truth entertained an unfavourable opinion of the administration of Calcutta, if they thought that the Calcutta Commissioners were not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the town, if they thought they were corrupt, if they thought that Hindu predominance and obstruction did indeed hold sway, if they thought that any other constitution was better calculated to give good results, then why in the name of common sense, and of wise and proper government, did they insist—for there was active opposition in the town for the reason, among others, that the Suburbs were in a backward state, would consume more than its fair share of our funds to be placed in a sanitary condition, and in the Suburbs because it was feared that their rates, amounting then to 7 per cent, would be increased—why I say did they insist upon amalgamation and upon the Calcutta Corporation taking over charge of an enormous inhabited area, with the prospect of 14 more Hindus being added to an already bloated contingent of Hindus, when they could have so easily worked their will upon the Suburbs, and have given them a model Municipality after their own heart, reserving the utmost power in the Executive, and with every appliance for repressing the time-wasting Babu? The fact of the matter was that the Government were anxious to be quit of all responsibility in being connected with the Municipal Administration of the Suburbs, for obloquy and odium are inseparably connected with every Municipal Administration, and they thought that whatever strictures—and I am not one to depreciate the wholesome effect of criticism, whether applied to Bumbledom or to higher authority—that may have been passed upon the Corporation, the Commissioners were showing increasing aptitude for local administration, and had proved themselves capable of undertaking greater responsibilities If this is not true, then I invite the Government to give some explanation how they could have been so neglectful of the interests committed to them as to recklessly hand them over to the charge of a corrupt, incapable, and obstructive body? And as to the Europeans, if they really considered the Corporation to be incompetent and perverse, I would invite them also to give an explanation how they came to agitate—Mr Irving, who represented the Trades Association in this Council, was one of the leaders of the agitation—for the amalgamation of an immense area in order that it may be administered by a Corporation to which they so much objected I must not omit to mention that throughout all the discussions that have taken place, whenever objections have been made, they have been of the same stereotyped character, and there never has been a suggestion thrown out in this Council on behalf of the non-official European community that they desired the proceedings to be conducted in private and not in the full blaze of publicity The native community have consistently and strongly pressed, to their credit be it said, for publicity as being the best safeguard that is available, not merely against arbitrariness, but also against malversation and jobbery

"I have been studying the proceedings of the Bengal Council when the Legislature dealt with the law relating to the Corporation on previous occasions, and I have found every one of the various questions that form the proposals in the present Bill, and all the shortcomings of the Commissioners that have been brought up in connection with it, have been raised again and again They were all discussed when the Act of 1876 was passed, and again when the Act of 1888 was passed. Thus we have had a proposal for an Act on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Acts, for a Municipal Board on the lines of our Port Trust, the objection to the excessive numbers in the

Corporation, and of its unwieldiness for practical work, a proposal to reduce the number not to 50—nothing so venturesome was ever attempted—but to 60, for the proportion of elected members to be reduced to one-half of the whole body, the obstructiveness of the Hindu Commissioners, their predominant voting powers, even the payment of fees, have all been discussed. After debates of the fullest and keenest character, after the most serious deliberation, all these contentions were decided—as it was hoped, finally decided But there is this difference in the present position Before, on the first occasion, it was the Government who met the objections that I have mentioned, and after the fullest consideration, they granted the present constitution to the Corporation. On the second opportunity, they refuted the self-same arguments, they freely accepted what had before been done as a settled policy, which they were able to support by powerful reasons of their own, drawn from the actual experience of the working of the administration, and they deliberately reaffirmed the constitution, but on progressive lines In the present day, every argument that the Government on previous occasions refused to accept, is given as a reason for a change, every principle that was strenuously fought for by the Government themselves, is rejected, and we have to contemplate the Government of the day in Bengal bringing forward a Bill that embodies principles more revolutionary than was ever even suggested by the most uncompromising opponents of the Corporation, since the present constitution was granted to that body

"I am no enthusiast in favour of the present administration, on the contrary I think it greatly needs reform But I join issue on the Bill. And I think, too, if the Government had attended to the requests from the Corporation to legislate and give them powers they have not, the Corporation would have escaped some of the blame that has been sought to attach to that body

"It does not follow that because a certain law has been enacted that it never shall be changed But it does follow that when a constitution for the government of an important institution has been granted, and maintained through a series of years, as the settled policy of the Government, it should not be changed except for reasons of the most conclusive nature, and the Government for their own good name and for the happiness and contentment of a loyal people should be ready to show that the change is not wrought by the caprice of any ruler It does follow that after the Government have been so ready to make use of a body of persons for many years, and after they have repeatedly acknowledged that that body have borne the drudgery of the administration and have rendered great benefits by their labour and service to the chief city of their Empire, after they have deliberately shifted the burden of a heavy charge on to their shoulder from their own, and in so doing marked their confidence in them, as was done on the amalgamation of the suburbs, I say it does follow that those who have done so much, should be treated with full and fair consideration. And I cannot say that this has been done. Those who have felt themselves so painfully aggrieved have again and again appealed in the most earnest—almost pathetic—manner that they may be given a chance of showing that the statements upon which this most important legislation, which so seriously affects their interests, is proceeding, can be displaced, that the statements are one-sided, and they should not be condemned unheard. But the Government of this great dependency of England have continued to treat their own statements in the way Don Quixote treated his helmet, as if they are too tender to be put to the test. The statements have been accepted because of the authoritative manner in which they have been brought forward It is due to the public that opportunity be given of regarding them from more than one point of view. If there are inaccuracies, they should be corrected so that they should not mislead. And above all, it should not be left open to any one from his place in the Legislature, not lightly, but with a due sense of his responsibility, to say, as I do say face to face with the Government of the day, that those statements embody misconceptions of fact that have distorted and prejudiced the whole question *ab initio.* I hasten to say that I appreciate, Sir, that the Bill, in its policy and in the form in which it was introduced, cannot be attributed to any person who is in charge of the measures or is in any degree responsible for the policy of the Government, nor is there any one in the Government to-day who is

answerable for the statements on which the Bill was ostensibly based. Our present rulers have succeeded to a damaging heritage, and the sympathy of all, whether supporters or opponents of the Bill, is due to them in the very difficult position in which they find themselves placed.

"As has been repeatedly stated in Council on behalf of the Government in past years, we have not a *tabula rasa* to work upon, and the safest and best course is to proceed on settled lines, and if I show, as I am confident I shall be able to do, that the statements on which Mr. Risley has relied cannot be acted upon, I am not without hope that in the final result the present support to the principles of the Bill will not be maintained. I am aware that you, Sir, have expressed approval of the Bill. I venture to say, and I cannot be far wrong, that it is because the statements on which it has been based have been relied upon. I acknowledge the advantages—nay even the necessity—of a continuity of policy, but I cannot admit it is imperative at any cost or in all circumstances. Official tradition is a strong factor, but if homage is paid to it in the present matter, or independently of that idea, if the principle of the Bill is in the result accepted, violence will be done to a tradition yet more potent and with more far-reaching in effect. It is a tradition that has grown with the growth, been strengthened with the strength of England, it is the tradition that her own public institutions, and those that have come into being under her fostering care, have been reformed rather than revolutionised, that they have grown rather than remade. And a departure from this tradition would be the more remarkable in this Legislature, where we are ruled by a paternal Government, in whose hands power continues steadfastly, and where no system of party Government finds place. In considering the recommendations of your immediate predecessor, Sir, we cannot lose sight of the fact that they can only be adopted by rejecting the policy of your predecessors before him.

"I do not belong to the same political complexion or class as those who are the most excited about the measure, and are the chief opponents of it. I have no partisan feeling on the subject, and I do not concern myself with any sentimental views about Local Self-Government in connection with the question. But I speak with an experience far greater and more intimate than that of any person who has been officially connected with the Bill before the Council. I have a personal and permanent interest at stake, and I am anxious for that to be done which will be the best for the welfare and prosperity of this city. I cordially acknowledge that you, Sir, and the Government of India are actuated by the best of motives. I ask that the same consideration be shown to me as that which I readily admit to be your due. If I could think that in the burden of responsibility that now lies upon the Government you would indeed better those who blame you, if I only could think that you, in reality, would be guarding those interests which I am assured, in my own mind, it is your sincere desire to protect, you would have my vote. But I say from my innermost conviction, if the Bill in its present form becomes law, in the result the best safeguards that now exist will be destroyed, and the efficiency of the municipal administration will be impaired in a marked degree. And I shall feel the greater regret, because the passing of the Bill, in all its attendant circumstances, will certainly have a bad political effect."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"It is not without some reluctance that I rise to offer a few remarks upon the motion and the amendment now before the Council. When I came here this morning I could not persuade myself to believe that there was really any room for prolonged debate, unless indeed, we deliberately chose to wander away from the question before the Council. The situation, if I apprehend it rightly, is this, under the standing legislative orders we were bound to submit for the approval of the Government of India the Bill as reported upon by the Select Committee; that Government, after a careful, and, it is said impartial consideration of the whole question, has come to the conclusion that certain changes of the greatest importance are essential, in so far as the constitution of the Municipality is concerned. This decision is embodied in a despatch which it will be idle to deny practically conveys a mandate to us, although it is couched in extremely courteous language. If this is the right view of the position in which we find ourselves, a position which

probably none of us anticipated when the Bill was sent up to the Government of India, I confess I find it difficult to discover what practical advantages are to be secured by a criticism of that despatch If my hon'ble friend, who opened the debate to-day with one of those speeches which we all delight to hear, had ventured to assert that the decision of the Government of India is not binding upon us, if he had ventured to suggest that though the independence of this Council is somewhat mythical, we are at liberty to disregard the views of the Government of India, and proceed with the consideration of the Bill, clause by clause, his remarks would have been perfectly intelligible to me. If, on the other hand, my hon'ble friend had taken up a more moderate position and had ventured to suggest that the Council should approach the Government of India and respectfully ask for a re-consideration of their decision, on the ground that the views of the Members who represented the interests of the Corporation had not been rightly appreciated, his remarks would have been perfectly in order In support of such an amendment, it would have been open to me to show that the despatch from the Government of India was remarkable for the fact that the conclusions embodied in it were not deducible from the premises To take a concrete instance, in support of such an amendment, it would have been perfectly legitimate to show that assuming, as indeed it is assumed in the 13th paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, that the allegation is well-founded, that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech rather than to action, assuming further, that in order to check the abuses and anomalies complained of, it is necessary to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, assuming all this, it does not necessarily follow that the proposed reduction should be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone Indeed, if these positions are granted, and I shall assume for my present purpose that they are granted, it would follow that the reduction should not be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone, but should be extended to the body of nominated Commissioners as well, unless, indeed, the Government is further prepared to affirm that the vice of speech without action is monopolised by the elected Commissioners, and the abuses complained of are traceable to them exclusively But these comments, however just and well-founded they may be, are somewhat pointless in relation to the amendment before the Council If these considerations cannot have any practical effect on our action in the present stage of the Bill, I submit with great confidence that the wisest course would be to refrain from such ineffectual criticisms At the same time I frankly confess that the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend seems to me a very reasonable one, and it has my hearty support "

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said —" I do not propose at this late hour to enter into a detailed examination of the proposals of the Government of India, especially those relating to the proposed reduction in the number of elected Commissioners and the introduction of the Bombay system into our municipal constitution which I intended to dwell upon The matter has been sufficiently discussed by the Hon'ble Member who proposed the amendment, but I should like to offer one or two observations. The spirit in which, and the courtesy with which, the Government of India has dealt with this subject has led me to entertain the strongest hope that if a proper representation is made to the Government of India on the subject they will be prepared to re-consider the matter. But the reason why we should accept this amendment is supplied by the letter of the Government of India itself, where it is *said* that the proposal which they now make is new, having never been suggested before. That being so, it cannot be doubted that a proper and sufficient time should be allowed to the public to express their opinions on the matter, and to press their representations upon the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and upon the Select Committee, and it is proper and I should say just that further time should be given to enable the Select Committee to entertain and consider the views that may be expressed by the public on the changes which are proposed to be made in the Bill It is therefore desirable, that the amendment proposed should be adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said :—" Sir, my hon'ble friends who represent the Corporation have twice appealed to me for confirmation of their statements,

and though I am able to give that confirmation, the fact in no way diminishes the strenuousness with which I would oppose this amendment. They have made some general remarks in which my name has been brought in, in corroboration, and I beg, Sir, for permission to reply to them. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar began his speech by pointing out that the diminished representation now proposed to be given must have the effect of obliterating the Muhammadan representatives on the Corporation. But what are the actual facts under the present constitution which he defends and would maintain? In the General Committee of the Corporation which was elected the other day, so far as it is composed of elected Commissioners, there is not one single Muhammadan, and so far as it is composed of nominated Commissioners, only one Muhammadan has been returned, my noble friend the Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, who is not even a resident within the Corporation's area."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I was referring to Muhammadans in relation to the wards."

The Hon'ble Mr. OLDHAM continued:—"I understand my friend's correction, but do not see how it lessens the force of what I say. The whole controversy hitherto has turned upon the constitution of the General Committee which is the embodiment of the elective and representative principle in the whole Corporation, and Muhammadans are excluded from it. Therefore, the present constitution does not allow adequate Muhammadan representation, and Government must be looked to for a new constitution to redress the balance. My hon'ble friend went on to deny that there was anything like a Hindu predominance in the Corporation. He said that this Hindu predominance was an absolute myth. How can he possibly reconcile that statement with the facts? The Hindu predominance is an absolute demonstrable fact, and is the fact which induces me to oppose this motion for postponing the debate. It is true that I do not join, and have never joined, in the indictment against the Corporation. For more than a year I have been a Commissioner myself, and have worked with them, and therefore have been able to understand more clearly than before how, from time to time, such men as Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton and Mr. Lee, and now the present Chairman, Mr. Bright, have stood forth as the champions of the Commissioners. I believe them to be an upright and devoted body of men who have carried out with singular ability the duties entrusted to them, but I deny that they are representatives. Why in the very ward in which I live, and in which, under pressure of the plague, I have become a self-constituted Ward Commissioner, though the European vote is far stronger than the Indian vote, my elected colleagues are two Muhammadan gentlemen, one of whom is not even a resident. Taken by itself the circumstance is one which I personally could not regret, because one of these colleagues—a young gentleman, Maulvi Agha Mahomed Musa by name—was last year the life and soul of the Ward Vigilance Committee in the constant duties which it undertook, and you, Sir, have already acknowledged the usefulness of the work done by these Ward Committees. But though I congratulate myself on having such a colleague, this result was a happy accident, and he was in no sense a product of a representative system. Such a system has been tried as an experiment, and the experiment has completely failed. I do not concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the history he has given of the introduction of Local Self-Government and in the reasons he assigns for excepting Calcutta and the other Presidency towns from the measures announced in 1882. There is no doubt in my mind that, in the year 1876, it was intended to give as full a measure of representative government to Calcutta as was possible, and that in 1882, when Local Self Government for the interior was introduced, the Presidency towns were excluded from the new provisions, only because a measure intended for the mufassal could not be framed on so broad a basis as one for Calcutta. This does not alter the fact that the system of representation tried in Calcutta has failed. In 1888 it was amended in some respects, but still it failed. It was an experiment from the first, and the failure has been so complete that, unlike the speakers on the other side, I think that Government has still in this matter a *tabula rasa* on which to write, and a clear field for the trial of a different plan.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in the beginning of his speech, dwelt upon the broad basis upon which his remonstrance was founded. He referred to the popularity of the broad principles of Local Self-Government, which, I say, does not exist in Calcutta and to the general feeling on the subject among the people, while, so far as I have been able to see, no such general feeling exists in this city. It is now more than a year since this agitation has been started we have had the means of observing it, and the longer it has progressed the more clearly it is seen that it is focussed in and confined to the class whom my hon'ble friend represents—I mean, the Bengalis. Perhaps at this stage I should ask what exactly we mean when we speak of the Bengalis? I daresay a person who thought himself well informed might reply that they are the people living under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that there are 72 millions of them. There is no need, in this Council, to dilate on such a delusion as that But whom do we mean when we speak of the Bengalis? We only mean that intellectual race who are now competing with us in nearly every field, and I think out-stripping us in some. We mean only those whom I would call the Brahman and the lesser Brahman By the lesser Brahman I particularly refer to the Baidya, who occupy in Bengal the place taken by the Kshatriya in Upper India, and who are sprung from the Brahman, the honoured offspring, though not the heirs. Then there is the great class or caste of the Kayastha, with whose claims Mr. Risley was so much impressed that, in that monumental work of his, he assigns them in Bengal a position almost higher than the Brahman's This, however, the Brahman or the Baidya would not concede, and I think that I say nothing derogatory of the Bengali Kayastha when I refer to them too as lesser Brahman. I do not forget that from the habits of life of the Brahman there were associated with them in their households others who thus managed to partake of their influence and their lore, and so we see accounted for some of the nobility of Bengal, among them that distinguished lady, the late Maharani Swarnamayi, or as another instance, that eminent man, a patriot and a Bengali, the late Kristo Das Pal, or in another direction, our distinguished fellow-citizen and man of science, Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar But such exceptions only emphasize the fact, precisely as the Hon'ble Mr Apcar's presence in their ranks does, that the class to which I refer is a single class, the Brahman and the lesser Brahman

"The opposition which this measure has met is wholly a Hindu opposition, and I can now further narrow it down by pointing out that it is wholly a Bengali opposition I deny that they are anything like a numerical majority in this city, or among the rate payers To make an estimate, you must eliminate all Europeans, Australians, and Americans, and foreigners, all the numerous Hindustanis and Uriyas, all Muhammadans, and also all those who do not belong to races or castes from whose hands a Brahman can take water, and then you will have left the Brahman, the lesser Brahman and the nine castes, who are an absolute and comparatively small minority of the Calcutta rate-payers. It is impossible to give the exact figures because the census has not distinguished the Hindu inhabitants by race, and the next census should do so But, as one instance, I would appeal to the figures of the Excise Revenue in Calcutta alone as showing the immense numerical superiority of the races in Calcutta who do not follow the well-known habits of temperance and abstinence observed by the Brahman and the lesser Brahman—that is, the Bengalis, of whom I speak. I have already acknowledged the intellectual superiority of these people, but it is also a fact that the power of expression with which they are gifted is out of all proportion to their numbers Because they express themselves so well and their intellectual powers are so high, we cannot be blinded to the fact that they are monopolising the sole power in the Corporation. That they have used their powers otherwise well I have admitted, and to this I can testify. But their monopoly is complained of by others, and as long as it exists there is no representation in its true sense in this city As regards the complaints against this monopolising, the case briefly is that the city was founded 200 years ago by Englishmen on a site which even now, in common parlance among the people, is said not to be India, for it is a country which the Pandavas never visited. The town was founded for commercial purposes and

as a commercial colony, and in this colony the Indian colonists were allowed to join. They came first for security, and then for the sake of partnership, and later on for their own comfort and for the pleasures and advantages of civilization, and it is these last comers who are now found fighting for political power with the successors of the English settlers, and a small body of them is actually and exclusively predominant in the civic Government. I cannot say that they have usurped this power. They have attained it by fair means and their own abilities, and because it was left to them. But it has become a monopoly and is complained of, and as it is not representation, it has to be taken from them for it has turned out to be something quite different from what was intended. The sole difficulty I have found, so far as my own attitude in the case was concerned is, that we are now endeavouring to take away, after 21 years, a power of which they have been faithful trustees and which they have exercised so well.

"I have accorded my tribute to the Commissioners, though it must be remembered that in doing so I speak as one of them, who cannot appraise them so justly as an outsider. Nor do I by any means admit that they are perfect on all points or that their efficiency cannot be improved, or that it is not necessary to improve that efficiency. They themselves do not represent business or commercial classes, but all belong to a particular class—the Bengali literate class—the lawyers, the journalists, the professors. I do not suppose, Sir, that any one can imagine that when I enumerate these classes I do so with any tinge even of disparagement—the lawyers, the professors, the journalists—the classes who have always stood in the fore front where liberty and culture prevailed. The point in the present connection is that they are not the business men in a commercial city, they are untrained in the work they have to do, and they have no administrative experience. Last year, for nine months, I had the honour to hold the position of Chairman of the Port Commissioners, a body to whom both the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have alluded, and though there is no constant parallel between their work and that which comes before the General Committee of the Corporation, there are many subjects which should be dealt with in the same way. I used sometimes to come from a meeting of the Port Commissioners to a meeting of the General Committee, and I am free to admit that I found myself more at home in the Committees of the Corporation than among the Port Commissioners. The reason was that the former's method was the method to which I was used, that is, the lawyer's method, to get to the bottom of a case by laborious inquiry and painful analysis and purely intellectual effort. In the Port Commissioners I found myself associated with 14 men who were a great deal better than myself as regards the business which had to be done, because they thoroughly understood it beforehand and knew how it was to be carried out. Their Chairman fulfilled an entirely different function and, but that it seems to reflect on the Corporation I would say that, while among the Port Commissioners the Chairman talked and the Commissioners acted, in the Corporation it was the Commissioners who talked and the Chairman who had to take action, and then to answer to the Commissioners. The two bodies of course are differently constituted. But it is true that in the Corporation, while the Chairman is too often left to himself and without support, the Commissioners, on the other hand, fail to realize the tremendous strain they put upon him and on all their Executive by the other demands they make upon their time in meetings. In many matters, as, for instance, in the great drainage works now in progress, the General Committee of the Corporation might well take lessons from the Port Commissioners, and under the provisions of the Bill they will be able to have the benefit of that administrative experience and business knowledge which is the common quality among the Port Commissioners, but in the General Committee practically does not exist. In fact, the only business man among them is my friend Babu Nalin Behari Sircar whom I notice opposite as an attentive listener, of whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie in this place said the Corporation could not dispense with his services.

"I see I have made a note about the parallel which my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) drew from a comparison with certain towns in

England where the population is on much the same scale as that of Calcutta I submit that there is no such parallel because the populations of those towns are homogeneous, and I have described how very different it is in Calcutta where, in consequence, the balance has constantly to be adjusted Then there is that argument which has so constantly been brought forward, and which Sir Stuart Hogg seems to have originated I mean the birds-of-passage argument. I remember Sir Stuart Hogg's regimé well Benevolent it was no doubt, but it was despotic and autocratic to a degree which it is hard to realize in times like these When I think of him as using this astounding argument, I can only look on him as giving up, with both hands, in the very plenitude and wantonness of power, everything that might be urged on his side. Do those who use this argument as applied to Calcutta ever reflect on the circumstances and Municipal Government of the city of London? I mean of the area lying within the old gates and walls, the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and I suppose the richest and most famous Corporation in the world? Will they urge that the business men who manage it, because they are only too anxious to leave it, and will not even pass their nights within it, but, when they have finally done with it, betake themselves to the country, and often to distant lands, are unfit to manage it and are not interested in its Municipal Government? Why should it be supposed that Englishmen who look forward to retiring from business should be less concerned in the welfare of Calcutta and in the efficiency of its Government? Is it even *primâ facie* probable that the English, after founding and developing a city in the East, which has come to be one of the great cities of the world, would be as careless about its future as about its present? And this is what the argument really implies "

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said —"Your Honour, I beg to propose as an amendment that instead of two weeks four weeks' time be allowed, so that the public might have sufficient time to consider the Bill and submit their views upon it "

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said —"I rise to order The Hon'ble Member is precluded from moving this amendment Under the Rules no amendment can be moved without previous notice given "

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said —"I must point out that under Rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business in the Council the Hon'ble Member is out of order, and I regret I cannot allow him to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, continued —"I bow down to Your Honour's decision and I shall not take up the time of the Council with any lengthy observations, but I desire to offer a few remarks on the proposals now before the Government

"We are grateful to the Government of India for the very kind and sympathetic way in which they have perused various criticisms on the Bill and for the kind assurance they have given that there would be no contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded The Government is disposed to grant us a concession in the constitution of the General Committee on the model of a Standing Committee of Bombay, but, Sir, we could not welcome this concession as the number of elected Commissioners in the Corporation is reduced to half, and the Corporation itself is not allowed a free hand in the election of two-thirds of the members of its General Committee, like that of Bombay I think the Government is inclined to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, on the belief that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticisms rather than to action. As I have no personal experience into the working of the Calcutta Municipality, I must refrain from making any observation on the point, but the Resolutions on the Administration Reports of the Calcutta Corporation of previous years recorded by Your Honour's predecessors in office, extracts of which I shall read with Your Honour's permission, will show that there has been marked and gradual improvement in the administration of the Calcutta Corporation and that its Commissioners all along have done excellent work.

"I quote extracts from the Resolutions on the Annual Administration Reports for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94 —

'The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results, showing how largely the Commissioners devote their time and trouble without remuneration to municipal duties, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the growth of public spirit in the Metropolis' And again . 'Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that the administration of the Calcutta Municipality during the past year was marked by very satisfactory progress, great attention to work on the part of the Commissioners and improvement in all directions'

&c, &c, &c, &c

'(2) Notwithstanding defects of form which have been pointed out, the report discloses much excellent work done by the Commissioners and real progress made in several important branches of municipal administration'

&c, &c, &c., &c.

'In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate the Commissioners on the improvements in the administration which have been carried out during the year and on the progress which has been made in works beneficial to the health and prosperity of the city.'

&c, &c, &c, &c.

'The Commissioners themselves have, as a whole, displayed a care and attention to their duties, which is very meritorious and has in some cases risen to the level of devotion'

&c, &c., &c., &c.

'The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for the interest which they have displayed throughout the year in the administration of the Corporation and the time and trouble which they have bestowed on the large questions as well as matters of detail brought under their consideration'

'The present number of Commissioners was fixed after a mature and deliberate consideration, and I do not think that there has been any special necessity to make such a radical change now in that respect. If the Government of India have come to the final determination to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, I beg to submit that the reduction should not fall on the shoulders of the elected Commissioners only, as in such a case it will strike at the very root of Local Self-Government, the fundamental principles of which will be violated. If, following the Bombay system, the Government is inclined to reduce the number of elected Commissioners, I beg respectfully to point out that the system proposed to be introduced here materially differs from that adopted in Bombay. The Bombay Corporation elects its own President and the Standing Committee its own Chairman, but here the official Chairman acts as President of both the Corporation and General Committee. And again in Bombay, though only half the number of Commissioners is elected at ward elections, out of other half 16 are elected by Justices, 2 by Fellows, and only 2 by the Chamber of Commerce But here there is no election by Justices or Fellows, and no seat is allowed even to native merchants or house and landowners, whereas 10 seats are allowed to European mercantile communities. So, Sir, if the Bombay system is at all to be given a trial here, I beg to submit that it be adopted in its entirety, and that out of 25 seats reserved for nominated and appointed Commissioners, other representative bodies of Calcutta, such as the British Indian Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the National Muhammadan Association, and the like, should also be allowed to be represented in the Corporation, and the Corporation should be left unfettered in the election of two thirds of the members of the General Committee. As the Government appoints 4 members of the General Committee, I humbly think that the Government appointees in the Corporation should have no voice in the election of the rest of the members of the General Committee In conclusion, I leave the matter in Your Honour's hands with the full confidence that under your benign and sympathetic rule our appeal will not go in vain."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"The discussion to-day practically divides itself into two parts, which have but a slender connexion with one another.

In the first place, we have the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the effect of which is to extend the time in which the Select Committee is to report from two weeks to six weeks, and to invite further expressions of opinion from the Corporation and other public bodies. In the second place we have the lengthy, elaborate, and I may say, discussive criticisms which have been delivered to-day—not only upon the proposals of the Government of India, but upon a great variety of other matters, which, in my judgment, are not strictly speaking before the Council. I shall deal with these two matters separately, and, as the amendment of my hon'ble friend is a comparatively small matter, I shall take it up first and very briefly, because what my hon'ble friend said upon it has already been met by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie I am entirely opposed to the proposal to postpone the consideration of the Bill by the Council for six weeks, because, as the Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie has said, if this is done, it will be absolutely impossible for the Council to dispose of this Bill during the present session To-day is the 7th August If we give six weeks to the Select Committee to submit its report, that will carry us on to the 18th of September, and then, when the report is submitted, it will be necessary to re-publish the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and that will involve another fortnight's delay. That will bring us to the beginning of October, shortly before the Puja holidays, when no business can be done, and it will be necessary for the Council to adjourn, and we shall not be able even to begin the discussion of the Bill itself before the cold weather session. There are the strongest grounds for deprecating any such delay. The Bill has been before the public and the Council for a long time, and the subject has been discussed for, I think, two and a half years. It is now eighteen months since the Bill was formally introduced. During that time the Bill has received an enormous amount of most minute and most careful criticism and examination not only by the Corporation and the various public bodies to whom it was referred, but also at the hands of the Select Committee. And it is unhappily true that some of the proposals in the Bill have given rise, among a certain class, to a good deal of bitterness and recrimination. The constitutional sections of the Bill are regarded in some quarters with dislike and even with dismay. I think therefore that any further delay is greatly to be deprecated During the last two years, the Municipal Commissioners, the Municipal Executive, and the Municipal establishments have been in a state of agitated suspense and uncertainty—a state of things which cannot but do harm and cannot conduce to harmonious or efficient work. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to bring this unfortunate controversy to a termination with the least possible delay, and I trust the Council will not endorse any device for protracting this matter further.

"The hon'ble the mover of the amendment has referred to the 8th paragraph of the letter of the Government of India, and said that in that paragraph the Government of India indicated certain features of the Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles laid down, and he suggested that it would therefore be necessary for the Select Committee to go through this Bill over again. Now, that is not the case at all In the very next paragraph of the letter the Government of India indicate what are the features to which they take exception, and in a subsequent part of the letter they indicate the remedies which in their opinion should be applied, and it is to those features only that the Select Committee will have to refer, and they will not have to go through the whole Bill again. It has been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment that the Corporation ought to have an opportunity of expressing their views. That is not an argument to which I can attach much weight. The Corporation is very strongly represented in this Council by six, if not seven, members, who are also Members of this Council. What the Hon'ble Member probably referred to was the elective section of the Corporation, but even that is most fully, and if I may venture to say so, most efficiently represented by the hon'ble mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, who are both elected Members of the Corporation We have heard to-day the exhaustive and vigorous attack on the proposals of the Government of India with which the two Hon'ble Members have favoured us, and

which will leave the Corporation little or nothing to say. I do not think that if an opinion was called for from the Corporation, they would be able to add one single observation or one single argument which has not already been adduced, or to bring forward one single new fact or illustration in support of those arguments The proposals of the Government of India are no doubt very important, but as has been pointed out, they are comparatively simple, and it is possible to state the substance of them in a very few words. The amendments which will be necessary to give effect to those proposals are comparatively few and comparatively simple They are already in print, and if the Select Committee will give their attention to the matter, I feel sure there will be no difficulty in completing the amendment of the Bill in the manner which is desired by the Government of India within the period which has been named in my motion That is all I have to say in regard to the amendment now before the Council.

"I now turn to the much more important proposals of the Government of India which have received the acceptance of the Bengal Government This question is a very much more important one than the Hon'ble Member's amendment I will divide the proposals of the Government of India into two parts—first, that portion of the proposals which relates to the constitution of the Corporation itself, and then I will deal with what has been said with regard to the constitution of the General Committee Primarily, the proposal put forward by the Government of India is that the number of the elected Commissioners shall be reduced from 50 to 25, and that the number of the whole body be reduced from 75 to 50 The reasons given by the Government of India for these proposals are two In the first place they point out that in the past the Commissioners have been too much addicted to talk—to speech and criticism—rather than to action, or to allowing action to be taken, and the Government of India consider that the reduction in their number will tend to prevent this tendency in the future. Secondly, they consider that by this reduction there will be established in Calcutta a strict equality and balance of interests between the European and native elements in the Corporation, or, as I should prefer to put it, between the elected Commissioners on the one hand and the representatives of the Government and of foreign trade on the other

"With regard to the allegation that too much time is taken up in making speeches, I do not desire to say very much Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr Apcar have challenged it, and the former has referred to the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Harrison in 1888. Personally, I have never attached much weight to the proposal to reduce the number of Commissioners, *per se* and I am very much inclined to agree with Sir Henry Harrison that the time taken up in speaking does not depend so much upon the number of the Commissioners, but upon the number of those who desire to speak I rather doubt whether, if the total number of Commissioners is reduced by one-third, there will be a proportionate reduction in the time occupied in speaking But there is good deal to be said on the other side In the first place, the proposal for a reduction in the number of Commissioners does not stand by itself It is intimately connected with and forms an integral part of the very important reform proposed for the re adjustment of the balance of interests between the two wings of the Corporation Then again, Sir Henry Harrison was no doubt a very strong and efficient Chairman, and his opinion on all municipal matters carries high authority, but there have been strong and efficient Chairmen since his time, *vixera fortes post Agamemnona*, if I may vary a well-worn quotation, and some of these strong and efficient Chairmen have held a very decided opinion that the present number of Commissioners is too great for efficient administration And, lastly, there is the undoubted fact, which cannot be denied, that 50 Commissioners are not likely to take up so much time in speaking as 75 Commissioners, so that there will be some reduction in the time taken up in talk, although it may not be in proportion to the actual numerical reduction

"But the second reason adduced by the Government of India for the reduction of the number of Commissioners is of much greater weight, and to my mind it goes to the root of the whole matter, and it will be necessary for me to occupy the attention of the Council for some little time in dealing with it Some of the Hon'ble Members have told us to-day that representation is the

true and only basis of taxation, and they have said in one way or another that no system of Government which does not place the municipal administration of Calcutta in the hands of the elected representatives of the rate-payers is in accordance with the true principles of Local Self-Government. I understand that this is a correct description of the proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar pointedly drew attention to the fact that a very small proportion of the municipal rates is paid by the mercantile community in Calcutta The hon'ble mover of the amendment also stated that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, although he was good enough to admit that they were not actually elected by the whole of the rate-payers. I fully expected that some figures would have been laid before the Council by the Hon'ble Members who opposed my motion, to show to what extent the elected representatives on the Corporation do actually represent the people of Calcutta, but they have not done so I will now supply that omission. I will refer to the figures of registered electors and the figures of registered rate-payers. The number of registered voters in Calcutta is 13,890, i.e., about 2 per cent of the total population. The number of rate-payers is 60,518, that is the number of persons who pay the consolidated rate There are also a certain number of persons who pay other municipal taxes, such as the tax on horses and carriage-tax, the tax on carts, the license tax on trades and professions, and other small items It may be taken that the total number of rate-payers of all kinds is between 62,000 and 63,000 Now I will ask the Council to consider the true significance of these figures—13,890 against 63,000"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"Those who do not pay Rs. 24 a year should be excluded."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER continued —"What has been said is that the elected Ward Commissioners are the representatives of the rate-payers But the figures show the fact that they are not elected by so much as one fourth of the total number of the rate payers The total number of the persons entitled to exercise the franchise in Calcutta is less than one-fourth of the rate-payers, less than 2 per cent. of the whole population, and less than 3½ per cent. of the whole male population of the town This is a state of things which has not even an approximate parallel in any town in England of which I am aware The hon'ble mover of the amendment has referred to some figures showing the number of members of different Corporations in England They are, I believe, quite accurate, and I think the Hon'ble Member is entitled to all the advantage he can derive from them. But I should like him to look into the figures and numbers in the cases he has cited—towns like Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, Hull and Manchester—to look at the total number, and to compare the proportion of voters, and of registered electors, with the total population of the town He will then find that in Glasgow there is one registered voter for every seven of the population, in Birmingham, one in five, in Leeds, one in four, while in Calcutta, the number is one in fifty of the population In English towns women have votes, in Calcutta that is not the case. Therefore it is necessary to take only the male population of Calcutta, which, according to the last census, was 415,000 This means that the number of the registered electors is only 3½ per cent of the whole number of males Now I think it is obvious upon the face of these figures, that no sort of conclusion can be drawn from them to show that the elected representatives of the rate-payers in Calcutta have any claim to be considered as standing on the same footing as the corresponding representatives in England The figures referred to by the Hon'ble Member are not such as I think the Council should accept as having any bearing upon the matter of representation. Some people in this country talk of the elective system as if it was a means to an end The hon'ble the mover of the amendment said that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, that the supreme power of control should be vested in the representatives of the rate-payers, and that any reduction in their number will lay the axe to the root of the principles of Local Self-Government

"It is, I assert, nothing of the kind, the elective principle is only a means to an end A far safer guide, the only safe guide, for our present purpose, is to have regard to the principle of representation, the representation of interests. It is because the system of election in Calcutta has wholly failed in practice to yield truly representative results that it has been found defective and now stands in need of reform That system has hitherto placed the whole Executive power in the hands of a single class I mean the middle class Bengali Hindus The Hon'ble Mr Apcar in his speech denied that there was any Hindu predominance But I maintain that the fact is notorious and cannot be denied Out of the 50 elected members of the present Corporation, 37 are Bengalis, and it is my experience and the experience of every one who has sat on the Municipal Board and more especially on the General Committee, that the Hindu representatives on the Corporation can, if they wish it, sweep everything before them [The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"My point is that they do not sweep away everything in their own way"] I do not wish, for one instant, to say a single word of disparagement of this class, or in depreciation of their merits and many good qualities There are many of these whom I am proud to regard as my personal friends, and I hope that there are some who look upon me in the same light But is it in accord with any legitimate scheme of Local Self-Government, that the whole administration of municipal affairs in a town, such as Calcutta, should be placed in the hands of a single class, and that class one which, as Mr Risley has pointed out, has no special aptitude for trade and who look upon the foreign commerce and trade of Calcutta as no particular concern of theirs?

"We have been told that the Europeans, including Eurasians, form a small numerical minority of the whole population, and we have been told that the amount of taxes paid by the commercial community is comparatively insignificant The proportion they pay is commonly said to be 30 per cent [The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"Personally they may pay largely, but as business firms they do not pay much"] It is argued from these facts that it is unreasonable and unjust that the Government and the commercial community should receive an equal degree of representation with the native and non-commercial classes [The Hon'ble Mr Apcar spoke as if the Corporation had created Calcutta. I deny that statement I altogether reject the proposition that you can come to any conclusion on the question of representation of interests upon the basis of an estimate of mere number or of municipal rates There are two great causes which have made Calcutta what it is, which have raised it from its position as a small obscure thinly populated village, to its present position as a great, rich, flourishing and populous city The first is the fact that for many years it has been the seat of the Government, both of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and the capital of the greatest Empire in this Continent, and, secondly, the fact of the existence in it of an enormous foreign trade It is no exaggeration to say that these two causes acting together, and more especially the second of them, have actually created and called into existence nine-tenths of the whole value of property in Calcutta The Hon'ble Mr Oldham has referred to figures relating to the Excise Revenue of Calcutta I will refer to the figures of the Income-Tax If the Council refers to the Income Tax returns, they will find that in a single year the towns of Calcutta and Howrah taken together pay Income Tax, approximately, in amount equal to the amount paid by the whole of the rest of Bengal taken together And to what is that due? If we subtract from the Income-Tax paid by Calcutta the amount paid by the great body of Government servants, if we subtract the whole amount paid by the jute and other mills and by European and native firms engaged in the foreign trade of the port, and if, lastly, we subtract the amount paid by the great mass of other people who are attracted to Calcutta to minister to the wants of those classes, how much will remain? It will not be more than the merest fraction of what is paid at present The Hon'ble Mr Oldham has also referred to the great foreign population of Calcutta I do not think it is generally known how large a proportion of the population of Calcutta is composed of foreigners—foreigners not merely to the city, but to the province of Bengal The other day, I had occasion to look at the last Census Report of Calcutta, and on glancing at the table dealing with language, I found

some very striking figures. The total population is put down at 650,000 persons, and of these only 360,000 claimed Bengali as their mother tongue, the remainder, 290,000 claimed as their mother tongue some language or languages, none of which are indigenous within 250 miles of Calcutta Even this is not all, for it is notorious that a great number of those who serve as clerks, who work in such numbers in Government and business offices in Calcutta, are not natives of this city, but have come here to earn their livelihood. Can we imagine what would be the fate of Calcutta if, by any cataclysm of nature or any political misfortune, it should cease to be the seat of Government and be deprived of its foreign trade? Can any limit be placed on the degree of ruin in which all classes would be involved? Nine-tenths of the value of landed property would be swept away, and in a brief space of time the town would dwindle away to the level of Port Canning or Diamond Harbour As Mr Risley admirably expressed it when introducing the Bill into Council, landlords would lose their tenants, lawyers would lose their clients, shops would lose their customers, schools would lose their pupils, and Calcutta would sink to the position of a city of the dead, a decayed and deserted capital, like Bruges, or Ravenna, or the once famous Cinque Ports.

"To measure the relative importance and value of the interests represented by Government and foreign commerce by the amount of municipal rates which is paid by traders, is as much as if we should seek to measure the value of national education by the salaries paid to the teachers, or the value to the country of a great railway by the dividends paid to the shareholders These two interests—the interests represented by the Government and by foreign commerce—are of greater importance and value to the well-being of Calcutta, than all other interests taken together, and so far from its being unjust to give them an equal measure of representation on the Municipal Board, I maintain it would have been perfectly legitimate and equitable to give them a still higher proportion of representation

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has referred to the fact that in 1876 Sir Richard Temple would have been prepared to accept a proposal to fix the proportion of elected Commissioners at three-fourths of the whole number upon certain conditions, that is, that different nationalities should be represented. I think Sir Richard Temple was referring to the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr Brookes on behalf of the non official Europeans. The Hon'ble Member also mentioned the motion brought forward by Mr. Irving in 1888, to reduce the proportion of elected Commissioners from two-thirds to one half I am glad that these two proposals have been referred to, because they illustrate, in a very significant way, the attitude of the non-official Europeans in this matter, and the growth and development of opinion amongst them. Mr Brookes brought forward his motion in 1876, at a time when the principle of election had been entirely untried in Calcutta, and no one knew how the principle would work in practice. The whole thing was an experiment The opinion which Mr Brookes expressed was based entirely upon *a priori* principles. It was not derived from experience But twelve years' experience was quite sufficient to teach the non-official Europeans their lesson During these twelve years they saw how the elective system had worked, and they took the earliest opportunity in their power of proposing that some more reasonable proportion of elected members should be allotted to them I think the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Irving in 1888 was entitled to greater weight than that of the Hon'ble Mr Brookes in 1876, for the reason that the one was based upon experience, while the other rested only on theory.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has made what I can only regard as an attack upon certain proceedings of the Executive It does not appear to me that that is a matter altogether germane to the motion before the Council, and I regret the more that it was made because I have no personal knowledge of the facts and am not in a position to make any remarks upon it. But I am given to understand that there is a complete answer to all that the Hon'ble Mr Apcar has said, and that although the facts stated by him are substantially accurate, nevertheless the inferences he sought to draw from them are entirely incorrect

"A good deal has been said, in the course of to day's proceedings, about the Bombay system and of its advantages and disadvantages, and the Hon'ble Member, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, was at some pains to declare that he was opposed to that system, and, so also was the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar I understood the former to suggest that the Government of India were under a misapprehension in quoting a certain passage in the note of dissent signed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Babu Norendro Nath Sen as indicating that those Hon'ble Members were in favour of that system. Since this correspondence was published I have noticed that the passage in question in the note of dissent has been adversely criticised, in some of the Anglo-Indian papers, as calculated to mislead, and it is possible that these criticisms were in the mind of the Hon'ble Member when he made the disclaimer I allude to Now it is not within my province to intervene between the Hon'ble Member and his critics, and I do not doubt that he is quite able to take care of himself But in fairness to the Hon'ble Member I ought to state clearly that neither he nor Babu Norendro Nath Sen at any time gave the Select Committee to understand that they were in any way advocates of the Bombay system On the contrary, on one occasion when this matter came incidentally before the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Members expressly stated that they did not want the Bombay system There has certainly never been any misapprehension in my mind as to the attitude of these two gentlemen in this matter, and I think the other Members of the Select Committee, if referred to, will bear me out

"On the other hand, I do not think that the Government of India can fairly be charged with any misapprehension An attentive study of their letter of the 17th June will show that the Government arrived at their preference for the Bombay system as a model for Calcutta, by an entirely independent examination, and in paragraph 15 of that letter they plainly state that their preference had been actually expressed at a very early stage in the history of the Bill. The proposals of the Government of India have been arrived at without any reference to the note of dissent, and it is obvious to any one who will read the note of dissent that the two things are by far from identical. The Government of India have never proposed to introduce the whole of the Bombay system into Calcutta, neither has any one else that I know of. What has been proposed is to select certain features of the Bombay system which have been found by experience to work well, and which appear to be suited to the arrangements of Calcutta, and then to engraft those features upon the Calcutta constitution Each of the parts so proposed for importation rests upon its own merits, and in no case has any suggestion been put forward merely because it forms part of the Bombay system.

"Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur complain that the arrangements proposed by the Government of India, in respect of the constitution of the Corporation, do not follow in substance the Bombay model Even if it were true they do not follow the Bombay model I am not particularly concerned to defend it, because, as I have said before, there has never been any intention to follow that model slavishly, but when these gentlemen tell us that the basis of the Bombay system is not one-half elected and one-half nominated members, I must challenge that allegation [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I said that if a close analysis is made between the system in force in Bombay and the system now proposed, it will be found that they are not identical."] I do maintain this, that the basis of the Bombay constitution is undoubtedly one-half elected and one-half nominated Commissioners. Who are the Justices in Bombay? How do they get their appointments? These Justices in Bombay do not correspond to the Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta, they do not try cases like Honorary Magistrates do here. What their functions are I do not know, except that they have the power of returning a certain number of members to the Bombay Corporation But one essential feature regarding them is this—that the whole of the Justices are nominated by the Government, and they hold their office purely and simply as nominees of the Government, and therefore, in effect, there is no practical difference between the Justices nominating certain members of the Bombay Corporation and the fifteen Commissioners

who are to be nominated by the Government here. If the Hon'ble Member contends that the Councillors elected by the nominated Justices owe their seats to election, why does he object, as he has done, to the precisely similar arrangement which is proposed for the General Committee? It has been said that four of the members to be elected to the General Committee by the nominated Commissioners will be nominees of the Government, how then can he say that the 16 members to be elected by the Justices in Bombay are not nominees of the Government?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said something to the effect that the reduction in the number of ward Commissioners from two to one in each ward will have the effect of entirely disfranchising the Muhammadan community That statement has to a considerable extent been answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham The Muhammadan community possesses nine per cent of the voting power, possibly a considerable number of them will be knocked out, but I am not prepared to admit that the whole of them would be knocked out. If it were so, the remedy would be in the hands of the Government, who would appoint a considerable number of Muhammadans. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that would diminish the power of the Government to nominate representatives of other communities, but what he inferred from this is not correct, because as the total number of Commissioners is reduced, the relative value of nomination will be increased, and the powers of the Government will in no way be interfered with

"This is all, I think, I need say in reference to the first part of the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the constitution of the Corporation.

"I now turn to what has been said in regard to the constitution of the General Committee The object of the proposal with reference to the constitution of the General Committee, the main object, is to get rid of the want of similarity, which existed in the original Bill, between the constitution of the General Committee and the constitution of the Corporation, and surely this object is sufficiently reasonable in itself not to call for any elaborate defence? There can be no doubt that the absence of similarity in the constitution of these two co ordinate authorities is a possible source of friction and of danger, and to a certain extent it was a defect in the original Bill And no one pressed this argument in the Select Committee with greater force and persistence than the Hon'ble Members who represented the Corporation It was probably unavoidable, so long as the elected Commissioners out-numbered the nominated Commissioners by two to one But now that these two wings are to be made of equal strength, the reason for it disappears

"From some remarks, which have been made to day, it seems to be supposed that in the General Committee there will not be a true balance of interests between the two parties, the elected section and the nominated section Some gentlemen seem to think that the Government will invariably select its four members from among the nominated Commissioners only I know of no authority for such a suggestion The Government intends to preserve an absolutely free hand in the selection of its four members on the General Committee, and will always endeavour to select those Commissioners who, in its opinion, are most likely to do honest and efficient work, without regard to the particular wing or section of the Corporation to which they belong

"Then, again, it has been urged that it is wrong in principle for the Government or any outside authority to make any direct appointments to the General Committee, and that once the Corporation is constituted by election and nomination, there should be no further interference, and that the Commissioners should be left to elect to the General Committee any persons whom they think fit in any manner authorised by law As a matter of theory I am not prepared to accept this view without much stronger reasons than have been adduced. And as a matter of precedent, we know that this is the very system which has worked and worked well in Bombay But apart from either theory or precedent, there is a good practical reason why the Government should be directly represented on the General Committee. Under the law of 1888 the General Committee is a mere Committee of the Corporation, it has no powers of

its own, and all its resolutions are subject to the confirmation of the Corporation in Meeting But under the new Bill we have changed all that. Under the new Bill the General Committee will become a co-ordinate authority It will possess considerable independent powers, and none of its resolutions, with certain specified exceptions, will require confirmation by the Corporation. It will be an independent and, within its own sphere, a governing body Therefore, it seems to me there is as much reason for Government to be directly represented on the General Committee as on the other co-ordinate authority, the Corporation itself

"I now pass on to what has been said by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur in reference to the proposal that the eight members of the General Committee who are to be elected shall be chosen in equal proportions from the two wings He said there was no such rule in Bombay. That is quite true, but I do not admit that the fact that there is no such rule in Bombay is any reason why there should not be such a rule here The Council are aware that in the Corporation the elected and the nominated members are to be equal in numbers Now if we follow the Bombay rule and allow these eight members to be elected to the General Committee by the whole body of Commissioners elected and nominated, and if each section puts forward its whole voting power, then each of the two sections would be able to elect one-half of the eight members This result is what Government desires to attain, and it has been thought desirable both by the Government of India and by the Government of Bengal that provision should be expressly made for it in the Bill, and that it should not be left to the mere chances of election

"This is all I need say, as I think I have answered every relevant point which has been raised There are many other points to which I have expressly not referred, because they appeared to me to be points which go beyond the motion before us But, so far as I can recollect, I have gathered together all the relevant arguments. I hope and I confidently expect that the Council will reject the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and will accept the substantive motion which I have made"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I desire to say a few words by way of personal explanation The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has challenged a statement I have made, and said there is a complete answer to it. I only referred to the matter in illustration of the unbusinesslike way in which the work of the Municipality is done. If it happened to be an attack upon the Executive, I am sorry, but that was not my primary purpose The facts were formally mentioned before the General Committee, and there was no contradiction to any of the facts I put forward I shall be glad to supply the Hon'ble Member with a copy of my note on the subject."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said —"I hope and trust that the Council will not follow the advice of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and reject my amendment The Hon'ble Member has remarked that if the amendment was accepted it would be impossible to dispose of the measure in the present session of the Council. I think that in a matter of this magnitude and importance it is very desirable that the public should have the amplest opportunity of considering and discussing the results which would follow from the adoption of the highly important changes proposed by the Government of India I desire to correct some mistakes of fact which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has made in the course of his speech He said that this Bill has been before the public for two years and a half, but as a matter of fact it has been before the public for one year and five months, the first intimation of the measure having been given in February 1898 Then there are important points which the public and the public bodies have not considered, questions relating to the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners, the constitution of the General Committee and other matters These are questions which have never been before the Corporation and the public, and I think it right that they should now be

consulted in regard to them. My hon'ble friend has observed that the Corporation is well represented in this Council, and it is not necessary to refer it again to the Corporation. Why then was the Bill originally referred to the Corporation? It is a matter of the first importance, and I hope my hon'ble friend will agree to refer the Bill to the Corporation whom it most vitally affects. Let us have some more light, some kindly light thrown upon the subject I am not quite sure that the European members of the Corporation might not be opposed to the dangerous innovations which have been proposed by the Government of India I think it would be only fair to refer the Bill to the Corporation for their opinion upon the new proposals before the Council.

"Then there are the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who represents the University, in the course of which he said he could not believe that any criticisms which might now be made would affect the question I regret I am not prepared to accept that view I have said that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are highly deferential to the expression of public opinion If we are able to put forward views that are sound and reasonable, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will pay to those views the consideration to which they are entitled

"Then there is the rule which guides our deliberations, that when a motion is made for reference to a Select Committee, the Members of the Council have the opportunity of declaring their views on the principle of the measure so proposed to be referred Therefore, we ought to take this opportunity of saying what we have to say, and leave it to the Government to accept or not the proposals which we put forward

"I am very sorry that certain remarks should have been made in this Council which imply a reflection upon some of those who have taken part in the agitation against this Bill. Such remarks are, I think, deeply to be deplored The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie was pleased to say that a number of agitators had got up an agitation at public meetings in this town and elsewhere against this Bill, and that all this agitation was the work of wire-pullers, of which the Government need not take the slightest notice"

The Hon'ble Mr Baker rose to order —"The Hon'ble Member is only entitled to reply to remarks made upon his amendment He is not entitled to reply on the original motion."

The Hon'ble the President said —"The Hon'ble Member can reply to the remarks which have been made"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee continued —"Men representing the largest interests in this town have taken part in these demonstrations and have recorded their protest against the provisions of this Bill, and it is idle to say that these meetings were got up by wire-pullers and political agitators It is all very well for my hon'ble friend to call others political agitators, but what would he say if his accusers were to turn round upon him and urge that he was a bit of a political agitator himself and that he sent round a circular to the tea-planters of Sylhet and Cachar asking them to set up an agitation in favour of this Bill? Would he not feel indignant and would we not sympathize with him in his distress? At the public meetings which have been referred to, the richest men in this town were present—the representatives of the Seals, the Mullicks, the Sets, the Rajas of Sobha Bazar and of various other influential families, of gentlemen who own about three-fourths of the European portion of this town What would be the fate of the Hon'ble Member and his friends if they made up their minds to oust them from their palatial residences at Chowringhee? Why they would be like the wandering Jews and other homeless people!

"As to the voters in England, the qualification was a £10 rate, which almost every householder possesses Here it is Rs 24 a year [The Hon'ble Mr Baker —The comparison is not between Rs. 24 and £10, but the annual value of the house on which the tax is assessed The valuation of the house is £10, and every body inhabiting a house of that assessed value is a voter. Here

it is an assessment of Rs 150 a year.] That is so, and it amounts to universal suffrage for almost every dwelling in England has that valuation.

"Once again I desire to say, on behalf of the people of Calcutta and of those whom I have the honour to represent, that if the recommendations of the Government of India are embodied in this Bill, it is our deliberate opinion that it would mean a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta My hon'ble friend the member in charge of the Bill is not aware of the deep-seated disappointment which will result by rushing this Bill through in its final stages It would be much better to allow a little time for the discussion of this measure than to hurry it through in this fashion That is the *dictum* of political wisdom, and I ask that the Council will adopt that *dictum* by its vote"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"It will be expected of me that on an occasion of so much importance I shall close the debate myself I think it is hardly necessary after the excellent speech the Council has heard from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill And at this stage of the afternoon, what I have to say should be said as shortly as I can. I should like to speak to the Hon'ble Members who are opposed to the Bill in the frank and simple words that come from sympathy in their disappointments When I first spoke upon this Bill last November, I remember saying that I realised their pain and vexation It is not possible that a measure of this kind could have been introduced without rousing these feelings Every member of a body, which is alleged to have disappointed expectation, is certain to resent the imputation with warmth But it is against human nature not to be sorry for the man who means well and nevertheless does not succeed And it has been in that attitude that I stand to this Bill to-day My regret is sincere that it should be necessary to wound the feelings of a body whose intentions have been excellent

"But, as I said last year, tenderness of feeling cannot be allowed to stand in the way of changes that are essential to the good government of the capital city of India, and the judgment which I expressed last year, and which I ventured to think was impartial, was that the changes of constitution proposed in the Bill were essential. I have listened with interest to-day to the eloquent, and in many points practical, speeches which have been delivered in opposition I listened with respect to the assurances of the Hon'ble Members who are themselves Municipal Commissioners that the administration of Calcutta is all that it should be, and that, if there are defects, it is not the Corporation that are to blame I am not, as they are, an expert, but nevertheless in a matter of this sort I must trust my own eyes and my own experiences, and with whatever regret I say it, I am compelled to say that in my judgment there is imperious need of improvement in the methods of administration in our city

"The opinions of the majority of this Council, the opinions which I expressed last year, and which I have now been compelled to reiterate, and the dissents from those opinions which were recorded by the Hon'ble Members, have now been before another tribunal. I want you to consider what that tribunal is It is a Government of India so completely changed within the last two years that the Military Member of Council is the only representative left of the body which accepted the proposals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1897 It is a body of the highest and most experienced officials in India, and it is presided over by a Governor General who has engaged himself, as you all know, with the most lively interest in inquiring for himself into the merits of this controversy. It was to this body that our controversy was submitted. I can conceive no body whose impartiality and whose judgment were more to be trusted

"The judgment has been that for efficient administration a change in the constitution of the Corporation must be made, and that we must go still further than we proposed in the amendment of the constitution. That conclusion is, of course, a disappointment, but I think all reasonable men will admit that it is a conclusion which we must now accept without further demur. A dissatisfied party appeals from the High Court to the Privy Council. But if the Privy Council decides against him, he may personally consider the decision wrong, but there is no more to be said or done. That is the case here There has been an appeal to a tribunal whose impartiality none can impugn,

and that tribunal with a courtesy and consideration which only illustrate the strength of its opinion has given its judgment. To that judgment we must conform

"Of course, it is a disappointment to the losing side. In that disappointment I can myself participate, for the judgment is, in a measure, against myself. The conclusion is not that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill went too far, but that it did not go far enough, and that the number of elected members on the Corporation must be reduced from fifty to twenty five. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was of opinion that this reduction was unnecessary so long as the Executive was strengthened and strong. The Select Committee gave the Local Government clear and definite powers of intervention in case of any miscarriage. With this safeguard I myself was prepared to be responsible for the good government of the city without further change of the constitution That is not the opinion of the Government of India. They have balanced, as I did, advantages and disadvantages They give greater weight than I did to the danger of friction, and call upon us to make an adjustment which shall avoid it. This is the deliberate conclusion of an impartial tribunal. I may and do regret it, just as some other Members of this Council have done to-day, but the arguments they use have never been absent from the minds of my predecessor or myself, and I cannot deny that in their serener atmosphere the Government of India are better judges, than we in the stress of contest, as to the exact weight that should be attached to them. I have, therefore, on the part of my Government accepted their conclusion I cannot expect the Hon'ble Members who oppose the Bill to accept it without objection, but I am sure that they and the community of Calcutta will, in their further attitude in this discussion, remember the character of the tribunal which has given this decision and the sympathetic assurance with which that decision has been conveyed It is final, it has to be accepted What has now to be done, let us, for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr Baker, do as quickly as a just consideration of details will permit I indulge the hope that the Council will join in this resolve, firstly, because of the notable moderation of the speeches that have been made in opposition, and, secondly, because of the assurance that my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee gave us in his opening speech—if he thought the Government of India had finally made up their mind, he would not waste time That the Government of India has made up its mind he may take it from their letter to be absolutely certain. In that conclusion the Local Government has finally concurred.

"For the reasons the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has given, there will be no difficulty in completing the revision of the simple details that will be committed to them within a fortnight, and I trust the Council will accept the motion of the Hon'ble Mr Baker. There are two matters to which the Hon'ble Mr Baker has not referred, and about which I would like to say a few words to the Council The first is, that it was with much reluctance that I was compelled to intervene and call to order two Hon'ble Members who addressed us this afternoon. One of the points on which the expression of views was about to be made was that of the allegation of corruption among the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta That is a matter on which the Corporation, I see, are about to address me, and upon which the Corporation will have an immediate reply from myself It is unnecessary to go further into it now. It is not a matter to discuss here. The second matter is as to the character of the administration of Calcutta in the past. I also ruled that this was out of order and beyond discussion, for the reason that the Government of India had come to their conclusion upon that point and had confirmed the opinion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie The other question to which I wish to refer is that which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee mentioned at the end of his first speech. He said this was a measure which was a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta I venture to remind him and all the Members of this Council of what I said on this subject last November. I said then that Local Self-Government was confined to no single and solitary system. Local Self-Government may be carried out and carried forward in many different forms and fashions, and the man who should refuse to amend the system of Local Self-Government, which was not fulfilling

expectations, would be the most deadly enemy of the whole system of Local Self-Government. The friend of Local Self-Government is the man who accepts experience and makes modifications accordingly. Therefore, I must take the liberty to differ from my hon'ble friend, and I can assure him that, so far from this measure being a death-blow to Local Self-Government, it is the truest help that Local Self-Government can in fact receive Whatever disappointment it may bring to one particular class, the result will be sustained success and improvement in the administration of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S amendments being put to the vote, the Council divided —

Ayes 6	*Noes 11*
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee	The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen	The Hon'ble Mr Spink
The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya	The Hon'ble Mr Slack
The Hon'ble Mr Apcar	The Hon'ble Mr Handley
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur, of Nashipur	The Hon'ble Mr Buckland
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen	The Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerjea Bahadur
	The Hon'ble Mr Baker
	The Hon'ble Mr Bolton
	The Hon'ble Mr Buckley
	The Hon'ble Mr Oldham
	The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Ameer Hossein

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Mr Baker's motion was then put and carried

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 21st August, 1899

CALCUTTA,
The 29th August, 1899.

F G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No 1636Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT

Dated Calcutta, the 29th August 1899

RESOLUTION

READ—

Letter No 2660, dated 14th July 1899, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, submitting his Annual Report for 1898-99

COMMANDER P J. FALLE, R I M, took over control of the Port Officer's Department from Commander B. P Creagh, R I M., on the forenoon of the 1st April 1898, and has presided over the Department throughout the year.

2 The strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, at the close of the year, stood at 50, showing a reduction of two, as compared with the previous year. This was caused by one Pilot having resigned, and one retired There are three grades of Pilots, viz. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, and Mate Pilots, and the number on the list is divided between these grades as follows —

Branch Pilots	16
Master Pilots	25
Mate Pilots	9

of these seven Branch Pilots and one Master Pilot are licensed

3 The number of Leadsmen increased from 9 on the 31st March 1898 to 11 at the close of the year. In the review of the previous year, it was stated that, owing to the large reduction from 13 to 9 of the staff of apprentices, arrangements had been made to obtain from England the services of five additional Leadsmen. During the year three apprentices were appointed in England, but as one apprentice resigned during the year the total increase in the number has been only two. Subsequent to the close of the year, two more apprentices were appointed from England, and the Secretary of State has been requested to send out another apprentice, who will arrive about the end of the current year. No local candidate applied to be examined in April 1899, and arrangements have been made to hold a special examination in November 1899 for the admission of a local candidate.

4 In 1893 it was decided to gradually reduce the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, so as to give them more frequent employment, and thus make them more efficient. In 1895 the first step was made in this direction by reducing the number to 55, and now the strength has fallen to 50, which was the number contemplated in 1893.

The employment of the Pilots is shown in the following statement —

	Average number at work throughout the year		Average number of vessels piloted each month	
	1898-99	1897 98	1898-99	1897-98
Branch Pilots	11 3	11 11	7 47	7 41
Senior Master Pilots	11 02	9 63	5 79	6 06
Junior Master Pilots	6 12	8 16	4 43	4 44
Mate Pilots	7 98	7 19	3 34	3 69

In the case of the Branch Pilots, the number of vessels piloted shows an increase, while in the grade of Junior Masters, the number of vessels piloted is practically the same

In the remaining grades the number of vessels piloted shows a reduction, due in one case to the larger number at work, and in the other to a smaller number of vessels falling to the grade.

5 The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years —

	Year.	Arrivals	Departures	Average tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steamers	1896-97	939	924	3,002
	1897 98	1,102	1,097	2,995
	1898 99	1,102	1,116	3,116
Sailing vessels	1896-97	118	114	1,580
	1897-98	133	126	1,866
	1898 99	105	107	1,757

This shows a further decrease in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port

6 The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing over 21 feet piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years —

	Year	21 22		22 23		23 24		24 25		25 26		26 27		Total	
		Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Steamers	1897 98	[illegible]	96	85	118	79	187	18	141	7	59	1	3	241	612
	1898 99	7	83	29	114	[illegible]	151	23	158	4	126		21	159	608
Sailing vessels	1897 98	23	34	23	23	8	5		1					54	63
	1898 99	25	35	18	[illegible]	7	7	2	1					53	58

Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of steamers inwards and an increase in outwards, and a decrease in the number of sailing ships both inwards and outwards

7 Only one vessel was neaped during the year During 1896-97 45 vessels were detained, and in 1897 98 six vessels were detained for want of water, and the gradual reduction in these numbers appears to show that the several channels of the river have improved.

8 There were 27 groundings and 4 collisions during the year against 33 and 8 respectively, during the previous year Of the groundings, 13 were either accidental or slight, 4 due to alteration of channel, and 2 in which the Pilots were not to blame In the case of the collisions, one vessel, the S S *Mecca*, was totally lost, and in two others damage was caused The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1 27 against 1 66 and 1·90 in the two previous years This record is satisfactory.

9 Thirty three preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year, of which 3 were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry. In two of these the Pilots were found guilty of negligence and want of proper care, and were suitably punished. In the third case, the Departmental Court found that the Pilot was not to blame The Government however, considered that the Pilot's action amounted to rash and negligent navigation, but as he had been acquitted of blame by the Court, no punishment was inflicted on him beyond the record of the opinion of Government.

10 Three special Marine Courts were also held during the year. In the first case, resulting in the loss of the S S. *Mecca*, the Court was of opinion that the casualty was due to an error of judgment of the Master, who was drowned. The Court was further of opinion that the Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Lindula*,

the vessel against which the *Mecca* collided, was to blame for want of energy displayed by him in repairing the shaft of his vessel, and he was warned to keep his log in a more methodical manner The Chief Engineer of the S S *Mecca* also was severely censured for gross negligence in omitting to close the watertight door of the engine room of the vessel In the second case, the Court found the Tug Master guilty, and suspended his certificate as Master, and his license as steam-tug pilot, for three months, a local certificate of competency as Mate being granted him for that period In the third case, which was one of grounding near Vizagapatam, the Court found the Master guilty, and his certificate was suspended for three months.

11 The Inland Steam Vessels Act was amended during the year to enable Local Governments to frame rules for the protection of inland vessels from collisions Rules were accordingly framed and submitted to the Government of India, and are at present under consideration.

12 The S S *Guide* made 21 trips during the year As explained in previous years, these trips are made chiefly in towing pilot brigs to and from their stations, and in supplying them with stores, water, and provisions

13 The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below —

	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
1896 97	8,55,724	7,44,392
1897-98	10,45,081	8,51,887
1898 99 ..	10,33,642	8,23,655

14 The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, Engineers and engine-drivers, after examination in Calcutta, is shown in the table below —

Nature of certificate	Candidates	Total number examined	Result			Provisional certificate granted	Renewal of certificate	Remarks
			Passed	Failed	Not eligible			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial	Master	9	3	6				
	Do Provisional							
	First Mate	30	14	16				
	Only "							
	Second "	20	6	14				
	First class Engineer	5	2	3	..			
	Second class "	37	24	13				
Home Trade	Master							
	Mate	2	2					
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884	...						
Local ..	First-class Master	1		1				
	Second class "	89	28	61				
	Serang	88	29	59	.			
	Engineer ..	1	1					
	First class engine-driver	75	31	44				
	Second-class "	58	24	34				
		415	164	251				

15. The duties of First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were conducted by Mr. G. Robertson throughout the year, with the exception of 27 days in September 1898, when he was on privilege leave During this period Mr E G Venn, the Second Surveyor, acted for him, and was assisted by Mr. T W. Fish, Lloyd's Surveyor.

16. The gross receipts from fees, collected for surveys, amounted to Rs 31,627, and the expenditure, including travelling allowances of Surveyor to out-stations, amounted to Rs 27,110. In all 422 vessels were surveyed.

17. The Department was efficiently managed by Commander Fallo during the year, and the thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are due to the Port Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1899-1900

No 638B, dated Calcutta, the 18th August 1899

From—H J McIntosh, Esq, Offg Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L P,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department

SALT

THE HON BLE MR W B OLDHAM, C I E

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of April, May and June 1899.

2 The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 29,38,009 maunds, as compared with 25,63,412 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,56,417* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs 69,58,672, as against Rs 60,73,882 in the previous quarter and Rs 65,28,353* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year

* Revised figures

3 The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter, and the quantity which remained in store at its close, are shown in table (I) below —

TABLE I

1	2
	Puri
	Mds
Balance at the close of the previous quarter	4,84,510
Manufactured or added during the quarter	
Total	4,84,510
Sold during the quarter	17,148
Wastage	2,853
Total	20 001
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,64 509

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 17,148 maunds, as compared with 15,616 maunds in the previous quarter and 7,186 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold.

4 The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter,

as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years —

TABLE II

Whence imported	1897-98 First quarter Imported	1897-98 First quarter Cleared	1898-99 First quarter Imported	1898-99 First quarter Cleared	1899-1900 First quarter Imported	1899-1900 First quarter Cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
I —United Kingdom	13 19 161	10 13 402	14 3 752	16 00 91	16 4_ 001	14 [illegible]
II —Hamburg	1 76 311	3,14 929	[illegible] 17	1 03 14_	[illegible]	[illegible]
II —Marseilles	1	1				
IV —Madagascar				3 082		1 [illegible]
IV —Muscat	1 4[illegible] 889	19 610		[illegible]		4 [illegible]
IV —Aden	3 32 112	3 57 1[illegible]2	1 14 [illegible]87	2 3 [illegible]	1 38 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
IV —Jinga		33 3[illegible]8		20		
IV —Judda						[illegible] 160
IV —Rawayah		1 58 910		1 [illegible] 079	1 8[illegible] 111	[illegible]
IV —Salif	1 0 209	1 89 711		1 30 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 72[illegible]	[illegible]
IV —Hanjam	1 08 [illegible]	1 92 _7	1 1[illegible] 7[illegible]8	1 37 068	1 [illegible] 01	[illegible] 100
V —Madras	2 000	22 932	00[illegible]	1 2[illegible]1	6 1[illegible]	
V —Coconada			18 172	18 168		
V —Vizagapatam			60	60	1 800	
VI —Bombay	1 44 179	1 93 383	5 1[illegible]	88 3[illegible]	1 1 [illegible] 7	1 11 094
Total	23 53 166	24,36 251	18 80 021	2[illegible] 17 [illegible]	28 3 022	[illegible]

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters —

TABLE III

Where stored	First quarter of 1898 99	Second quarter of 1898 99	Third quarter of 1898 99	Fourth quarter of 1898 99	First quarter of 1899 1900
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Sulkea Government salt golas	10 73 011	1[illegible]	18 31 249	18 [illegible]	1[illegible]
Kidderpore Dock ditto	5 19 182	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chittagong Government salt golas	49 818	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 10
Ditto private ditto	1 86 [illegible]37	[illegible]	8 7	[illegible]	7
Narayanganj (Bonded salt warehouses)	10 522	1 1 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	41 _ 7
Khulna (ditto)	5 120	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	1
Balasore (ditto)	874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chandbali (ditto)	6,016	[illegible]	10 1[illegible]4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	3 010	[illegible]	21 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhalakati (ditto)	6 773	[illegible]	3 800	[illegible] 00	1[illegible] 100
Bhagalpur (ditto)	6 210	1 0			
Purulia (ditto)	9 [illegible]70				
Total	18 77 871	24 [illegible]	27 1[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 7	_ 13 0[illegible]

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below —

TABLE IV

Period	By water: Via Balikhal	By water: Via Sankrail	By water: Via Gewan khali	By water: Via Kidderpore	By water: Via Ballia Khal [illegible]	By rail: Via Pathar[illegible] Ghat	By rail: By the East Indian Railway	By rail: By the Eastern Bengal and Central and Assam Railways or via Chitpur	By steamers and flats: Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa)	By steamers and flats: Quantity despatched to Orissa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
First quarter of 1897 98	91 936	1 2 183	50 382	38 27[illegible]	1 [illegible]	770	12,63 [illegible]01	3 47 9[illegible]	5 [illegible]	17 11[illegible]
Ditto of 1898 99	84 7 [illegible]	1 18 [illegible]	81 841	31 890	[illegible]		9 41 [illegible]	[illegible] 01 0[illegible]1*	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto of 1899 1900	98 652	1 35 005	52 3[illegible]	50 494	[illegible]	52	8 98 344	7 42 6[illegible]	1 [illegible]	14 [illegible]

* [illegible]

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 5,621 maunds and 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 2,613 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 2,250 maunds and 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year

	Mds	s
April	1,499	0
May	2,248	20
June	1,873	30
Total	5,621	10

8 The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 5,552 maunds, as compared with 6,850 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,074 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year

9 The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, were as follows —

	Tons
April 1899	15,400
May "	34,310
June "	11,540
Total	61,250

It is reported that three sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,700 tons of salt from Hamburg

10 Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter —

TABLE V

Description of salt	Fortnight ending 15th April 1899	Fortnight ending 29th April 1899	Fortnight ending 15th May 1899	Fortnight ending 31st May 1899	Fortnight ending 15th June 1899	Fortnight ending 30th June 1899
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Liverpool Panga	64 15 9	66 [illegible] 1	67 11 8	66 9 10	61 9 2	60 11 8
Hamburg Karkach	61 0 0	63 [illegible] 7	63 [illegible] 7	58 4 4	55 3 8	5 0 0
Muscat ditto	40 8 0	41 4 0	40 8 0			34 0
Jeddah ditto	44 12 9	44 12	45 0 0	44 11 2	43 9 1	40 1 9
Bombay ditto	50 0 0	50 0 0	40 15 1	43 12 5	54 4 6	60 0 0

11 The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations —

TABLE VI

Port or Station	Description of salt	Admitted into Bond: First quarter of 1898-99	Admitted into Bond: First quarter of 1899-1900	Cleared: First quarter of 1898-99	Cleared: First quarter of 1899-1900
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c
Chittagong	Liverpool			53,646 0 0	68,190 20 0
	Hamburg			5,920 0 0	2,748 8 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	46,423 0 0	70,500 0 0	85,477 15 0	1,12,724 5 0
Khulna	Ditto	16,765 0 0	9,112 0 0	14,033 0 0	10,185 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	6,230 0 0	9,000 0 0	11,404 20 0	8,051 5 0
[illegible]	Ditto	31,947 0 0	22,010 0 0	31,863 18 0	80,705 0 0
Bhairab Bazar	Ditto	21,640 0 0	33,085 0 0	27,000 0 0	85,755 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	37,598 0 0	24,025 0 0	55,260 15 0	40,304 30 0
[illegible]	Ditto	13,600 0 0		10,878 0 0	
[illegible]	Ditto	18,870 0 0		8,830 0 0	
	Total	1,93,172 0 0	1,67,732 0 0	3,12,312 28 0	3,17,811 28 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th August 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 32, Kalna 2 81, Katwa 2 59, Raniganj 0 42 Weather seasonable Transplantation of *aman* paddy completed Standing crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kalna	14¾	
Katwa	15 1/16	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 51, Rampur Hat 1 10 Weather hot More rain wanted Rice sells at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0 88, Vishnupur 1 92 Weather hot with occasional light showers More rain wanted Weeding operations going on Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Rice is selling at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5 55, Contai 4 47, Tamluk 2 53, Ghatal 2 68 *Aus* paddy is being reaped Prospects good *Aman* paddy is being still transplanted Prospects very good except in parts, which were inundated Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	CH	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	18	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 69, Serampore 2 35 Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues State of jute and sugarcane not favourable Cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0 57, Ulubaria 2 44 Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers Transplantation of *aman* still going on Prospects hopeful Condition of jute and sugarcane good Harvesting of *aus* commenced Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 13 seers 14½ chittacks per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 37, Barasat 3 34, Basirhat 1 23, Diamond Harbour 1 23 Weather hot and cloudy Prospect of winter rice crop is fair everywhere, except in low lands in Basirhat and Diamond Harbour which are still under water Prospect of *aus* and jute is not good in Diamond Harbour Transplantation going on briskly *Aus* being harvested Cattle-disease reported in Basirhat Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·58, Kushtia 1 40, Meherpur 2 79, Chuadanga 1 48, Ranaghat 96 Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on Prospects of standing crops good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows.—

Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	14-8	
Chuadanga	14-4	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Jangipur 1 02, Kandi 0·62. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute continue Transplantation of *aman* finished Mulberry doing well. Fodder insufficient, and cattle-pox appears in Daulatabad police-station Water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 17 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0 77, Jhenida 0 40, Magura 0 96, Narail 0 41, Bangaon 1 06 Weather seasonable, more or less cloudy with occasional light showers Harvesting of *aus* paddy is going on Prospect is good Insects disappeared Rivers are rising No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	16	8	per rupee
Jhenida	16	0	
Magura	18	12	
Narail	15	0	
Bangaon	17	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 08, Bagirhat 2 25, Satkhira 2 31 Weather hot with occasional rain Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on Fodder and water sufficient Insects have disappeared Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee
Bagirhat	16½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 62, Nator 1 04, Naugaon 2 7 Prospects of crops fair Harvesting of *aus*, steeping of jute, and transplantation of *aman* going on No cattle-disease Fodder and water plentiful Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2 30 Weather seasonable Standing crops good No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 30, Alipur Duars 80 Weather hot and cloudy Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing *Bhadoi* paddy still being harvested Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6 61, Siliguri 7 45 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown, *Bhutta* being reaped, *bhadoi*, *haimanti dhan*, *chota* and *bara marua* doing well *Terai*—Jute and *bhadoi* being cut, *haimanti* paddy being transplanted, sugarcane doing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	10	per rupee
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 43, Gaibandha 1 86, Kurigram 0 29, Nilphamari 0 56 Weather seasonable Health of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on Common rice selling at 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3 03 *Aus* being harvested Cutting of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on Prospects good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0 60, Sirajganj 1 08 Weather cloudy and hot Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 15 seers 11 chitaks per rupee

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 09, Manikganj 08, Munshiganj 1 42, Naraingani 97 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 17 seers per rupee

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 34, Kishorganj 2 38, Jamalpur 3 03, Netrokona 4 87, Tangail 5 71 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	20	per rupee
Jamalpur	17½	
Tangail	17½	
Kishorganj	19	
Netrokona	24-4	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 39, Goalundo 0 71 Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops generally fair Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0 72 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 24, Brahmanberiah 86, Chandpur 1 29. Weather seasonable Jute cutting in progress Prospects of *aman* continue favourable Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 30, Feni 3 01 Prospects of crops fair Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya Water sufficient Fodder-supply less good than usual Common rice—*aman* 16 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall 0 92 Weather seasonable Reaping of *aus* continues Transplantation of *aman* progressing Prospects good Common rice 15 seers per rupee Water and fodder sufficient

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 17, Barh 1 12, Bikram 1 68, Dinapore 4 58, Hilsa 1 60 Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on in some places Transplantation of paddy still continues Condition of cattle fair Green fodder and water supply for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 2 72, Jahanabad 2 07, Aurangabad 2 13, Nawada 0 63 Transplantation of paddy going on Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee

Shahabad—Rainfall at Sadar 1 41, Buxar 2 15, Bhabua 2 53, Sasaram 5 22 Transplantation of paddy progressing Fodder and water abundant

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 2 36, Siwan 8 28, Gopalganj 7 54 Weather sultry Transplantation of paddy continues Prospects of *bhadoi* bad Rain has much injured prospects of paddy Average price of common rice 13 8 seers and of *makai* 18 10 seers per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2 52, Bettiah 5 39, Bagaha 7 74, Bagaha 3 17, Ramnagar 2 62 Prospect of *bhadoi* crop not good Transplantation of *aghani* paddy progressing *Makai* ripening *Kodo* and *sawan* millets and early paddy being harvested Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 8 55, Hajipur 2 13, Sitamarhi 1 96 Transplantation of rice still continues Prices are—Common rice 11½ seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, *rahar* 19 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 1 76, Samastipur 9 13, Madhubani 1 61 Weather hot with occasional showers Transplantation of paddy is still in progress Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on Fodder and water sufficient Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee
Samastipur	13	0	
Madhubani	11	3	

Monghyr—Rainfall at Monghyr 1 66, Begusarai 2 71, Jamui 5 06 Weather hot with occasional showers Transplantation of winter rice going on Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not favourable Sowing of *marhoi* going on Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Monghyr	12	5	per rupee
Begusarai	11	0	
Jamui	12	0	

Bhagalpur—Weather wet and cloudy with rain at intervals Rainfall at Sadar 4 65, Banka 1 83, Madhipura 4 89, Supaul 4 29 *Bhadoi* being reaped, outturn poor Transplantation of *aghani* paddy almost over Prospects favourable Stray cases of cattle disease reported Prices stationary

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 07, Kishanganj 3 85, Araria 3 30 Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* paddy being harvested Jute being stripped and *aghani* being transplanted Prospects good Cattle-disease, called *dhodhopi*, prevails in thana Kadhaganj Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 13, Chanchal 2 50, Shibganj 12, Gajol 5 21 Weather very hot with occasional showers of rain Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on Prospects of winter rice good. Price of coarse rice (*bhadoi*) 17 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather clear and hot Prospects of paddy good. Indian-corn poor Cattle-disease reported from Godda Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice 13 seers 9 chitaks and of Indian-corn 17 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack—Rainfall at Sadar 1 83, Jajpur 1 68, Kendrapara 2 38, Banki 4 15 Weather seasonable *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and sugarcane are growing *Beali* being harvested in places *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places Rain not sufficient Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore—Rainfall at Sadar 3 22 Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of *sarad* continue *Beali* is being reaped at places Sugarcane thriving well Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder and water sufficient Prospects of winter rice crop good

Angul—Rainfall at Sadar 2 53, and at Bisipara 1 A few light showers In some places transplantation and second ploughing, which were suspended, recommenced In some places highland winter paddy, which was growing yellow for want of rain, is now improving Unfavourable reports received from the interior More rain urgently needed to complete agricultural operations *Aus* paddy withering in some places If there be sufficient rain within 10 days, prospects of crops will not be bad The Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals, reports the same as in last week. Rice sells at Angul 22 seers and at Bisipara 12 seers per rupee

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 3 47, Khurda 4 52 *Beali* and *mandia* being cut in places *Sarad* being weeded and transplanted Insect pests, locally called *jhintika*, have appeared in some parts More rain wanted in several places Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops doing well Fodder sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of the district	15	12	

Hazaribagh—Rainfall at Sadar 2 61, Giridih 1 33 Weather rainy Transplantation nearly finished Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Ranchi—Rainfall 2 09 Weather seasonable Transplantation still continues *Gondli* is being harvested Prices stationary. No cattle-disease Fodder and water plentiful

Palamau—Rainfall 2 20 Weather seasonable Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall at Sadar 4 52, Gobindpur 29 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops on ground generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi, Nirsha, and Topchanchi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 6 chitacks and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—Rainfall 3 03 More rain is wanted Common rice sells at 16 seers 6 chitacks per rupee

General Summary—Rainfall during the week has been general, but moderate The reports from Chota Nagpur are better The winter rice crop is generally doing well, but in Orissa more rain is still wanted, and conditions in Angul, though somewhat improved, are still threatening The harvesting of early rice and jute crops is going on The price of common rice shows no important change during the week Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are for the most part in good condition

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 29th August 1899.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy: Rice	Paddy *	Total (in rice)	* Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food grains.	Total	Fibrous products: Jute raw	Gunny bags †	Oilseeds: Linseed	Mustard seed	Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk raw	Coal and coke.	Indigo	Sugar: Refined	Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Burdwan ...	1 62 435	1,08 804	2 30 438	3 085	6 377	30	2 39 030		22 524	7 603	30			3	36 98 852				136	39
Birbhum ...	2 21,509	786	2 22 002	1 766	436		2,24 204		6,265	11 322				53				34	119	...
Midnapore ...	96 941	5 602	1 00 441		2 917	2 180	1 05 533	100	4,156	4 335	363		47	60	9 313			1 961	...	
Hooghly ...	1 61 215	25 642	1 77 241	1 993	3 096	40	1 84 370	47,037	504 713	4 536	383	...		...	7 918		20	8 375	9 434	1 664
24-Parganas ...	2 52 839	55 981	2 87 827	65	5 563		2 93 458	19 466	1,246 490	5 724	189		1,713		5 012		1 691	28 598	3 457	590
Nadia	11 928	2,090	13 234	25 704	3,80 121	1 900	4 90 959	17 944	3 672	1 05 448	2 714		69		500	7	107	3 519	2,619	...
Murshidabad	22,367	...	22 367	19 052	19 745	8 147	69 311	7 745	770	19 159				1 023		...	...	...		...
Jessore	12 160	9 550	18,129	32	24 528		42 699	1 233	980	5 693	905		270					10 258	2,187	
Khulna	47 073	16,270	57 245	...	21,620		78 865	1 152		604	387			...	...			6,397		
Rajshahi ...	354		354	121	319		794	7 536		3 478	494		...	380				...	...	...
Dinajpur	13,559	...	13,559	...	...	...	13 559	2,220	59,660					14				...		...
Jalpaiguri ...			...	...				37 919	75 635	...	760	1 475		...	...	...		...	2,608	...
Darjeeling ...	...		...	...				595	30 870			8 785				...		...	...	...
Rangpur	719		719	1 837			2,556	57 868	595	209	6 346	...	940		...			3	17 377	
Bogra	77 820	989	78 437		176		78 613	8 492	350	1 021		...			...		...	1	...	...
Pabna	14	...	14	595	11		[illegible]23	2,21 294	7 000	360	6 930				...	...		...	701	...
Cooch Behar								418	105		273				...				...	
Dacca ...	195	...	195				195	2 67 135	315		825		4 022	...					20	
Mymensingh	42		42		110		1[illegible]1	71 637	420	625	3 010								850	...
Faridpur	46 647	575	47 026	10 116	1 15 130		1 72,272	48 697	2,555	21,115	9 641		1 342				...	4	247	...
Backergunge	82 349	525	82,677		1 595		84,272	3 920	420	1 607	413							...	...	...
Tippera ...	6 500		6 500				6 500	6,953		1 094			188							
Noakhali	3 500	350	4 019				4,019	...		14 482	497						...			...
Chittagong									1 295				5 997			...				
Total of Bengal	12,20 486	2 27 169	13 62 466	1 34,372	5 81 753	12 297	20 90 888	8 29 201	1 968 790	2 10 725	35 100	10 260	14,588	1 56[illegible]	37 21 495	7	1 818	60,150	39,755	2,293
Bihar.																				
Patna ...	10	...	10	2 037	49 734	2 675	54 456		385	1 97 471	18 421	31					...	555	513	2 187
Gaya ...	4		4	3 267	682		3,953		280	99 090	3,094			...				283	...	492
Shahabad ...				4 547	7 505		12 052		140	1 09 881			2					8 219	10	...
Saran					733		733			23 294	1 168		...					1	...	...
Champaran ...			...	344			344			49 535	6 430		...							...
Muzaffarpur		.				348	348		...	1 11 365	16,413		...			2			304	...
Darbhanga	5		5		74		79	...		1 65 421	16 632							50	265	
Monghyr	37		37	6 181	23 181	786	30,185		210	83 994	28 653						...	33	17	4
Bhagalpur	770		770	6 236	2 212	10 409	19 627		1 050	81 657	47 381		2					2	...	...
Purnea					105		105	5 049	7 140	4 933	18 568		...					...	9,197	
Malda	441		441	91	481		1 013	1 224		1 044	126			17		...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	389	30	408	46 967	5 533	2 946	55 854	1 639	980	31 457	24 263		20		...			...		169
Total of Bihar	1 656	30	1 675	69 670	90 240	17,164	1 78 749	7,912	10 185	9 67 102	1 81,149	31	24	17		2		9,143	10 306	2 852

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

REGISTERED No 29.]

No. 39 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

No. 4475J

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1899

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1898.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1897 and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon

Mr. Henry held the office of Inspector General of Police during nine months of the year, Mr. Pratt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, officiating during the remaining three months, when he was absent on privilege leave. Since the beginning of the present year Mr. Henry has been granted long leave, and has been succeeded by Mr Greer, who has submitted the present report. The reports of the Divisional Commissioners were received by the Inspector-General with fair punctuality, and his report was submitted to Government on the prescribed date. Subsequently, however, many errors were found in the statistics supplied in the report, and this necessitated a revision, which was not completed until the 4th September. The arrangements for the compilation of the statements of the report in the Inspector-General's Office have been defective, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the requisite steps will be taken to ensure accuracy in the future. Careful instructions to the District Superintendents of Police for the preparation of their statistics in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India in the Home

Department Resolution No $\frac{5 \text{ Police}}{524-34}$, dated the 25th September 1896, appear to be also needed, in order to secure uniformity

2 *Constitution of the Force.*—The sanctioned staff of superior officers, including Inspectors, was the same as in the previous year. There was an increase of 83 Sub-Inspectors and 145 constables, and a decrease of 65 head-constables and 156 town chaukidars, these changes being mainly the result of substituting Sub-Inspectors for head-constables and constables for town chaukidars As in the previous year, a considerable number of appointments of Sub Inspector and head-constable was left vacant at the end of the year The Sub-Inspectorships were reserved for passed candidates of the training school at Bhagalpur, and the head constableships for conversion into Sub-Inspectorships, in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee There were also 183 vacancies in the ranks of constables, and these were due to difficulty in recruitment

3 *Expenditure*—The following compares the actual expenditure of the year with that of the preceding year under different heads —

Sub heads	HEADS OF CHARGES	Actual expenditure for 1897 98	Actual expenditure for 1898 99	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Inspecting agency	1,59 245	1,68 050	8 805	
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,80,814	4,96,507	15 693	
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good conduct pay and batta allowances, &c	36,14,954	34,04 497		2,10,457
4	Travelling allowances	1,27,481	1,33,255	5,774	
5	Fixed boat establishment	65 438	67,701	2,263	
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies	6 28,914	5,90,306		38,608
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,79,761	1,66 331		13 430
8	Bengal Military Police	52 957	66 106	13,149	
	Total	53 09 564	50,92,753	45,684	2,62 495
	Net decrease			2,16,811	

A net decrease of Rs 2,16,811 appears, of which Rs 2,10,457 was due to the discontinuance of the allowance granted in the previous year as compensation for dearness of provisions. The figures of expenditure are, however, still subject to final adjustment in the Accountant General's office The budget estimates were again largely exceeded, although no large item of unexpected expenditure had to be met during the year. Greater care in preparing them must be exercised

4 *Recruitment of investigating officers*—Five appointments of Inspector and 143 of Sub-Inspector were given during the year to students who had passed through the training school at Bhagalpur. Ten students after undergoing the course at the school failed to qualify for any appointment Of the total of 158 students who thus passed through the school, 82 were selected for admission into the school on the results of competitive examinations, which are held twice during the year, 13 were admitted by nomination without being required to appear at an open examination, and the remainder were selected police officers already in the service of Government The school year at Bhagalpur is divided into three terms, and no set of students receive training for more than one term, or three months The first and third terms are devoted to the candidates selected at the two competitive examinations, the second being set aside for the training of English-knowing officers already in the force. In last year's report Mr Henry expressed his opinion that the period of training was too short to be really effectual. This appears to be the case, and the Government will be prepared to consider any proposal which the Inspector-General of Police may desire to submit in the matter. The Sub Inspectors

who are appointed from the training school appear, on the whole, to give satisfaction It is very necessary, in the interests of the newly appointed young officers themselves, as well as of police work, that they should be retained for a time in posts where they may acquire practical experience under close supervision before they are sent to independent charges

5 *Town Police* —The total strength of the town police of the Province at the end of the year was 5,506 officers and men This force was employed in providing police protection to 153 towns A reduction was made in the number of town chaukidars and an increase in the number of constables, the total of constables being 3,109 at the end of the year against 2,994 at the beginning, that of chaukidars having been reduced from 2,182 to 2,026 The system of night patrol which requires the police to be constantly moving and provides for a self-checking record of their movements is now in force in nearly all the larger towns to which such a system is suited The complaint is again made that many municipalities do not sufficiently help the police by providing adequate street-lighting, or by supplying oil for police lanterns where efficient street-lighting is beyond their means This matter has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the municipalities, and should still be pressed whenever their financial position admits of their making provision for the expenditure

6 *Rural Police* —The total number of village chaukidars at the beginning of the year was 166,222, of whom 117,999 were under the Village Chaukidari Act, VI (B C) of 1870, or Act V (B C) of 1887, which is the corresponding enactment for the Chota Nagpur Division. The remainder were either under Regulation XX of 1817, or were holders of service tenures of various kinds At the close of the year the total number had been reduced to 161,967, through the abolition of a large number of the chaukidars under Regulation XX or remunerated by service lands, and the substitution of fewer men appointed under the Acts The total number of chaukidars under the Acts at the end of the year was 122,195 against 117,999 at the end of the preceding year, the other classes of chaukidars having been reduced during the year from 48,222 to 39,772. In the Burdwan Division, which still has the largest number of chaukidars not under the Village Chaukidari Act, satisfactory progress was made during the year in the substitution of chaukidars appointed under the Act, the number of cases dealt with being more than double that of the previous year The estimated value of the annual cash emoluments of chaukidars now amounts to Rs 68,19,499, giving an average monthly wage of somewhat less than Rs 3 8 per head The appointment of dafadars to supervise this large body of men made much progress The total number of these men at the end of 1898 was 5,851 against 3,646 at the end of the preceding year. The Dacca and Patna Divisions take the lead in this matter The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the position which these men should occupy as head chaukidars has been, and will be kept steadily in view They should closely supervise the chaukidars in their duty of watch and ward, and should be responsible, jointly with the chaukidars, for the reporting of occurrences within their circles to the station police, but they should not in any way be assimilated to the regular police and given a status akin to that of inferior police officers. They are more likely to give satisfaction to the people, by whom they are paid, and to prove a desirable class of officers, if they remain purely rural policemen

Since the close of the year a notification has issued extending the Village Chaukidari Act of 1870 to the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri in the Orissa Division, and it now rests with the District Officers to take prompt action to give effect to the provisions of the Act. The introduction of the Act will greatly improve the chaukidari system, which has hitherto depended on service lands, generally inadequate, for the remuneration of the village police. It was deferred until the resumption of the lands could be carried out, and this has now been accomplished in the present resettlement of the Province.

The reorganization of the Sonthal Parganas chaukidari system has been for some time under the consideration of the Government, and a draft Regulation under 33 Vic, Cap 3, has recently been submitted for the orders of the Governor-General in Council. The object of the measure is to preserve, but regularise, the existing local system, strengthening and improving it where

it is weak or defective As in Orissa, it is necessary to provide for the better and more regular remuneration of the chaukidars

7 *Rewards granted and fines inflicted on chaukidars.*—The various District Chaukidari Reward Funds started the year with a balance of Rs 56,378, and the amount credited to them during the year amounted to Rs. 57,643. The latter sum is large, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs 35,293. All penalties, including fines on chaukidars, realised under Act VI (B C.) of 1870, are credited to the funds Mymensingh shows Rs. 13,053 credited to the district fund during the year. This is a very large amount, and the Commissioner will be requested to report the respective proportions of penalties and fines on chaukidars of which it is made up. Along with the increase in income there was a corresponding rise in the total of rewards paid out of the funds to deserving chaukidars, the disbursements on this account amounting to Rs 45,037 against Rs 32,946 in 1897. In the Jessore district a system has been introduced of granting good-conduct allowances of one rupee per mensem to chaukidars who have done good work, the charge being debited to the District Chaukidari Reward Fund. The system has the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, provided that too large a liability is not incurred on this account.

8. *Station beat system.*—This system, which was noticed in the Report and Resolution of last year, was continued during the period under review. It consists of the deputation of constables from the stations at regular intervals to visit the rural areas, divided into beats, and report any matters of interest and importance to the police. It is reported to have had some success in about twenty districts Elsewhere it could not be regularly carried out, owing to pressure of work, sickness among the constables and difficulty of locomotion during the rains. It was pointed out in last year's Resolution that it was desirable to restrict the system to villages which are known to be the residence or resort of bad characters, in order to avoid harassment to the people, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the discretion of the Inspector-General in extending it with great circumspection. In localities, where the appointment of daffadars has provided for satisfactory reporting, this additional security might possibly be dispensed with

9 *Railway Police.*—The total sanctioned strength of the Railway Police amounted to 675 at the end of the year against 670 at the beginning, one Inspector and one head-constable having been added to the strength of the Assam-Bengal Railway police, and one head-constable and two constables sanctioned for the Mymensingh-Jamalpur extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The question of the control of the railway police on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. It was at first proposed that the control of the force throughout the line should vest in the Administration of the Central Provinces. In view, however, of the projected transfer of the head-quarters of the Company from Nagpur to Calcutta and of the fact that in the near future much the larger portion of the line would lie in Bengal, it has been decided by the Government of India that this Government should control the police on the whole line.

10. *Temporary Force.*—The outbreak of plague necessitated the employment of a large temporary force of police. A staff of 3 Inspectors, 4 sergeants, 52 head-constables, and 187 constables was employed at the Plague Observation Camps at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur, and Khurda, and at other places, and a temporary addition of 20 head-constables and 300 constables was made to the police reserves of certain districts, as a precaution against any sudden demand for men arising from the presence of plague in the Province

11. *Special constables and additional and private police.*—The number of cases in which special constables were appointed under section 17 of Act V of 1861 was 10 against 19 in the previous year. The total number of persons appointed was 612, of whom 529 were employed for some days in the Darbhanga district to assist in keeping the peace at the Sadar station and at the head-quarters station of the Madhubani subdivision on the occasion of the Bakri Id and the Muharram festivals. A similar precautionary measure was thought advisable in 1897, but, as local feeling at those festivals subsides, less resort

should be had to the provisions of the section. The number of cases in which additional police were entertained under section 15 of the Act was 10 against 13 in the preceding year. The largest force sanctioned was one of 57 officers and men quartered in and around Ghatal in the Midnapore district owing to the attitude of the people in connection with precautions to meet the plague. Two Inspectors, 12 Sub Inspectors, 37 head-constables and 482 constables were supplied to private individuals at their own cost under section 13 of the Police Act.

12. *Military Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Military Police at the end of 1898 consisted of four companies, each one hundred strong, one new company having been added during the year for employment in the neighbourhood of Calcutta in the event of disturbances among the operatives employed in the numerous mills on the banks of the Hooghly The three companies previously existing were maintained at their full strength at Dacca, Dumka and Bhagalpur, respectively A new barrack is under construction for the accommodation of the A Company at Dacca The newly sanctioned company has been temporarily accommodated at Bandel near Hooghly, pending the construction of permanent barracks, the selection of the site for which is still under the consideration of Government A healthy and fairly central site near the river is necessary, and it has not yet been obtained A detachment of the C Company was deputed from Bhagalpur for duty in Calcutta during the plague riots, and was of much assistance to the Commissioner of Police On the occasion of the Bakri Id a portion of the Dumka Company was sent to take its place at Bhagalpur, to be in readiness on the line of rail should any district require its help Fortunately no such need arose

13 *District Police Reserve* —As stated above, a temporary increase of 20 head-constables and 300 constables, to meet contingencies arising out of the plague, was specially sanctioned by Government The extra force has been distributed at different head-quarter stations whence the men can be easily transfered when required. A permanent addition of one Sub-Inspector, two head constables, and 30 constables was made to the District Police Reserve in Howrah, as a supplement to the formation of a company of Military Police for the neighbourhood of Calcutta

14 *Casualties* —The percentage of casualties due to deaths retirements, discharges, &c., was practically the same as in the preceding year, being 8 2 against 8 3 in 1897. The average daily percentage of sick in hospital to actual strength was 1·2 against 1·3 in the preceding year The average was highest (1 7) in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and lowest in the Railway Police (·3) and in the Chittagong Division (8) These figures do not, however, represent the real proportion of the force rendered inefficient by ill-health. There are hospitals only at the head-quarters of the districts, and officers and men are frequently ill for short periods at police-stations in the interior while others have to take leave owing to sickness

15. *Torture and extortion by the Police* —Fewer charges of torture were laid against the police during 1898, the number being 13 against 23 in the preceding year Two of these did not come before the Magistrates, there being no evidence. Of the remainder, only four were declared to be true cases of torture. The other cases were found to be false, either maliciously or through a mistake of fact, or to be offences under minor sections of the Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in two cases In one of the cases declared false, the complainant was prosecuted and convicted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code Charges of extortion were also fewer, there being 85, as compared with 149 in the previous year. Of these, 83 came before the Magistrates, and were disposed of during the year, with the result that 12 were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 45 were declared to be false or due to a mistake of fact, and 9 ended in acquittal or discharge, 13 in conviction for extortion, and 3 in conviction on other charges One case was withdrawn In Mymensingh, where the very large number of charges against the police has been noticed in previous years as indicating systematic persecution, there were only 15 complaints of extortion in the past year, all of which were declared false by the Magistrates, against 27 in 1897.

16. *Punishments* —The number of officers and men punished shows a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, the number judicially

convicted and sentenced being 418 against 334 in 1897 and that punished departmentally 3,856 against 3,278 The number punished departmentally with fine shows an increase from 1,471 to 1,764, and the average amount of fine inflicted was higher than in the preceding year The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to find that the orders which have been so frequently given in this matter are by some District Superintendents so persistently disregarded. It is impossible to maintain a contented police force, if men and officers alike are subjected to fine and departmental punishment for every little offence. If a man is not brought up by a repeated warning, it is better to get rid of him altogether It is evidently useless to give mere general instructions, and the Lieutenant Governor requests the Inspector-General to submit the explanations of the District Superintendents of the districts of Jessore, Saran, Bhagalpur and Cuttack In the first of these districts the punishments aggregated no less than 77 per cent. of the numbers of the officers and men of the District Police.

17 *Conduct of the Police.*—There was an increase of men wearing good-conduct stripes from 9,575 to 10,792 The increase in the number of schools for the education of the rank and file of the police, which has been more than doubled during the year, is satisfactory. These schools now exist at the head-quarters of 38 districts As regards the conduct of the police generally, the reports of the local officers are, with some exceptions, favourable. Improvement is observed, and it will increase with the gradual removal of the bad officers and the close supervision which is exercised by the Magistrates and Commissioners and the superior officers of the Department. The reduction in the number of charges of extortion and torture is a feature of the past year which may be cited to the credit of the police. The discipline of the force, when deputed to maintain order on occasions of religious excitement, has always been good.

18 *Inspections*—Mr. Henry was on tour for 77, and Mr. Pratt for 58 days All the districts were inspected either by the Inspector-General or by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General, with the exception of the districts of Palamau and the 24-Parganas In the case of the latter district this omission should not have occurred, and it is understood that an inspection has been carried out in the present year Midnapore, Patna, Pabna and Backergunge show the largest number of heinous cases locally investigated by the District Superintendent of Police In Balasore no cases were so investigated, while in each of the districts of Darjeeling, Palamau, Puri and Singhbhum there was only one.

19 *Suicides and accidental deaths*—The number of suicides was approximately the same as in the preceding year, being 3,362 against 3,366 in 1897. The largest number of such deaths was in Cuttack (296), after which come Nadia with 252, Jessore with 216, Saran with 183, Dacca with 177, and the 24-Parganas with 164 cases The number of accidental deaths was 33,670 against 46,412 in 1897 The bulk of the decrease is under the head "Drowning," which shows 11,093 less deaths than in the preceding year, the explanation being that the cyclone and storm-wave in the Chittagong district caused an abnormal number of deaths under this head in 1897

20 *Crime.*—The following table shows the incidence of cognizable crime according to Divisions, excluding nuisance cases and cases not investigated —

Divisions	Police	Population	Cognizable crimes (*minus* public and local nuisances serial No 57) actually investigated		Proportion of police to population	Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated		Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population	
	1898	1891	1897	1898	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Policeman. Persons	Policeman Cases	Policeman Cases	Cases Persons	Cases Persons
Burdwan	3 [illegible]4	7 699 819	11 781	11 662	1 to 2 121	1 to 3·2	1 to 3·2	1 to 652	1 to 659
Presidency	3 720	7 [illegible] 566	13 185	13 003	1 " 2,111	1 " 3·5	1 " 3·5	1 " 595	1 " 599
Rajshahi	2 702	8 019 187	10 490	11 371	1 " 2 967	1 " 3·8	1 " 4·2	1 " 764	1 " 705
Dacca	2 4[illegible]	9 844 127	12 243	13,542	1 " 4 014	1 " 4·9	1 " 5·5	1 " 804	1 " 727
Chittagong	1 1[illegible]	4 0[illegible]	3 210	4 812	1 " 3 544	1 " 2·7	1 " 4·1	1 " 1,271	1 " 848
Patna	4 [illegible]6	1[illegible] 811 014	20 016	19 668	1 " 3 417	1 " 5·5	1 " 4·2	1 " 607	1 " 803
Bhagalpur	2 187	8 [illegible]82 4[illegible]0	14 928	11 871	1 " 3,924	1 " 6·8	1 " 5·4	1 " 574	1 " 723
Orissa	1 346	[illegible]	4 880	6 083	1 " 3 006	1 " 3·6	1 " 4·5	1 " 829	1 " 655
Chota Nagpur	1 700	4 628 [illegible]	9 828	7 626	1 " 2,722	1 " 5·7	1 " 4·4	1 " 470	1 " 615

The fall in the number of cognizable cases investigated throughout the Province from 106,561 in 1897 to 99,628 in the year under review must have given relief to the police generally In 1897 the proportion of cognizable cases investigated to police officers of all ranks was so high as 6·8 and 5 8 in the Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions. In 1898 the highest numbers of cases per head of the police force were 5 5 in the Dacca Division and 5 4 in the Bhagalpur Division. These two Divisions have the smallest proportion of policemen to population, there being in the Dacca Division only one policeman to 4,014, and in Bhagalpur one policeman to 3,924 inhabitants. In Dacca it is explained that the small proportion is mainly due to the relative smallness of the staff in the Mymensingh district For the last three years the Government has sanctioned the temporary entertainment of five additional Sub-Inspectors in that district for the investigation of crime, and five additional officers have recently been deputed for special work in connection with cases of outrages on, and kidnapping of, women, which have been prevalent in the district for many years If a permanent addition to the force is necessary, the Inspector-General of Police should address the Government on the matter A comparison of the cognizable crime of the whole Province, excluding public and local nuisances, with that reported in the other Provinces of India shows that Bengal holds the lowest place for such crime in proportion to population The task of the police in suppressing crime has, however, been increased in recent years by the opening of railways, which has led to a great influx of labourers from Northern India and facilitated the movements of criminals.

21. *Police tests.*—The following statement shows the results of police work during the last three years as judged by the usual tests —

		Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	Percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial
Classes I to V taken together	1896	72	77	58
	1897	70	76	61
	1898	73	68	56
Do I to VI ditto	1896	78	87	74
	1897	76	86	75
	1898	78	83	72

Class VI includes a large number of petty cases of nuisances

The percentage of cases investigated by the police shows an increase in the past year, but the investigations, judged by the results in the Courts, were less successful It is of course true that in famine years there are many cases of simple theft in which the proof is easy, but with every allowance for this factor the outcome of the year is disappointing The best results were obtained in the districts of Chittagong, Singhbhum, Cuttack, Howrah and Darjeeling. Each of these districts stood high in the list last year also. The most unfavourable results appear against Palamau, Purnea, Dinajpur, Monghyr and Pabna. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General's view as to the need of a good detective department Officers of the Inspector-General's Reserve are now deputed from time to time for detective work, but they are ordinarily employed on office duties, and it has not been possible to meet the calls which have arisen for special officers to deal with serious outbreaks of crime without taking men from the district police It is desirable that the Inspector-General should have a Reserve adequate for these requirements, and he has already been instructed to prepare a scheme for the strengthening of his Reserve. The men should be specially selected for their experience, trustworthiness and detective ability.

22. *Reported crime of the Province.*—The following statement shows the totals of reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, during each of the last ten years. The total of cognizable crime in 1897 was abnormal owing to the famine, and it was followed by an anticipated decrease in the past year The figure for 1898 still, however, shows a large increase over that for 1896, and is higher than any total of the decade, that for 1897 excepted. The figure for non-cognizable crime approximates closely to that for 1896. The total for 1897 was lower than probably it would otherwise have been owing to

the generally straitened circumstances of the people in a year of famine, which check resort to the criminal courts in petty cases

Year			Cognizable crime	Non cognizable crime	Total reported crime of the Province
1889	...	..	119,656	117,407	237,063
1890			117,443	116,554	233,997
1891			128,472	119,072	247,544
1892			146,185	121,624	267,809
1893	...	.	137,898	121,490	259,388
1894	.		140,902	118,070	258,972
1895	..	..	136,777	125,685	262,462
1896			147,438	129 439	276,872
1897			185,061	125,770	310,831
1898	...	...	171,993	129,935	301,928

23. *Incidence of reported crime by Divisions* —The incidence of cognizable and non-cognizable and total crime in each Division of the Province for the last three years is shown in the following statement —

Division	Population	Cognizable crime			Non cognizable crime			Total crime		
	1891	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	7 688 818	22 926	27 671	25 931	20 991	21 436	21 711	43 917	49 107	47 642
Presidency	7 853,566	17 884	21 990	21 693	17 508	18,892	22,965	35 392	40,882	44 658
Rajshahi	8 019 187	15 475	16 909	17 325	9 915	8 737	9 563	25 390	25 646	26 888
Dacca	9 844 127	22 636	23,334	23,586	23 090	20 101	20 549	45 326	43 435	44,135
Chittagong	4 082,795	7,216	8 891	9,935	14 253	15 036	14 733	21 469	23,927	24 668
Total Bengal	87 488 493	86,137	98 795	98 470	85 357	84,202	89,521	171 494	182 997	187 991
Patna	15 811 014	30 056	39 146	30 065	18 157	18 577	16 607	48 213	57 723	46,672
Bhagalpur	8 582 490	16 076	23 313	19 164	14,745	12 428	13 263	30,821	35 741	32 427
Total Bihar	24 393 504	46 132	62 459	49 229	32 902	31 005	29 870	79 034	93,464	79 099
Orissa	4,047 352	6 474	9 609	12 721	6 461	6 738	7,180	12 935	16 347	19 901
Chota Nagpur ..	4,628 792	8 690	14 198	11,573	4 719	3,825	3 364	13 409	18 023	14 937
GRAND TOTAL	70 558 141	147 433	185 061	171 993	129 439	125 770	129,935	276 872	310 831	301 928

The Bihar Divisions, where famine was most severely felt, show, as was to be expected, the largest decrease of cognizable crime, the cases reported in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions having been respectively 9,081 and 4,149 fewer than in 1897 Chota Nagpur comes next, with a decrease of 2,625 cases

24 *False cases* —The following statement shows the number and percentage of cases declared maliciously false in each of the last five years, with the results of prosecutions instituted against complainants in such cases, and the number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure —

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of cases declared to be false	6,634	6,736	6,891	6,141	5,864
Percentage of cases declared to be false	4 7	4 9	4 6	3 8	3 4
Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted	695	584	627	600	626
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction	29 5	33 3	35 2	37 8	38 4
Number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code	597	626	617	511	489

The gradual decrease in the percentage of cases declared false (the increase last year being very slight) is a satisfactory feature in the crime returns. The

increase in convictions for false charges in the past year is also an indication that greater attention has been paid to the necessity of prosecuting in all cases in which evidence is available, and this should be maintained.

The districts of Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Ranchi return the largest number of cases declared false, while the largest number of convictions for false cases was obtained in Midnapore, Khulna, Patna, Gaya, Purnea, Puri, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The districts in which most use was made of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were Burdwan, Midnapore, Dacca, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Puri The section can be applied only in cases which have been judicially heard, but in such cases it affords a ready means of imposing some penalty for frivolous or vexatious charges.

The total number of cases returned as false owing to mistake of law or fact was 10,598 in the past year against 12,571 in 1898

25. *Abstention from enquiry by the Police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code* —The following statement shows the extent to which, in each of the last four years use has been made by the police, in respect of cases of theft and house-breaking, of the power of refusing enquiry conferred by section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—

Division	Number of cases (house-breaking serial 36) reported				Percentage not enquired into.				Number of cases (theft, ordinary serial 44) reported				Percentage not enquired into			
	1895	1896	1897	1898	1895	1896	1897	1898	1895	1896	1897	1898	1895	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	2 803	3 °80	4 266	3 210	24 7	17 1	11 6	16 1	4,228	4 516	4 020	4 003	14·6	11 7	12 3	11 1
Presidency	4 035	4,528	5,712	3 909	24 5	15 2	10	12·2	3 005	3 735	3 827	3 576	12 2	11 3	15 3	8 5
Rajshahi	4,131	4,344	4 457	4 146	25 8	18 9	10 2	12·3	4 678	4 644	4 621	4 144	28 2	25 4	23 2	16 8
Dacca	4,272	6,122	5 542	4,788	18 5	15 9	12 3	11 2	3 735	4 714	4 131	3 513	16 1	19 2	19 4	13 9
Chittagong	637	757	840	848	18 6	21 9	18·2	14 5	1 376	1,701	1 811	1 371	20·2	23 6	15 7	13 7
Patna	9,534	10 078	14,228	8,438	31 6	19 8	11	7·7	5 176	5 235	7 016	5 547	5 9	5 8	4 8	3 5
Bhagalpur	4,329	5,374	8 397	5 298	38 5	23 8	20 8	19·5	3 794	4 222	5 475	3 846	9·0	6 4	5 7	4 6
Orissa	708	637	1 049	937	24 4	16 8	5 7	3·6	2 175	3 164	3 518	3,575	24 6	21·0	20 6	21·7
Chota Nagpur	1 712	2,146	4,364	2,340	39 3	29 9	8·6	3·7	2 019	2 096	2,864	2,000	9 0	5 7	4 4	2·9
Total	32,161	37,272	48 855	34,024	28 5	19 5	12·5	11·7	30 185	33,227	36 783	31 665	15 1	13·9	12 7	10 5

The percentage of refusals for the Province, as a whole, was smaller in the past year than in the preceding three years It appears, however, to have been unduly large in burglary cases in the Burdwan, Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions, and in theft cases in the Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions. There is no special reason why in this matter these Divisions should differ from the other Divisions of the Province The view expressed by the Government on this subject in the Resolution on the Report for 1897, to which attention should be paid, may be briefly re-stated In petty cases, particularly of theft, which are unlikely to be successfully investigated and appear not to be the work of professional criminals, enquiry may, with advantage, be dispensed with, needless harassment to the people being thus avoided When, however, there is reason to believe that the offences have been committed by professional criminals, enquiry and a visit to the spot are advisable, if only to convey to the criminals the knowledge that the police are active, and thus inspire fear of detection on a repetition of crime

26. *Results of trials.*—The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted in police cases and the percentages of convictions to acquittals in each of the last five years —

Year	Convicted—		Total	Acquitted—		Total	Total tried	Percentage of convictions (column 4 to column 8)	Percentage of acquittals
	By Magistrates	By Courts of Sessions		By Magistrates	By Courts of Sessions				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894	76,443	1,364	77 807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70	30
1895	72,831	1,357	74,188	31 707	1,080	32 ,87	106,975	69·3	30 7
1896	76,203	1,623	77,826	31,328	1,162	32,490	110 975	70 5	29 5
1897	87,989	1,747	89,736	31,137	1,344	32 481	122,217	73 5	26 5
1898	80,039	1,843	81,882	30,280	1,065	31 345	113,227	72 3	27 6

As usual, Howrah heads the list of districts in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, the percentage there being 92. The proportion of cases under class VI (Nuisances) is larger in that district than elsewhere. The most unfavourable percentage (53 4) is returned by the Ranchi district. It would be convenient if in future years the statement showing the results of trials district by district omitted cases under class VI. The best results in convictions before the Courts of Session are returned by Darjeeling (100 per cent), Darbhanga (94·4) and Muzaffarpur (90·9) the most unfavourable by Murshidabad (57 1) and Rangpur (53 8) The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks made by the Inspector-General of Police on the subject of the supervision of trials in the Courts by the District Superintendent of Police It is of great importance for the proper preparation of prosecutions that Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should make themselves thoroughly familiar with criminal procedure by attending the Courts, when practicable, in important cases; and their presence during the hearing of such cases is likely also to have the best effect on the work of the subordinate investigating and prosecuting staff

27 *Analysis of crime by classes*—The following table shows the number of true cases reported under each class of crime during the last seven years —

True cases

		1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Class	I	2 817	2,843	2,892	2,772	2,907	3,918	3,144
,,	II	4,666	4 568	4 794	5,146	5,417	5 950	5,145
,,	III	33 326	31,453	34,094	33,570	38,764	51,949	36,864
,	IV	2,268	2 0[illegible]2	2,412	2,6[illegible]7	2,271	3,116	1,970
	V	44,870	43 [illegible]98	45,393	41,423	45,951	68,452	41,559
,,	VI ..	51 986	47,743	44,684	44,743	45,231	45,535	46,760

28 *Class I (Offences against the State and public tranquillity)*—The most important heads of crime in this class are offences relating to the coinage and rioting and unlawful assembly The former offences show a marked decrease, the total of true cases being 176 against 255 in the preceding year. Out of these, 66 formed the subject of special report to the office of the Inspector-General of Police as being cases of importance, being ultimately returned as true Seven were cases of counterfeiting Queen's coins, 20 of possessing false coins and moulds and instruments for coining, 36 of uttering counterfeit coins, and 3 of passing quicksilvered pice Thirty-seven cases ended in conviction, and the 48 persons concerned in these were adequately punished The police appear to be alive to the importance of checking the serious crime of counterfeit coining, and special measures have been taken The figures given by the Inspector General of Police under the head "Rioting" show a marked decrease spread over all the Divisions of the Province Unfortunately, however, the method of calculation adopted has been different from that followed in arriving at the figure for the previous year, and the apparent decrease cannot be accepted as correct The detailed statistics for 1897 were compiled from figures supplied in a form in use previous to the introduction of the forms recently prescribed by the Government of India, and the figures for that year, district by district, in the prescribed form are not now available to allow of comparison Out of 2,449 true cases shown for 1898, 1,685 ended in conviction. The total number of persons bound down to keep the peace throughout the Province was 6,814 against 8,057 in the preceding year. The decrease is specially marked in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, while the Presidency Division shows a large increase in the number of cases. Attention was drawn in the Resolution on the Report for 1897 to the large number of cases of rioting, and the Commissioners were requested to take up the matter in respect to each district where an unusual number of such cases had occurred, and to advise the Magistrates as to the preventive and police measures which should be adopted Reports were received from the Commissioners, to which it is unnecessary to refer here in detail. The matter should continue to receive attention. The inclusion under this head of all cases of unlawful assembly doubtless tends to increase the unsatisfactory aspect of the figures, but the number of serious riots, often attended with death, in some districts is such as to call for special vigilance and firm action, within the law, on the part of the authorities.

29. *Class II (Serious offences against the person)*—The total of offences under this head shows a decrease from 5,950 in the preceding year to 5,145 in the year under review All heads of crime, except three, share the fall in numbers Murders of all kinds decreased by 34 cases, the total being 388 against 422 in 1897 Sentence of death was passed in 38 cases as against 19 in the preceding year. Murders in Backergunge have for some years past necessitated special measures In 1895 the total of murders in this district reached the large figure of 76, of which no fewer than 21 were by gunshot No case of murder by gunshot was reported in the past year, but the number of other murders has again shown a tendency to rise The total of murders of all kinds in this district in 1897 was 30, while that for the past year is 42 Of these, 7 were by poison. There were 37 true cases of drugging in the Province during the past year against 41 in the previous year In the majority it appears that the object of the drugging was robbery, and the facts, therefore, constituted offences under section 394, Indian Penal Code Attention was drawn in last year's Resolution to the necessity of pressing the Courts to frame charges under that section, but it appears that they still refrain in some cases from proceeding under the section Cases of rape show a decrease from 129 in the preceding year to 99 in the year under review The prevalence of outrages on women in the Mymensingh district lately formed the subject of a special report from the Magistrate of Mymensingh and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, and it was clear that, although the number of recent cases had been much exaggerated in published statements, special measures for dealing with the crime were necessary Five special Inspectors have accordingly been deputed to the district for the purpose of investigating such cases, and they will also be utilised for making enquiries as to the propriety of proceeding against desperate and dangerous characters under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code

30. *Class III (Serious offences against property).*—Crime in this class shows a most satisfactory decrease, common to all the heads The most important head is dacoity, and this serious crime decreased from 549 to 345 cases, Dacca alone, of all the Divisions, showing an increase of five cases The great prevalence of this crime in the Chota Nagpur, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions in 1897 was specially noticed in the last Resolution Each Division shows a marked reduction of cases in 1898 In Purnea, however, in the Bhagalpur Division, there was an increase of 13 cases over the number (17) in the previous years. This outbreak of dacoity was brought to the notice of Government, and special measures were taken From a recent report from the Commissioner it appears that these measures have had the desired effect, a considerable decrease in cases having occurred since the commencement of the present year. Credit is due to the Magistrate for his energetic action in this matter The other principal feature under this class of crime is the very large decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, &c The number of such cases in 1897 was 48,782, and this large figure was accounted for by the famine The total for the present year is 33,473, a figure which is not only largely below that for 1897, but is also smaller than that for 1896, compared with which it shows a reduction of 2,805 true cases

31 *Class IV (Minor offences against the person)*—This class also shows a considerable decrease, the total for 1898 being 1,970 against 3,116 in the preceding year. There is also a reduction of 301 cases in comparison with 1896.

32. *Class V (Minor offences against property)*—There was a similar decrease in this class, not only compared with the preceding year, but also with the year 1896 The total number of cases, including serials 36 and 37, was 75,258 against 117,464 in 1897 and 82,433 in 1896 The great bulk of the cases falls under the heads of theft and criminal or house trespass, and both show a large reduction The improved circumstances of the people produced the usual effect in diminishing petty thefts

33. *Class VI (All other cases).*—The total number of cases under this head was 47,654, being an increase of 1,225 cases as compared with the previous year Public and local nuisances show an increase of 1,476 cases, and offences against the Excise, Salt, Customs and Arms laws also rose The number of bad

livelihood and vagrancy cases decreased from 4,904 to 4,331. The number of persons dealt with in these cases, however, was larger. The total of acquittals was 1,176 against 1,003, while convictions numbered 3,863 against 3,615 in 1897. This decrease in the number of cases with an increase in the number of persons dealt with is, no doubt, attributable to the alteration in the Code of Criminal Procedure which permits the institution of proceedings against more than one person in a single case The large number of acquittals, however, argues less care in the institution of cases It appears also that the instructions regarding the trial of cases in the villages where the accused reside have not been generally complied with. Out of 4,373 cases only 1,955 were tried in the villages The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the action of the Magistrates in this matter should be more closely watched by the Commissioners. The number of persons registered for surveillance at the close of the year was 51,678, being an increase of 2,179 on the figure for the previous year Out of this total 5,223 had absconded and 8,650 were in jail.

34. *Railway Police* —The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Railway Police during the year was 3,576, against 4,630 in the preceding year Of these, 2,199 were true cognizable cases, and 1,284 ended in conviction There were 813 railway accidents, resulting in the death of 289 persons, against corresponding figures for the preceding year of 708 accidents and 326 deaths Cases of obstruction increased from 21 in 1897 to 38 in the past year The number of these cases on the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Patna-Gaya Branch of the East Indian Railway is marked On the former line a small force of additional police has been quartered at the expense of the neighbouring villagers near the scene of one of the accidents. The Inspector-General remarks that it has been found from past experience that obstructions are, as a rule, placed on the lines by discontented coolies or villagers who have quarrelled with the gate keepers, and wish to get the latter into trouble, while in many cases bricks and stones are also placed on the rails by children with no criminal motive.

35. *Non-cognizable Crime* —The total of non-cognizable crime for 1898 as compared with that for 1897 is shown in the following statement —

	Cases 1897	Cases 1898	Increase	Decrease
Class I	9,127	9,524	397	.
„ II ..	23	16	..	7
„ III	721	664	.	57
„ IV	60,289	59,692		597
„ V	11,931	11,339	.	592
„ VI .	14,229	15,404	1,175	...
Special Laws .	29,450	33,296	3,846	
Total	125,770	129,935	5,418	1,253
Net increase		...	4,165	

The net increase of 4,165 cases consists almost entirely of petty cases of nuisances under class VI and of offences under the head "Special Laws." In the statement in paragraph 139 of the report the percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned is shown to have been less than 60 in the districts of Tippera, Murshidabad, 24-Parganas and Jessore The causes of the very low percentage should be investigatd by the Commissioners. Some districts still show the number of persons attending as greater than that of processes issued. An explanation should be obtained and submitted to Government. In Monghyr the number of acquittals in non-cognizable cases exceeded that of convictions. This was the case also last year. The attention of the Commissioner is invited to the matter, and it is desirable that other Commissioners should also enquire into the cause of any unduly large proportion of acquittals to convictions in districts of their Divisions Such a result is ordinarily due to indiscriminate issue of process without sufficient examination of the complainants in the first instance. Much harassment is thus often needlessly and unjustifiably caused to persons who are summoned, and the subordinate Magistrates cannot be too often

reminded of their duty to sift the complaints as fully as practicable on their institution.

36. *Remands.*—The following table compares the percentages of remands in the trial of cases sent up by the police during each of the last three years —

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing	Percentage of A forms remanded once	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times	Percentage of A forms remanded five times	Percentage of A forms remanded six times	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896	32 1	22·7	15 3	10 5	6 6	3 7	2 2	3 2	3 4
1897	34 5	22 7	15 3	10 4	6 2	3·9	2 3	3 5	·9
1898	32 8	20 6	15 0	10 6	6 9	4·3	2 5	3·9	2·9

The figures for the past year are not satisfactory Allowance must, it is true, be made in comparing the figures with those of the previous year for the large diminution in the number of petty cases which occur in a year of famine and which can be promptly disposed of, frequently without remand. The results compare, however, unfavourably, not only with those for 1897, but also with those for 1896. The percentage of cases disposed of at first or second hearing is less than in either of the two preceding years, while the percentages of cases remanded three, four, five, six or more than six times are in each case higher than those of either 1896 or 1897. In five districts the number of cases disposed of at first or second hearing was less than 40 per cent of the total of police cases coming before Magistrates for trial. In Mymensingh, the percentage of such cases was so low as 29 9 per cent, in Shahabad it was 31 6, in Ranchi 32·4 in Birbhum 32 9, and in Faridpur 39 5 An explanation of these low percentages should be submitted to Government by the Commissioners concerned

37 *Previous convictions* —The percentage of persons convicted of offences falling under classes III and V (Offences against property) who were proved to have been previously convicted was 12 2 against 1 9 in the previous year. The fluctuations in the yearly percentage in certain districts are remarkable, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they are not due to unequal attention on the part of the police to this matter. The importance of discovering the professional criminals, in order that they may be adequately punished and kept under surveillance when free, need not be dwelt upon Taking the different Divisions of the Province, the highest percentage of reconvictions is shown by Patna, which returns no less than 18 per cent of such cases, the next Division being the Bhagalpur Division, with 12·4 per cent. The fluctuations in the districts of the Orissa Division are marked. Puri this year returns 24 8 against 17 per cent last year, while Balasore, which last year returned 14 7 per cent., shows this year only 5 6 per cent.

38. *Systems of identification* —Reference was made to the central bureau in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in regard to 1,007 persons arrested in the districts whom the local officers had been unable to identify. Of these, 31 per cent. were identified, the corresponding percentage for the preceding year having been the same. The central office has records in respect of 48,000 criminals, and in the case of 32,000 the data for identification now consist of finger-prints, those for the remainder being anthropometrical measurements. Records of the latter kind are being gradually replaced by finger-print impressions. This system has been adopted now by other Provinces, which were visited by Mr. Henry for the instruction of the officers to be employed in working it.

39. *Character of officers.*—Mr Henry, now on leave, was first appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police in 1891, and in the eight years during which he held charge of the Department many important improvements have been effected. The substitution for the old class of officers of a more intelligent, better educated and socially superior staff of subordinate officers, through the system of competition and of training at the Bhagalpur school, and the

improvement of the village police system may be specially mentioned as matters which received much of his attention. It is to him also that is due the development of the ingenious system of identification of criminals by means of finger prints from which much is hoped. He has brought to the notice of Government the work done by Messrs Pratt and Masters as Deputy Inspectors-General, and by Messrs. Pughe and Barnard as Assistant Inspectors-General in charge of Railway Police He has also recorded his obligations to Mr. Showers for his work as Personal Assistant. The names of the District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors who have been specially commended in paragraph 44 of the report will be noted in the Appointment Department

ORDER —Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE BENGAL JUTE WAREHOUSE AND FIRE BRIGADE ACT IN THE COSSIPORE-CHITPUR AND MANIKTALA MUNICIPALITIES

No 4776M —The 21st September 1899 —The following report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893

E N. BAKER,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

No 95M , dated Calcutta, the 16th August 1899

From—The HON'BLE C. E BUCKLAND, C I E, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department

WITH reference to the orders of Government No 3513M , dated the 5th July 1899, I have the honour to submit herewith the reports on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893, for the year ending the 31st March 1899, in the Cossipore Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities, received from the Chairmen of those Municipalities.

No 267, dated Maniktala, the 27th July 1899

From—BABU PRIYA NATH MUKHERJEE, Chairman, Maniktala Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas

WITH reference to your Circular memorandum No 44M , dated 18th July 1899, forwarding copy of Bengal Government letter No 3513M , of the 5th idem, calling for a report on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act for the year 1898-99, I have the honour to submit as follows —

(1) The Fire-Brigade Budget for the year under report was prepared by the Commissioner of Police under section 26 (1) of Act I (B C) of 1893, and was accepted by the Commissioners of this Municipality at a special meeting held on the 6th May 1898, so far as it related to this Municipality

(2) The proportionate share of contribution at 1 per cent of the estimated amount of Rs 60,710 towards the maintenance of the Fire-Brigade establishment, viz , Rs 607, was paid in two instalments The total amount realized as fees from the warehouses under the Act was Rs 1,266 6-6, against Rs 1,316 10-9 of the preceding year The decrease was owing to one durmah-mat shop, five firewood depots and two packing-case depots having ceased to exist at the beginning of the year under report

(3) During the year under review, 8 licenses were issued for jute warehouses and 74 for other descriptions of trade in inflammable materials, such as firewood, hay, straw, saw-mill, packing cases, durmah mats, golpata depots, &c , against 8 and 82 of the preceding year

(4) License fees on jute warehouses were levied at 6 per cent per annum on the annual value of holdings as assessed for payment of municipal taxes and at 10 per cent on other descriptions of trade as mentioned above

(5) All the owners of warehouses paid their license fees in due time, and therefore no prosecution was required to be instituted during the year

(6) The jute godowns and firewood depots are mostly situated near the Circular Canal which forms the western boundary of this Municipality There is only one mill for manufacture of gunny-bags within this Municipality, named the Surah Jute Mill Company, Limited, on the north side of the Narcoldanga main road and there are also three roperies

(7) No conflagration took place within the Municipality, and therefore the assistance of the fire-brigade was not required.

No 480, dated Talla, the 26th July 1899

From—BABU KRIPA NATH DUTT, Chairman, Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, Alipore

WITH reference to your circular memorandum No 44M , dated the 18th July 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report under section 41 of Act I (B C) of 1893 of jute warehouses, &c , in the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality for the year ending 31st March 1899 for submission to the Local Government

2. During the year under report licenses were granted to 99 jute presses and warehouses, including roperies, firewood and straw depots as detailed below, and the amount of license fees realised was Rs 12,326 5 —

No.	Description	Rs.	A	P
12	Jute press-houses ...	8,850	0	0
65	Jute warehouses ..	3,342	12	9
7	Roperies ...	95	6	0
2	Firewood and straw depots	5	15	9
7	Wood depots ...	10	9	0
6	*Golpata* depots ...	6	9	6
	Mutation fees ...	15	0	0
Total 99	Total	12,326	5	0

3. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the jute license fees during the year under review —

Receipt	Amount			Disbursement.	Amount.		
1	2			3	4		
	Rs	A	P		Rs	A.	P
Opening balance on the 31st March 1898	7,997	0	5	Paid to the Commissioner of Police, for the maintenance of Fire-Brigade for the year 1898-99	11,231	0	0
License fees realised for the year 1898 99 under Act I of 1873	12,326	5	0	Balance at the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1899	9,092	5	5
Total ...	20,323	5	5	Total ...	20,323	5	5

4 During the year under review fire broke out in the following places, and properties were destroyed to the approximate value of Rs 9,105 as detailed below

Locality	Name of owner of the properties destroyed.	Particulars of properties destroyed	Approximate value of properties destroyed	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Section A				
Suburbs.			Rs.	
South Sinti Road	Pooti Bewah	Two golpata huts	25	
Utterpara Road, Ratan Babu's Busti	Radha Nath Maity	Portion of a golpata hut	Not stated.	
Section B				
Suburbs			Rs	
Sowdagurputty, Chitpur	Sanyasi Baity	A tiled hut consisting of three rooms	5	
Lockgate Road, Chitpur	Mohamad Guny Khan.	A golpata house consisting of two rooms.	50	
Chitpur Canal ...	......	A boat laden with jute	9,000	
Nawabputty	Parbati Bewah	A golpata house consisting of one room.	10	
Section C				
Suburbs				
Bibibagan .		A golpata hut An old woman was burnt, and subsequently died in hospital from the effects of the burn.	15	
		Total .	9,105	

5 The accompanying statement shows the names of jute presses and warehouses to which licenses were granted during the year 1898-99.

Cossipore-Chitpur Mnicipality

Statement showing the names of Jute Presses, Warehouses, &c., to which licenses were granted during the year 1898-99

Serial number	Holding number	Place of business	Name of license-holder	Valuation	Amount of license fee realised	GRAND TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Jute Press Houses	Rs	Rs. A P	Rs A P
1	10	Nawabputty Street	Union Pressing Co , Ld		7,0 0 0	
2	13		P N Mitter, Esq	15 000	750 0 0	
3	2		Canal Press Co Ld	14 000	700 0 0	
4	3	Sugar Works Lane	Messrs Ralli Brothers	45 000	7,0 0 0	
5	4		S C Chunder & Co ..	13 990	750 0 0	
6	18	Kali Prosonno Singhee s Road	Chitpur Hydraulic Press	21 300	750 0 0	
7	15 15 1		Calcutta Hydraulic Press	27 848	750 0 0	
8	4 4A, 4-1 and 6		Strand Bank Press Co		750 0 0	
9	5	Rustomjee s Road	Camperdown Pressing Co	20 000	7,0 0 0	
10	1 and 116	Cossipore Road	Kumar Satish Chandra Singha ..	13 000	6,0 0 0	
11	29 and 29A		P C and W Sawoo		750 0 0	
12	2	Chitpur Ghat Lane	Hooghly Hydraulic Press Co	1, ,00	7 0 0 0	8,8,0 0 0
			Jute Warehouses			
13	12	Chitpur Street	Benoy Kristo Shaw .	1,800	90 0 0	
14	14		Ditto	1 4,2	72 9 (	
15	7, 7A and 9		Manager Eastern Bengal State Railway	27 793	1 3,9 0 9	
			Durga Ch and Kunjo Behari Shaw	972	48 9 6	
16	13			180	9 0 0	
17	5		Gobindo Chundra Pal			
18	4		Durga Charan and Kunjo Behari Shaw	4 800	240 0 0	
19	3	P K Mukerjee s Lane	Gyan Chundra Sen	312	15 9 6	
20	22		Ditto	18)	9 0 0	
21	19		Nobo Kissore and Kamini Koomar Roy	78)	3) 0 0	
22	8 and 9		Ram Kristo Pattuck and Parbuti Charan Roy	2 ,80	114 0 0	
23	18		Hurry Narain Chunder	840	42 0 0	
24	6		Mothoora Nath Bose	420	1 0 0	
25	2		Nobo Kissore and Kamini Kumar Roy	660	33 0 0	
26	68A	Belgatchia Road ..	Bhubon Mohon Ghose	168	8 6 0	
27	68B		Bharuth Chunder and Dwarka Nath Shaw	180	9 0 0	
28	71B		Sreematty Surno Moye Dassie	240	12 0 0	
29	72		Behari Lall Shaw	384	1) 3 0	
30	73		Ditto	192	9 9 6	
31	6		Batfoo Shaw	300	15 0 0	
32	13		Bejoy Kumar and Lalit Mohon Chuckerbutty	300	15 0 0	
33	51		Woomedally	120	6 0 0	
34	10		Chunder Nath Dalal	840	4, 0 0	
35	5		Shama Charan Bullob ..	600	30 0 0	
36	7		Hurro Chunder Sircar	192	9 9 6	
37	12A		Koylash Chunder Ghosh	600	3) 0 0	
38	29		Punchanan and Goluck Behari Mitter	216	10 12 (	
39	29A		Bisso Nath Misty	240	12 0 0	
40	14A		Rajobolly Sirdor	204	10 3 3	
41	9		Chunder Nath Dalal	240	12 0 0	
42	14		Jeebon Kristo Ghose (Jr)	270	13 8 0	
43	7	Cross Road	Ram Doorlov and Sadhoo Charan Roy	1 080	54 0 0	
44	7	Settpooker Road	Dwarka Nath Roy	456	22 12 9	
45	4		Bejoy Kristo Shaw	1 200	60 0 0	
46	11 and 11A		G A Georgeode & Co	900	22 8 0	
47	6	P K Mookerjee s Road	Kamini Kumar Roy	1 380	69 0 0	
48	5A		Gobindo Chunder Pal	1 3	9 9 6	
49	23B		Preo Nath and Ram Taron Das	3 0	18 0 0	
50	24A		Mohim Chander Sirdar	1 2	9 9 6	
51	25		Chunder Nath Mookerjee	3 4	1 3 0	
52	9		Sadhoo Churon and Dwarka Roy	3 0	1 0 0	
53	5		Gyan Chunder Sen	7 8	38 6 6	
54	14		Debendra Nath Mookerjee	1 0	(0 0	
55	24B		Anundo Kissore Mozoomdar	216	10 1 6	
56	26		Dino Nath Moudle	900	4 0 0	
57	27 and 27A		Kedar Nath Pal Chin	1 440	72 0 0	
58	30		Jeebon Kristo Ghose	480	24 0 0	
59	23A		Hurri h Chunder Mullick	480	,4 0 0	
60	23C		Lolit Mohun Rockhit	300	15 0 0	
61	2A	New Canal Road	Bharuth Chunder and Dwarka Nath Shaw	300	15 0 0	
62	20		Jeebon Kristo Ghose (Jr)	216	10 12 6	
63	1 6-1		Aukhoy Kumar Ghose	300	15 0 0	
64	3A		Sashi Bhuson Banerjee	240	1, 0 0	
65	3-5		Deno Nath Dey	96	4 14 6	
66	24	Chitpur Ghat Lane	Dwarka Nath and Bonomali Kundoo	1 920	96 0 0	
67	7		Sree Gobindo Shaw	,80	39 0 0	
68	13		Ditto	300	1 0 0	
69	79	B T Road	Sreedam Chunder Kundoo	240	12 0 0	
70	71		Ditto	180	) 0 0	
71	6A	Chitpur Cross Road	Dwarka Nath Roy	..	25 3 3	
72	6A		Ditto		2, 3 3	
73	16	Bhoyrub Mookerjee s Road	Khater Mondle	96	4 12 6	
74	18	Kali K Banerjee s Lane	Bonomali Chowdhoory	900	45 0 0	
75	4A	Chitpur Ghat Road	Hero Nath Biswas	600	30 0 0	
76	4		Ditto and I N Mookerji	1 800	90 0 0	
77	23	Bonomali Chatterjee s Street	Nimchand Biswas	240	12 0 0	3 342 12 6
			Roperies			
78	29 10	Paikpara Road	Messrs Ralli Brothers	300	15 0 0	
79	14-68		Bulul Chunder Chunder	264	13 3 0	
80	10 and 19A		Khetter Ch and Hurry Ch Gooha	312	15 9 6	
81	23-4	Wooterpara Road	Messrs Ralli Brothers	301	15 0 0	
82	11-3	Dukhindery Road	Soshi Bhuson Ghose	192	9 9 6	
83	29	Khelaut Ghose s Lane	Luckhee Narain Dutt	300	1, 0 0	
84	1 1	Boido Nath Bose s Garden Lane	Shama Kristo Chatterjee	240	13 0 0	95 6 0

Serial number	Holding number	Place of business.	Name of license-holder	Valuation.	Amount of license-fee realised	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Fire wood and Straw Depôts	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
85	74-2	Belgatchia Road	Dino Moni Bewah	30	1 8 0	
86		Chunder Kumar Roy's Lane	Kunjo Behari Poramanick		4 7 9	5 15 9
			Golpatta Depôts			
87	78 3	B T Road	Prosonno Bewah	60	1 8 0	
88			Ditto		1 8 0	
89	80 1		Madhub Ch Dolooie	48	1 3 3	
90			Ditto		1 3 3	
91	79 1		Gooroo Churan Nundy	47	1 3 0	6 9 6
			Wood Depôts			
92	79 1	B T Road	Gooroo Churun Nundy		1 3 0	
93	4-1 1	Bhentolla Road	Matab Bewah	48	1 3 3	
94			Ditto		1 3 3	
95	8-3	P K Mookerjee's Road	Shaik Moniruddee	54	1 5 6	
96			Ditto		1 5 6	
97	1 1	Cross Road	Brojo Nath Biswas	36	0 14 3	
98			Ditto		0 14 3	
99		B T Road	Hurry Kristo Sadkhan		2 8 0	10 9 0
			Total			12,311 5 0
			Mutation fees			15 0 0
			GRAND TOTAL			12 326 5 0

SARAT CHUNDER SEN,
Secretary

COSSIPORE-CHITPUR MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
The 26th July 1899

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

For the week ending the 25th September 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 67, Kalna 3 34, Katwa 3 64, Raniganj 1 93 Heavy rain has fallen Harvesting of *aus* going on The recent rain has done much good to *aman*. Sugarcane doing well Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kalna	14⅓	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	14½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 38, Rampur Hât 1 50 Weather hot and cloudy Prospects of paddy good Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 5 04, Vishnupur 2 15 Weather cloudy at the beginning The rainfall of the week was general and sufficient for the present It has been very beneficial to the standing crops Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Rice is selling at 16¼ seers a rupee at Bankura and 15 seers at Vishnupur

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 4 53, Contai 6 00, Tamluk 7 41, Ghatal 5 46 Weather rainy and was cyclonic at Contai on 23rd The rain has done immense good to the crops Transplantation of winter paddy finished Prospects very good Cattle-disease and grasshoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	CH	
Sadar .	16	0	per rupee
Contai . . .	17	0	
Tamluk	14	3¼	
Ghatal	16	0	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 5 28, Serampore 6 44, Jahanabad 3·11 Reaping of *aus* and cutting of jute still continue. State of *aman* good Common rice sells at 14¾ seers per rupee

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 17, Uluberia 4 90 Weather hot and cloudy The rainfall during the latter part of the week has done much good to the standing crops. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·30, Barasat 6 86, Basirhat 3 66, Diamond Harbour 11 45. Heavy rain with high winds towards the close of the week The rainfall has done good to the standing crops Prospects of *aman* fair Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* nearly finished Steeping of jute and its fibre extracting going on No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	13	per rupee
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour .	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 64, Kushtia 69, Meherpur 1 08, Chuadanga 1·12, Ranaghat 2·38. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aus* completed Prospects of *aman* good Lands being cultivated for *rabi* crops Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	15	
Chuadanga	15½	
Ranaghat	12½	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·04, Jangipur 88, Kandi 4·50. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute still continue. State of standing crops good.

Recent rain has done much good to them, especially to winter paddy plants Cow-pox appears in thana Barwan Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	17¾	

Jessore —Rainfall at Sadar 4 95, Jhenida 1 48, Magura 2 75 Narail 2 31, Bangaon 5 05 Weather cloudy, rainy, and cyclonic Harvesting of *aus* and cultivation for winter crops going on Prospects of crops good Rivers are rising again No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17½	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna —Rainfall at Sadar 3 37, Bagerhat 1 72, Satkhira 4 56. Weather sultry Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* nearly completed The recent rainfall will do much good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17½	per rupee
Bagerhat	17	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 24, Nator 1·28, Naugaon 3 08 Prospects of crops good Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Report not received

Jalpaiguri.— Ditto

Darjeeling — Ditto

Rangpur.— Ditto

Bogra —Average rainfall 2 59 Washing of jute commenced Transplantation of *aman* finished Prospects good except in low lands, where heavy rain has caused some damage Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee Fodder and water ample

Pabna —Rainfall at Sadar 83, Sirajganj 77 Weather very hot and cloudy High wind on 23rd Prospects good, but some rain is wanted for the paddy on the high lands Price of common rice 15 seers 15½ chitaks per rupee

Dacca - Rainfall at Sadar 43, Manikganj 1 93, Munshiganj 29, Naraingan 40 Weather stormy Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available A few cases of cattle-disease in the Naraingan subdivision Price of common rice stationary

Mymensingh —Rainfall at Sadar 2 48, Jamalpur 80, Kishorganj 1 88, Tangail 2 33, Netrokona 1 91 Occasional showers Prospects of crops good Condition of cattle good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Mymensingh	18½	per rupee
Netrokona	18½	
Jamalpur	14½	
Kishorganj	16	
Tangail	16	

Faridpur —Rainfall at Sadar 2 42, Goalundo 86, Madaripur 75 Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Backergunge. —Rainfall at Sadar 2 06 Weather cyclonic Prospects of crops fair Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 19½ seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera —Rainfall at Sadar 3 45, Brahmanbaria 1 47, Chandpur 1 79 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* continue favourable Jute cutting goes on Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee

Noakhali —Rainfall at Sadar 3 35, Feni 1 75 Prospects of crops less good owing to excessive rain Transplantation of *aman* going on A veterinary assistant is treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 4 04 Cultivation of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects good Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 28, Barh ·18, Bihar 24, Dinapore 16, Hilsa 15, Bikram 1 15. Harvesting of *marua* and Indian-corn going on The rain has done much good to the paddy and prospects are favourable Fodder and water for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 15½ seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 80, Jahanabad 3 64, Aurangabad 30, Nawada 2 30 Harvesting of *bhadoi* completed Paddy doing well Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee

Shahabad—Rainfall at Sadar 1 24, Buxar 1 17, Sasaram 80 Paddy promising *Bhadoi* being reaped Fodder and water abundant Rice 12 seers per rupee

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 2 16, Gopalganj 7 62 Weather fine Prospects of paddy much improved by alternate rain and sunshine Average price of common rice 13 seers 12 chitaks and of *makai* 17 seers 8 chitaks per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 45, Bettiah 1 15, Bairharwa 70, Bigaha 2 23, Ramnagar 1 00 *Bhadoi* harvesting nearly over *Aghani* rice doing well Preparation of land for *rabi* going on Price of common rice 15½ seers and maize 21 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 22, Hajipur 2 38 *Bhadoi* crops being harvested Rice crop doing well Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 19 seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 17 seers, *rahar* 18 seers, and *marua* 21 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 20, Samastipur 22, Madhubani 29 Weather hot with occasional showers Prospects of winter paddy good Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful Some cattle-disease reported from Warisnagar thana Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12	per rupee
Samastipur	13¼	
Madhubani	12⅝	

Monghyr—Rainfall at Monghyr 1 21, Begusarai 1 93, Jamui 3 63 Weather hot and very rainy during the latter part of the week Lands being prepared for *rabi* *Bhadoi* and *marua* harvest nearly finished Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good Recent rain was beneficial to paddy crop Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Monghyr	12	1	per rupee
Begusarai	12	10	
Jamui	13	0	

Bhagalpur—Cyclonic weather with continuous heavy showers prevailed at the latter part of the week Rainfall at Sadar 11 78, Banka 2 26, Madhipura 4 05, Supaul 5 01 The rain is benefitting winter paddy *Bhadoi* harvesting in progress Cattle-disease continues in the interior Common rice sells as follows —

Sadar	15	8	per rupee
Banka	15	0	
Madhipura	14	0	
Supaul	19	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 9 59, Kishanganj 4 81, Arana 5 31 Weather seasonable Standing crops doing well Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and transplantation of *aghani* practically over Jute being harvested No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kishanganj	21	
Arana	20	

Malda.—Report not received

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather unsettled. Rainfall at Dumka 6 50, Deoghur 4 0, Jamtara 22, Pakour 2 46, Rajmahal 1 81 Prospects very favourable The week's rain should ensure a 20-anna paddy crop Price of common rice 11 seers and *makai* 19 seers per rupee. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal Fodder and water sufficient

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 80, Jajpur 1 61, Kendrapara 2 49, Banki 1 06, False Point 1·52 Weather hot and cloudy. *Sarad* paddy, sugarcane, *biri* and *arhar* growing

Beali being harvested *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places More rain wanted Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	S	ch	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore —Rainfall at Sadar 7 73 Weeding of *sarad* continues *Aus* being reaped in places Sugarcane thriving well Jute being steeped Crops on high land in Agarpara circle suffering for scanty rain Crops elsewhere good Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder sufficient

Angul —Rainfall at Angul 29, Bisipara 1 45 Local showers reported from the interior Weather hot and cloudy Puddling and transplantation of low-land paddy in progress Up-land paddy somewhat improved Sowing of *rabi* in progress Sugarcane and cotton doing well Harvesting of *beali* and *mandia* continues in some places More rain wanted Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals Fodder and water sufficient

Puri —Rainfall at Sadar 1 52, Khurda 2 19 Weather hot and sometimes cloudy *Sarad* being weeded and transplanted Paddy crop on high lands damaged in some parts for want of rain Damage by insect-pests also reported from parts of Khurda *Beali* and *mandia* being harvested Prospects of sugarcane, *arhar* and other miscellaneous crops good Fodder sufficient Cattle-disease continues in some places Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	15	12	per rupee
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of district	16	2	

Hazaribagh —Rainfall at Sadar 65, Giridih 1 10 Weather cloudy More rain wanted Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Ranchi —Rainfall 12 Weather hot and cloudy Prospects of standing crops fair so far, but more rain is seriously wanted Harvesting of *goradhan* and *marua* continues Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior 17½ seers per rupee Cattle-disease reported from Ranchi thana Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau —Rainfall 05 Weather not seasonable Rain urgently wanted for paddy crop and for ploughing *rabi* lands *Bhadoi* harvesting continues Cattle-disease declining Rice sells at 13 seers per rupee

Manbhum —Rainfall at Sadar 6 45, Gobindpur 3 13 Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Average crop of winter rice expected Cattle-disease reported from thanas Nirsa, Gobindpur, Tundi, Topchanchi, and Chas Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 3 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum —Rainfall 63 *Aus dhan* being cut, outturn not good Common rice sells at 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee

General Summary —There was general rain during the week, in parts heavy, accompanied by cyclonic winds No reports have been received from the Northern Bengal districts The rain has greatly benefited the winter rice and other standing crops, but more is still required for the high lands in Orissa and Chota Nagpur The autumn harvest is almost at an end, and the ploughing for the *rabi* crops has begun Prices of common rice continue steady with a tendency to fall in some districts Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is everywhere abundant

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 26th September 1899

Imports into Calcutta

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June 1899

Whence imported	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Rice	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Paddy *	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Total (in rice)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food grains	Food-grains: Total	Fibrous products: Jute raw	Fibrous products: Gunny bags †	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Mustard seed	Tea Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk raw	Coal and coke.	Indigo	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	60 610	1 09 619	1 29 121	2 450	3 171		1 31 751		19 71[illegible]	1 [illegible]11	615			5	20 08 604		...		32	15
Birbhum	99 507	741	99 970		15		99 [illegible]		2 870	2 341			190	7[illegible]					137	
Midnapore	63 374	4 713	66 320		3 776	100	6[illegible] 696		3 1 2	1 [illegible] 3	383		65	84	11 178			3 774	75	6
Hooghly	1 05 646	24 014	1 [illegible]0 6[illegible]5	3 [illegible]48	3 574		1 2[illegible] 777	3 062	632 [illegible]59	1 787	4 263		502		4 [illegible]58		14[illegible]	5 690	7 004	1 634
24-Parganas	1 91 348	42 609	2 08 068	99	4 [illegible]		2 1 [illegible]	13 33[illegible]	1 417 144	1 [illegible]2			1 [illegible]12		7 [illegible]46	4	1 146	10 646	3 705	770
Nadia	13 141	144	13 [illegible]31	[illegible]2 515	15 736	8 244	2 [illegible]3 726	4 199	17 918	31 [illegible]2	1 127		589	151			270	2 401	2 973	.. ..
Murshidabad	9 133	..	9 133	10 631	6 9[illegible]	2 [illegible]6	2[illegible] 1[illegible]	2 [illegible]62	2 415	4 457	1 [illegible]3			973		.. ..		155		...
Jessore	4 946	8 575	10 205		20 [illegible]61	198	31 0[illegible]	300	3 150	2 448	466		213					16,369	2 107	
Khulna	31 917	13 166	40 158	129	13 340		53 [illegible]	21[illegible]	42 6[illegible]5	300			147		......		200	9 564		
Rajshahi	549		549	2 446	2 136		131	1 [illegible] 3	2 135	2 509	126			356				..		...
Dinajpur	18 068	3	18 070	..	..		18 070	708	27 630		527			..				..		.....
Jalpaiguri	111		111				111	13 579	102 6[illegible]5			38 754	1		..	..		...	2 511	......
Darjeeling			.....					637	26 810			27 054				..		.. 2	770	......
Rangpur	19		19	3 453	532		4,004	2[illegible] 314	1 505	74	1 645	356	1 415						37 072	
Bogra	16 247	475	16 524		224		16,749	3 [illegible]07	630	273		....			.....		..	..		
Pabna	7	..	7	[illegible]	1 5[illegible]	9	3 [illegible]3[illegible]	1 01 [illegible]2	8 68[illegible]	591	12 453				...	..		..	688	.....
Cooch Behar								2 [illegible]	3[illegible]5						..				207	
Dacca				[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible] 1		4 4 3	[illegible]1 [illegible]12	–	1 597	1 133		1 955				28			
Mymensingh	14		14	60	1 11[illegible]	218	1 101	44 [illegible]3	4[illegible]	[illegible]	4 9[illegible]									..
Faridpur	44 6[illegible]	430	44 90[illegible]	10 6[illegible]	1 5[illegible]	7 [illegible]00	2 [illegible]04	2[illegible] [illegible]6	7 1[illegible]5	17 [illegible]	2[illegible] [illegible]		3 2						..	..
Backergunge	87 [illegible]13	77[illegible]	88 117	250	40[illegible]		88 [illegible]	4[illegible]		712	2 [illegible]		91							...
Tippera	[illegible] 5[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]			1 4 [illegible]	12[illegible]		[illegible]			..				
Noakhali	2 0 0		2 000				[illegible] 00[illegible]	[illegible]		8 026			[illegible]130							.. ..
Chittagong									315			159	2 29[illegible]						..	
Total of Bengal	7 45 600	2 0[illegible] 313	8 74 010	89 [illegible]10	3 [illegible]0 [illegible]	19 [illegible]1	13,[illegible]2 [illegible]3	3 33 126	2 321 937	81 152	8 [illegible]	68 323	11 504	1 6[illegible]	20 32 [illegible]86	4	1 789	4[illegible] [illegible]01	57 2[illegible]1	2,425
Bihar.																				
Patna			..	18 340	58 [illegible]33	1[illegible] [illegible]7	92 180		400	2 [illegible] 02	8 776		145			12	...	8	1,220	132
Gaya			..	[illegible]	9 120		7 [illegible]		1 100	2[illegible] 2	338		2	–				4[illegible]6	44	457
Shahabad	..			53 [illegible]53	43 0[illegible]8	2 033	[illegible]		4[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]12	[illegible]		3					4 787		...
Saran				6 [illegible]03	2[illegible]2		7 0[illegible]			[illegible] [illegible]7	11 219					8		26[illegible]		
Champaran				2 731	1 [illegible] 8	673	4 [illegible]82			5 [illegible] 2	6 [illegible]1		151					68		....
Muzaffarpur										[illegible]	3 43[illegible]		14			37	..		406	..
Darbhanga				390		3	3 3		945	1 30 122	1[illegible] [illegible]							596	469	...
Monghyr				58 [illegible]	20 [illegible]62	3[illegible]0	[illegible] 11		5 5	7[illegible] [illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]		66					..		5
Bhagalpur	2		2	5[illegible] 2[illegible]	4 [illegible]	11 [illegible]3	1 0[illegible] [illegible]0	11	[illegible]0	31 0[illegible]2	23 [illegible]81					9				......
Purnea	4		4	31 671	1 [illegible]60	1[illegible]	9 [illegible]1	[illegible]5	1 [illegible]00	3 [illegible]11	11 [illegible]		..					..	19 257	
Malda	400		400	3 334	3[illegible]2	7 3	4 83[illegible]			77[illegible]				33						..
Sonthal Parganas	6		6	69 [illegible]35	7 111	6 0[illegible]	83 171	1 263	1[illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]75	2[illegible] 039		1					..	16	
Total of Bihar	41[illegible]		412	3 39 96[illegible]	1 37 991	38, 18[illegible]	[illegible]17 08[illegible]	1 [illegible]40	[illegible]	[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible]	1 17 7[illegible]		3[illegible]2	33		66		6 124	21 412	594

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 2[illegible] [illegible] of rice

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

Whence imported	Food grains: Rice and paddy: Rice	Food grains: Rice and paddy: Paddy	Food grains: Rice and paddy: Total (in rice)	Food grains: Wheat	Food grains: Gram and pulse	Food grains: Other food grains	Food grains: Total	Fibrous products: Jute raw	Fibrous products: Gunny bags †	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Mustard seed	Tea Indian	Cotton raw	Silk raw	Coal and coke	Indigo	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No.	Md	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
Cuttack	2		2				3										1			*
Balasore ..									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]02								435	
Total of Orissa	2		2				2		5 [illegible]	9[illegible]	202						1		435	
CHOTA NAGPUR																				
Hazaribagh		..	..		...	..	..		35	3[illegible]0		197			2 [illegible] 53[illegible]					
Manbhum ...	283		283	..			283		525	85	14	271			17 0[illegible] [illegible]01					
Singhbhum ...	77		77				77		[illegible]25											
Total of Chota Nagpur	360		360				360		1 [illegible]	44[illegible]	14	39[illegible]			19 61 321					
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	7 46,464	2 05 313	8 74 754	4,25,705	5 18 433	57 990	18 79 [illegible]21	3 35 266	[illegible] 329 837	[illegible] 11 50[illegible]	1 76 958	66 [illegible]21	11 680	1 711	48 94 007	[illegible]	1 790	54 725	79 128	3,019
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	450		450	28	2,663		3 141	8 654	175	97[illegible]	7[illegible] 615	55 91[illegible]	3 [illegible]99		1 39[illegible]					
North Western Provinces and Oudh	28	..	28	12 05,740	1 06 565	1 8	13 12 401		4 [illegible]30	4 0 [illegible]0	[illegible]3 8[illegible]8	1 313	[illegible] 725				7	2 577	...	8
Punjab	12		12	5 415	2,792		8 219				[illegible]83	299	1 0[illegible]8	..					5	2
Central Provinces	1,401	..	1 401		6 031		7 43			1,0[illegible]	5 1[illegible]		1 039					..		
Rajputana and Central India.	...	... ...	...		337		337		140	[illegible]15			[illegible] 074						1	..
Berar	...	...	...	...					...				11 775		...					..
Bombay	..	...		..						..	..	1							4	
Grand Total of Imports in June 1899	7 48,355	2 05 313	8 76,075	16 39 888	6,36 521	58 117	32 11 501	3 35 920	2,334 982	14 04 029	3 [illegible]7 089	1,54 309	41 595	1 711	48 95 403	[illegible]0	1 797	57 302	79,138	3 029
Grand Total of Imports in June 1898	6,73,672	1 10 059	7 42 458	12,35,209	1 90 806	5[illegible] 1 6	22 08 759	[illegible] 80 5[illegible]2	2 72[illegible],5[illegible]0	6,75 574	2,90 431	1,09 625	55 336	1 084	[illegible]0 25 442	131	1 02,453	1 33,884	47 490	4,066

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

II

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of June 1899 was as follows —

Exported from Calcutta	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Total	Jute raw	Gunny bags	Linseed	Mustard seed	Tea Indian	Cotton raw	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
o Indian Ports viz —																	
Bombay	25 031	30	25 040		11 418	38	36 505	16 957	1 08 000		41 580	1 653	459		494		
Madras	37,010		37 010		24 937	1 312	63 2[illegible]9		218 [illegible]00		597	85		23	72	..	
Other ports in Madras									4 000								
Burma	3 640		3,640	4 003	17,727	600	26 036		1 003	20	60	205	301	15	212	883	17 019
Other Indian ports				334	1 714		2 048		7 050	1		[illegible]	1	... ..	1,802	1 018	3 958
Total of Inter-portal Trade	65 687	30	65 705	4 397	55 796	1 950	1,27 848	16 957	1 313 [illegible]	21	44 237	1 976	731	38	2 500	2 [illegible]98	20 977
o Foreign Ports—																	
United Kingdom	52 829		52 829	5 01 217	87 766		6 41 612	73 950	1 966 700	3 3[illegible] 135	2 862	1 10 912	2 30	451			
Other foreign ports	1 87 405	8 080	1 92 455	2 20 556	49 712	11 175	4 73 898	1,38 411	[illegible]874 00[illegible]	9 [illegible] 144	1 85 759	5 780	45 2[illegible]7	597	12	4	5 180
Total of Foreign Trade	2 40 234	8 080	2 45 284	7 21 773	1 37 [illegible]8	11 175	11 15 510	2,12 361	11 84[illegible] 70[illegible]	13 03 279	1 88 621	1 16 [illegible]	47 443	1 048	12	4	5 180
rand Total of Exports in June 1899	3 05 921	8 110	3 10 989	7 26 170	1 93 074	13 125	12 43 358	2,29 318	[illegible]	13 0[illegible] 300	2 32 858	1 18 698	48 234	1 086	2 579	2 812	26 157
rand Total of Exports in June 1898	4 75 764		4 75 764	10 82 441	80,077	4 892	16 52 174	1 50 63[illegible]	[illegible]	1 86 832	1 45 594	97 323	27 311	940	3 766	8 481	12 364

III

Imports into Calcutta

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1899

Specification of Routes	Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Gram and pulses	Food-grains: Other food grains	Fibrous products: Jute raw	Fibrous products: Gunny bags	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Mustard seed	Tea, Indian	Cotton raw	Silk raw	Coal and Coke	Indigo	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
y country boats	3 64 644	86,816	33 972	2 31 977	681	61 584	1 530 050	66 [illegible]	28 916		4,023	146	14 993		1 77[illegible]	2[illegible] [illegible]04	7 7[illegible]
river steamers	9 579	102	4,647	4 661	1 334	1 40 555	4,672	1 26 [illegible]	92 0[illegible]3	63 540	5 470	352	1 396			611	1 278
rail — E I Railway	1 65,815	97 311	15,44 400	2 57 672	41 094	29 733	30,375	11 71 450	2 11 12[illegible]	2 097	26,039	789	48 71,672	66	20	8 [illegible]22	18 908
rail — E B S Railway	91 861	530	56 770	1 30 996	15 008	93 526	730,890	3 [illegible]53	23 8[illegible]8	65,908	2 437	421	622	4		11 310	44 91[illegible]
rail — Assam Bengal Railway	6						815	[illegible]33		22 924	1 556						
rail — Bengal Nagpur Railway	1,092			1,548		...	280		90[illegible]				.. ..		1		
road ...	1,15,358	20,985	30	964		13 222	14,400	799			1 480		6 720			5 089	6 983
rand Total of Imports in June 1899	7,48 355	2,05,313	16,39,858	6,36,831	58 117	3 38,020	3 334,982	14 04 029	3 57 089	1 54 300	41 595	1,711	48,[illegible]5 403	70	1 797	5[illegible] 302	[illegible]9 138
rand Total of Imports in June 1898	6 73,672	1,10,059	19,35,209	1,30,896	50,190	5,80,553	3 729,590	6 75 574	2 90 491	1,09,525	55 336	1 984	50 23 442	131	1,02,453	1 33 884	47 400

IV

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June 1899 —

Whither exported	Cotton piece goods: European	Cotton piece goods: Indian	Cotton twist: European	Cotton twist: Indian	Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny bags
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Burdwan	1 64 021	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 4[illegible]	41 [illegible]30	9 [illegible]63	122 [illegible]20
Birbhum	1 06 1[illegible]6	[illegible]	1	1 [illegible]83	7 71[illegible]	2 014	8 6[illegible]
Midnapore	2 [illegible]0 137	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	77	41 [illegible]78	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]40
Hooghly	1 2[illegible] [illegible]6[illegible]	4 [illegible]	40[illegible]	131	[illegible]	5 [illegible]34	2 [illegible]3[illegible]
24 Parganas	2 [illegible]0[illegible]8	3 8[illegible]	1 6		11 [illegible]10	[illegible]08[illegible]	9 5[illegible]0
Nadia	2 19 [illegible]48		2 1[illegible]	381	31 [illegible]	6 414	96 41[illegible]
Murshidabad	74 5[illegible]0	2 8[illegible]2	7[illegible]	[illegible]22	[illegible]83	1[illegible] 5	21 [illegible]
Jessore	91 [illegible]		1[illegible] 5	50	21[illegible] 1	4 803	9 275
Khulna	[illegible]01[illegible]				7 [illegible]81	1 80[illegible]	39 [illegible]
Rajshahi	1 [illegible]08	68	[illegible]	15	14 [illegible]0	1 [illegible]31	10 [illegible]0
Dinajpur	88 [illegible]8		[illegible]	16[illegible]	1[illegible]	1 [illegible]8	16 [illegible]
Jalpaiguri	79 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]38	1[illegible]41	3 10[illegible]	2 [illegible]5
Darjeeling	15 3[illegible]		34	183	[illegible]03[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]0
Rangpur	1 98 380		2 1	31[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]0	1[illegible] 180
Bogra	1 46 [illegible]88		1[illegible]8	7[illegible]	[illegible]	8[illegible]2	30 18[illegible]
Pabna	1 0[illegible] 8[illegible]3		[illegible]	60	31 8[illegible]	[illegible]2 8[illegible]0	[illegible]0 7[illegible]0
Cooch Behar	30 1[illegible]			60	1 5 8		8[illegible]
Dacca	3 3 [illegible]		2[illegible]	43	53 51	1 [illegible]88	11 130
Mymensingh	1 [illegible]		[illegible]1	217	[illegible]18[illegible]	3[illegible]18	7 [illegible]
Faridpur	1 3[illegible]3	[illegible]38	919	81	3[illegible]30	[illegible]	[illegible]06[illegible]
Backergunge	[illegible]		8[illegible]8		[illegible]0 7[illegible]	11[illegible]	1 10
Tippera	76 8 3		8[illegible]		8[illegible]8	[illegible]	3 [illegible]0
Noakhali	7 131		2[illegible]		[illegible]		1 1[illegible]
Chittagong	17 78		1[illegible]		15		91[illegible]
Total of Bengal	[illegible]	1[illegible]	13 1[illegible]	5 21[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0 1[illegible]	608 083
BIHAR							
Patna	1 6[illegible] 121	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 453	10 371	3 [illegible]90
Gaya	56 [illegible]1			[illegible]	[illegible]10	1 75[illegible]	3[illegible] 305
Shahabad	3 5[illegible] 3		[illegible]1	814	31 [illegible]4	[illegible]98	[illegible] 10
Saran	2 [illegible]1 1[illegible]	1	1	13[illegible]	21 8[illegible]7	[illegible]18	1 3
Champaran	1 [illegible]38	1	1	134	33 080	[illegible]19	13 3
Muzaffarpur	7 [illegible]6[illegible]8	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	3 8[illegible]	[illegible]3 [illegible]
Darbhanga	1 67 1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]	1 80	[illegible]900
Monghyr	1 0 4[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	8	1 1[illegible]8	[illegible] 1	31[illegible]	1 [illegible]10
Bhagalpur	1 1 [illegible]8	2 8[illegible]	2	[illegible]8	3 [illegible]	[illegible]51[illegible]	14 110
Purnea	2 [illegible]574			1 8 [illegible]	4	1 00[illegible]	2[illegible]930
Malda	51 [illegible]	246	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	12 [illegible]0
Sonthal Parganas	80 7[illegible]	[illegible] 1[illegible]	11[illegible]	1 [illegible]8	31 [illegible]	3 10[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Total of Bihar	1[illegible] 7[illegible]3	8 3[illegible]0	[illegible]0	8 0[illegible]	4 [illegible]08	34 [illegible]7[illegible]	1 007,160

Whither exported	Cotton piece goods: European	Cotton piece goods: Indian	Cotton twist: European	Cotton twist: Indian	Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No.
Balasore	6 0[illegible]2	613	45	151	1 266	2	3 955
Total of Orissa	6 [illegible]	61[illegible]	45	151	1 266	2	3,955
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	[illegible] 10[illegible]	306		37[illegible]	12 385	1 094	1 549
Manbhum	7[illegible]	[illegible]98	148	927	32 [illegible]24	1 [illegible]51	46,270
Singhbhum	10 160	646	31	7	8 0[illegible]0	1209	2 730
Total of Chota Nagpur	[illegible] 174	1 9[illegible]8	170	1 308	[illegible]3 10[illegible]	2 654	50 549
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	49 [illegible] 8[illegible]8	30 8[illegible]	13 9[illegible]	14 746	8 60,54[illegible]	2 37 0[illegible]5	1,669 798
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	4 [illegible]6 11[illegible]	71[illegible]	917	36	41 [illegible]19	19 0[illegible]4	37 76[illegible]
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1 [illegible]3 [illegible]3	[illegible]	2 812	25[illegible]	45 171	28 12[illegible]	029 445
Punjab	3 [illegible]83[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	86	1	3 167	75[illegible]20
Central Provinces	41 [illegible]61	1[illegible]	161	30	3[illegible]	7 309	114 905
Rajputana and Central India	43 [illegible]80	2[illegible]6	76			481	18 375
Berar	6 318						500
Nizam's Territory	4[illegible]0					...	
Bombay	1 8[illegible]	1 1[illegible]2					1 750
Sind							35
Grand Total of Exports in June 1899	7[illegible] 10	[illegible] 12[illegible]	18 4[illegible]8	15 157	9,47 419	2 [illegible]6 988	3 [illegible]31 493
Grand Total of Exports in June 1898	72 08 714	4[illegible] 2[illegible]	21 44[illegible]	39 11[illegible]	10,16 024	3 50 9[illegible]8	17 448 [illegible]87

V

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June 1899 was as follows —

Imported into Calcutta	Cotton piece goods: European	Cotton piece goods: Indian	Cotton twist: European	Cotton twist: Indian	Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs *	Rs	Md	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
United Kingdom	2 17 63[illegible]		8 8[illegible]	•	6 48 0[illegible]	6 [illegible]1	
Other foreign ports	[illegible]616		1 0[illegible]		2 [illegible]6 [illegible]01	1 3[illegible] 068	
Total of Foreign Trade	2 18 1[illegible]		[illegible] 8 3		9 46,6[illegible]	1 41 [illegible]89	
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	1[illegible] [illegible]73	2 2[illegible]	•	13 520	3 702		
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]3 [illegible]3		1 2			
Burma	9 788	4[illegible]5		17		2[illegible],980	
Other Indian ports	[illegible]0	11[illegible]		[illegible]			
Total of Interportal Trade	6[illegible]16	[illegible] 48 009		13 [illegible]	3 702	23 980	
Grand Total of Imports in June 1899	2 18 7[illegible] 041	2 48 009	[illegible] 88[illegible]	1[illegible]	9 50 328	1,65 6[illegible]9	
Grand Total of Imports in June 1898	1 [illegible] 58 [illegible]26	8[illegible] 829	18 02[illegible]	13 [illegible]	8,11,882	26,18 919	31,780

* As per tariff declaration value

VI

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June 1899 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
By country boats	1 6 [illegible]00	4,100	732	..	1,41,871	27 431	[illegible]0 068
" river steamers	8 0[illegible] [illegible]00	2[illegible] 2	3 550	115	1,46 5[illegible]0	05,243	[illegible]1,405
" rail — East Indian Railway	42 18 [illegible]94	51 372	4,[illegible]05	12,278	4 87,568	84,[illegible]	3,04,175
" rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	17 [illegible] 673	306	7 070	2,520	1 65,456	81 7[illegible]7	31,940
" rail — Assam Bengal Railway	1 [illegible]5 1[illegible]0	714	877		198	128	2,275
" rail — Bengal Nagpur Railway	[illegible] 474	3 [illegible]36		235	484	5[illegible]0	5,810
" road	2 [illegible]0 516	3 843	704		5 241	7 231	5,12[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in June 1899	73 [illegible]9 107	[illegible]9 4[illegible]3	18,498	15,157	9,47,419	2 96 988	3[illegible]31 498
Grand Total of Exports in June 1898	72 08 714	45,299	21,445	39,115	10,16 024	3 50,958	17448,587

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

F. A SLACK,

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd September 1899

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature Mean	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Range	Temperature Minimum	Hygrometry Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry Vapour tension	Hygrometry Dew point	Hygrometry Humidity	Wind Prevailing direction	Wind Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899.		°		Inches	°	°		°	°	Inches		/			Inches	
Sept	17th	143 6	1 7	29 716	84 5	89 8	10 9	78 9	81 0	1 014	79 7	93	S and SSW	75	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ⏏
,,	18th	154 2	6 9	717	85 1	92 6	13 4	79 2	81 4	1 022	79 9	85	SSW and calm	51	,,	Partially cloudy, ⏏
,,	19th	152 4	6 1	677	85 [illegible]	91 8	12 6	79 2	80 3	0 96[illegible]	78 [illegible]	79	SSW and calm	41	,,	Partially cloudy, ⏏
,,	20th	152 3	7 4	660	85 8	93 1	13 6	79 [illegible]	81 1	1 000	79 2	81	S and calm	12	,,	Partially cloudy, ⏏
,,	21st	146 0	5 3	648	84 6	93 4	13 2	80 2	81 0	1 011	79 6	85	Calm and variable	6[illegible]	0 27	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p t, ⏏
,,	22nd	133 4	0 3	617	79 8	88 4	11 0	77 4	78 1	0 910	77 3	92	NNW and NE	99	1 42	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p
,,	23rd	128 7	Nil	485	7[illegible] 8	86 [illegible]	9 0	77 3	73 4	954	77 [illegible]	93	N, NE and WSW	218	3 45	Cloudy, o, g, d, p

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 650
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 690
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine .	27 7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ..	85 0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83 6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 0
The extreme variation of temperature	16 1
The maximum temperature	93 4
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	17
	°
The mean relative humidity	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office .	86
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd September 1899	5 14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 69
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd September 1899	68 77
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	57 06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General s Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o, overcast, g, gloomy, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers, ⏏, dew, t, thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, *Calcutta, the 25th September 1899*

G. W. KUCHLER, *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1899

Circle	District	Canal	Estimated full discharge	Average discharge in month	Discharge utilized	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	Details of areas leased: Long term leases	Season leases: Kharif	Rabi	Sugarcane	Bhadoi	Hot weather	Total	Grand Total	Rainfall, 1899-1900: During month	Rainfall, 1899-1900: Up to end of month	Rainfall, 1898-99: During month	Rainfall, 1898-99: Up to end of month	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C ft	C ft	C ft	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda 1st reach	1 342	7 3	216	16 873	17 7 7	14 076	3 741				:	3 741	17 757	10 19	43 91	18 85	35 91	Kulsai
		Ditto 2nd „	566	2 5												6 42	26 95	10 30	2 30	Balia
		Machgaon	776	498	455	31 708	32 985	23 132	8 576					8 576	31 708	10 05	33 53	15 35	34 53	Jagatsingpur
		Kendrapara ..	1 067	805	754	50 433	50 613	44 676	5 7 7					5 757	50 433	6 23	43 77	17 51	40·87	Kendupatna.
																9 53	48 85	23 55	40 26	Marshaghai.
		Gobri	373	52	51	3 695	3 592	3 517	178					178	3 695	6 81	37 63	23 98	50 69	Kendrapara
		Do Extension	648	45	37	3 064	3 640	3 307	150					150	3,457	6 54	36 26	21 38	3 91	Ichapur
		Pattamundi	885	248	203	12 805	11 156	12 837	1 281					1 281	14 218	10 61	44 75	20 0	49 10	Nurtang
		High Level Range I	608	473	196	22 215	21 58	20 28	1 914				11	1 925	22 214	13 12	44 44	17 78	38 39	Janapur
		Ditto do II	7 7	34	25	2 90	2 05	2 96							2 930	No gauge				
		Jajpur Canal	700	192	168	9 792	10 016	9 013	194	..	59		15	268	9 281	8 96	35 66	19 96	35 06	Jajpur
	Balasore	High Level Range III	727	313	313	29 286	29 59	28 856	...		144		208	3 2	29 208	9 45	40 35	16 51	37 01	Akhoyapada
		Total				182 377	183 744	162 739	21 791		213		234	22 228	184,967					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year						176 476	10 429		338		188	10 955	187 431					
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	442·93	283 81	47,449	26 495	62,353							62,353	9·17	50 97	13 82	45 00	30 days discharging
		Panchkura	522	22·91	12 47	1 463	1 001	6 507							6 507	10·95	58 50	10 52	34 61	15 „ „
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II				..	1 324	1 397							1 397					
		Total			•	48 932	28 920	70 57							70,257					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year						69 378						... ..	69 378					
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main ...	4,342	2,991	373	15 997	18 4 3	11 444	4 9 6		*		35	5 353	16 7	10 75	43 20	17 47	32 46	
		Buxar	1 226	825	545	76 621	76 849	62 671	17 728				5 9	15 227	80 8					
		Arrah	2,000	1 765	1,300	144 190	148 763	117 47	22 3				13 504	35 57	133 5 4	8 80	49 23	15 87	36 70	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1 258	956	2 159	9 502	1 609	58			..	20	535	2 24	10 47	43 06	17 46	36 78	
		Patna ..				73 235	74 12	63 75	19 175				2 2	21 504	75 30					
		Total ...				312 141	321 3 2	247 236	59 487				22 019	81 496	328 32					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ..						289 688	24 973	..		..	22 160	47 133	335 821					
		Grand Total				543,450	533 666	480,232	81 278		203		22 243	103 724	583 956					
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	...				534,542	35 402		338	..	22 348	58 068	592,630	...			...	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th September 1899.

A H C MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 23rd September 1899			Week ending Saturday the 24th September 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	911	1,40,185	2,222	625	79,135	1,227
Jute .	129	45,075	722	95	30,675	530
Firewood	80	60,975	909	32	32,450	270
Other articles ...	720	1,60,300	2,040	556	1,16,385	1,598
Total .	1,840	4,06,535	5,893	1,308	2,58 645	3,625

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year

ARTICLES.	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	TOTAL 1899	TOTAL 1898	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	1 189	3	1,613	50	1,192	1,663		471
Cotton raw		4		12	4	12		8
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn European	112		114		112	114		2
Ditto Indian	5		2		5	2	3	
Piece-goods, European	75		130		75	130		55
Ditto, Indian	1		1		1	1		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium								
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark								
Others	1		3		1	3		2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrabolams								
Cutch			1			1		1
Turmeric	4	17	4	69	21	73		52
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes								
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)								
Others								
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat		4	1	4	4	5		1
Rice in the husk	31	22	322	36	53	358		305
Do not in the husk	20	668	124	25	688	149	539	
Jawar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	13	279	47	30	292	77	215	
Others								
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep &c —		28		62	28	62		34
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns								
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	4	520		21	524	21	503	
Gunny bags and cloth	31	3	15	7	34	22	12	
Lac—								
Stick								
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	1				1		1	
Liquors—								
Ale and beer								
Spirit of all kinds including country spirit								
Wine	2		3		2	3		1
All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer								
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought								
Brass ditto								
Copper, wrought								
Brass ditto	3	6	9	4	9	11		2
Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast								
(b) Unwrought								
(c) Wrought	15		56		15	56		41
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	8				8		8	
Others	13	19	18	23	32	41		9
Oils—								
Kerosine	144		225	3	144	228		84
Castor								
Cocoanut	21		25		21	25		4
Mustard and rape	55				55		55	
Others	1		84		1	84		83
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		88		80	88	80	8	
Rape and mustard	31	31	33	23	62	56	6	
Til or jinjili		859		569	859	569	290	
Poppy								
Earth nuts								
Castor								
Others				1		1		1
Opium	1				1		1	
Paper and Pasteboard	20	1	18	2	30	20	10	
Provisions—								
Ghee	3		4		3	4		1
Dried fruits and nuts				4		4		4
Others		32	59	53	84	112		28
Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotive engines and tenders, and parts thereof								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates								
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron								
Other sorts								
Salt	209		329	9	209	338		39

ARTICLES.	1899		1898		TOTAL.		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down.	Up	Down	1899	1898		
	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	1	...		..	1		1	
Other saline substances		...			...	...		...
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	..	..		...	..	..		...
Indian—								
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign		...		...	...	...		
Indian—								
Spices—								
Betel-nuts		140	4	195	140	199		59
Pepper	...		1			1	...	1
Ginger	..	...						
Chillies	2	9	4	26	11	30		19
Cardamoms		...	.. ..					
Others	3	5	17	3	8	20		12
Stone and lime	21		57	4	21	81	..	60
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar candy	37		41		37	41		4
Unrefined, vis molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce	31	50	37	105	81	142		61
Tea—								
Foreign	595	81	782		6'6	782		156
Indian		...		..				
Timber	53		22		53	22	31	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	125	43	72	66	168	138	30	
Manufactured—								
Cigars	..							
Other sorts	3				3		3	...
Wool—								
Raw	..			...		..		..
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	...	..		..	...			...
Piece-goods, European				..				
Ditto, Indian	1			..	1		1	...
Other sorts of manufactures		..					..	
All other articles of merchandise	166	126	183	137	292	320		28
Total	3 202	2,988	4 458	1 643	6,190	6,101	1 717	1,628

T SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 1,710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s (a)	Rs A P (b)	Rs A P (c)	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	299 298	2 87 089 5 0	41 64 [illegible]34 20	7 67 205 1 0	14 730 0 0	10,69 014 6 0	93 713	163,317	257 030
Or per mile of railway		167 13 4		448 8 4	8 9 8	624 15 4			
For previous 9½ weeks of half year	*2 966 865	*29 28 294 10 0	†3 [illegible] 11 181 20	†59 70 918 7 0	‡1 29 358 0 0	90 28 571 1 0	§871 019	§[illegible]64 211	§2 235,230
Total for 10½ weeks	3 266 163	32 15 383 15 0	4 02 95 [illegible]16 0	67 38 123 8 0	1,44 078 0 0	1 00 97 585 7 0	964 732	1 527 528	2 492 260
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	297 923½	3 05 664 5 11	39 75 079 30	(d) 7 28 756 15 9	(e) 20,818 4 5	10,55,239 10 1	91,905	101,231	253 136
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	179 4 3		427 6 5	12 3 4	619 11 0			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	3 086 263½	30 36 913 12 1	3 91 86 421 10	71 43 477 8 5	2 13,527 0 9	1 03 93 918 5 3	941,921	1 571 318	2 513 239

(a) Deducted Rs 2 066 being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week

(b) The increase is chiefly in upward coal traffic from Gaurangdi and Giridih and in food grains from stations on the Loop and Dinapore districts

(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts nothing is included

* Added No of passengers 5 4 and Rs 9 234 }

† Deducted Mds 61 757 and 7 918 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th July 1899

‡ Do 1 785 }

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899

(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal Rs 34 759 0 0

(e) " of mileage and demurrage 6 782 4 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	18 344	4,302 0 0	14 422 30	453 10 0	9 0 0	4 764 10 0	1 111	77	1,188
Or per mile of railway		193 8 4		20 6 6	0 6 6	214 5 4			
For previous 9½ weeks of half year	*166 016	*38 284 2 0	†1,30 984 0	†3 941 6 0	‡88 0 0	42 313 8 0	§10,195	§903	§11 098
Total for 10½ weeks	184 360	42 586 2 0	1 45 406 30	4 395 0 0	97 0 0	47 078 2 0	11 306	980	12,286
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20 041½	4 425 3 4	11 091 10	425 8 0	11 0 3	4 862 4 7	1 120	68	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		199 1 0		19 2 3	0 8 4	218 11 7			..
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	191,306½	43 535 12 5	89 360 10	3,371 3 0	70 14 3	46 977 13 8	11,628	1,066	12,694

* Deducted No of passengers 739 and Rs 273 }

† Ditto Mds 1 480 and added , 11 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th July 1899

‡ Ditto 1 }

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September 1899 on 162 21 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	16 578	14 189 14 0	77,672 10	9 919 3 0	66 0 0	24,166 1 0	6,844	3,528	10,372
Or per mile of railway		87 7 5		61 1 4	0 6 6	148 15 3			
For previous 9½ weeks of half year	*161 648	*1 35,564 15 0	†7 60 109 10	†1,01,347 2 0	,608 0 0	2 37,520 1 0	‡63,584	‡29 552	‡93,136
Total for 10½ weeks	178 226	1 49 754 13 0	8 37 781 20	1,11,257 5 0	674 0 0	2 61 686 2 0	70 428	33 080	103,508
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,116	13,530 5 9	54 803 10	7,901 11 0	59 6 0	21,491 6 9	6 961	3,177	10,138
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		83 6 5		48 11 3	0 5 10	132 7 6			...
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	181 340	1 45,485 7 10	5,35,294 30	77,076 9 6	550 7 6	2,23,662 3 10	72,959	30,595	103 554

* Added No of passengers 966 and deducted Rs 2 336 }

† Deducted Mds 12 632 and added 2,136 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th July 1899

‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings estimated	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	7,808	4,128 0 0	20,358 20	1,819 0 0	9 0 0	5 956 0 0	847	425	1 272
Or per mile of railway		52 5 10		23 1 3	0 1 10	75 8 11			
For previous 8¼ weeks of half year	*68,241	*33,046 3 0	†1,40,827 0	†12,017 14 0	‡81 0 0	45,145 1 0	§7 230	§2,035	§9,265
Total for 9¼ weeks	76,049	37 174 3 0	1 61 185 20	13,836 14 0	90 0 0	51,101 1 0	8 077	2 460	10,537
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	..								
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

* Deducted No of passengers 2,695 and Rs 1 618 }
† Added Mds. 2,730 and „ 365 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th July 1899
‡ Do „ 3 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K-D, and Assam-Bihar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including steam boat	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	183,060	90 950 0 0	11,38,210 0	2,82,580 0 0	14 670 0 0	3,88 200 0 0	38,030	44,704	82 734
Or per mile of railway ..	221	109 0 0	1,365 0	338 0 0	1 0 0	†448 0 0			......
For previous 10 weeks of half year*	2,007 153	9 16,076 0 0	89,18,894 0	18,19,646 0 0	1,46,631 0 0	28,82 353 0 0	357 236	378,200	735 436
Total for 11 weeks ..	2 191 113	10 07 026 0 0	1,00,57 104 0	21,02,226 0 0	1 61,301 0 0	32,70,553 0 0	395 256	422,904	818 160
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	162,270	64,502 0 0	8 78 505 0	2 00,394 0 0	8,617 0 0	2,73 513 0 0	32,938	33,046	65 984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	198	79 0 0	1 074 0	245 0 0	1 0 0	325 0 0	..	...	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,002,785	8 33,104 0 0	91,51,830 0	17,15,870 0 0	1,45 383 0 0	26,94,357 0 0	3 81,778	367,110	748,888

Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic
* Audited up to 15th July 1899
† Excluding steamer earnings

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week ..	26,050	7 370 0 0	40,330 0	4,090 0 0	70 0 0	11 530 0 0	2,480	1,690	4 170
Or per mile of railway	303	86 0 0	469 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0			..
For previous 10 weeks of half year* ..	2,40,984	73,301 0 0	164,561 0	14,064 0 0	988 0 0	88,353 0 0	26,638	13,322	39 960
Total for 11 weeks	2,76,034	80,671 0 0	*204,891 0	18,154 0 0	1 058 0 0	99,883 0 0	29,118	15,012	44,130
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	19,097	5,513 0 0	25,960 0	2,438 0 0	397 0 0	8,348 0 0	2 324	1 462	3,786
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	223	64 0 0	302 0	28 0 0	5 0 0	97 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,52,406	74,208 0 0	241,249 0	17,340 0 0	2,203 0 0	93,746 0 0	26,690	22 702	49,492

* Audited up to 15th July 1899

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]	810 0 0	[illegible] 0	590 0 0	10 0 0	1,410 0 0	310	1 362	*1,672
Or per mile of railway	10[illegible]	25 0 0	18[illegible] 0	18 0 0		43 0 0			
For previous 10 weeks of half year†	[illegible]	6 976 0 0	17,[illegible] 0	1 914 0 0	12 0 0	8 802 0 0	2 916	9,376	12,292
Total for 11 weeks	33 [illegible]	7,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0	2 404 0 0	22 0 0	10 212 0 0	3 226	10,738	13,964
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year					..				
Total to corresponding date of previous year								...	

* Includes ballast train miles 748.
† Audited up to 15th July 1899

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total *
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]	300 0 0	[illegible] 0	1[illegible]0 0 0	80 0 0	1 180 0 0	185	301	*486
Or per mile of railway	[illegible]	14 0 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	3 0 0	60 0 0			
For previous 10 weeks of half year†	13 [illegible]	3 814 0 0	[illegible] 0	4 4[illegible] 0 0	584 0 0	8 676 0 0	1 924	9,257	11 181
Total for 11 weeks	15 [illegible]	4 1[illegible]4 0 0	68 [illegible] 0	5 2[illegible]8 0 0	664 0 0	10 156 0 0	2 109	9 558	11,607
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year		*							

* Includes ballast train miles 136
† Audited up to 15th July 1899

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 33 73 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 [illegible]50	610 0 0	7[illegible] 0	700 0 0	10 0 0	1 320 0 0	358	592	950†
Or per mile of railway	50	18 0 0	2[illegible] 0	21 0 0		39 0 0*			
For previous 10 weeks of half year (a)	17 [illegible]	6 488 0 0	54[illegible] 0	6,041 0 0	639 0 0	14,068 0 0	3,468	8,328	11,796
Total for 11 weeks	19 115	7,098 0 0	62 518 0	7,641 0 0	649 0 0	15,383 0 0	3,826	8,920	12 746
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8[illegible]1	285 0 0	* 4,9[illegible]3 0	433 0 0	66 0 0	784 0 0	127	345	472
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	3[illegible]	13 0 0	223 0	20 0 0		33 0 0		..	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12 910	4 434 0 0	38 567 0	3,700 0 0	1,073 0 0	9,267 0 0	1,685	6,610	8,295

(a) Audited up to 15th July 1899
* Excluding Coaching ferry
† Includes ballast train miles 240.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 139 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	33 030	12 684 0 0	1 17 235 0	14,151 0 0	136 0 0	26 971 0 0	4 642	5 861	10 503
Or per mile of railway	254	†98 0 0	843 0	102 0 0	1 0 0	201 0 0			......
For previous 9 weeks of half year* ...	296,522	1 1?,224 0 0	6 04 8?3 0	61 327 0 0	8 66? 0 0	1 8?,21 0 0	44 680	28 745	73,425
Total for 10 weeks ..	329 552	1 ?7 908 0 0	7 22 0?8 0	75 478 0 0	8 800 0 0	2 12 186 0 0	19 32?	34,606	83 928
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31 540	9 5?8 0 0	54 3?9 0	3 032 0 0	174 0 0	12 784 0 0	3 683	3 472	7 155
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	252	77 0 0	43? 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	102 0 0			......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	332 211	1 11 209 0 0	6 34 021 0	34 419 0 0	2 672 0 0	1 48 420 0 0	43 369	29 2?2	72 612

* Audited up to 29th July 1899

† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th September 1899 on 1,085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	1?5 7?0	(a)4? 710	6 04 410	(b)73 930	16 300	1 3? 940	26 95?	(c)25 096	52 080
Or per mile of railway	11? 92	1? 13	5?7 06	?8 1?	1? 02	[illegible]		..	
For previous 10½ weeks of half year	(d)1 3? 308	5 06 588	53 31 3?0	6 24 7??	1 47 3?3	12 ? 683	?04 ??	2 66 71?	531 181
Total for 11½ weeks	1 ?83 0?8	5? 298	59 35 730	6 98	1 63 ?0?	14 11 ? 3	?91 1?7	2,?1 814	5?3 261
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	81 5 8	31 843	2 10 ?96	27 ??	9 313	86 880	2? 013	( )14 39?	36 412
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	88 17	34 ?	227 78	?? 3?	10 07	74 46			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1 228 ?3?	4 ?? ?11	48 5?,4?0	6 05 ?1?	1 ?? 1??	12 06 30?	2 46 6?0	2 ?3 583	?10 243

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage

(b) The increase is due to the traffic last year being abnormally low on account of breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section

(c) Includes 6 018 miles of ballast train run on open line

(d) ,, audited figures up to 8th July 1899

(e) ,, 3 784 miles of ballast trains run on open line

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September 1899 on ?96 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 2? miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earning (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	19 595	11 501 0 0	2 10 348 0	13,?36 0 0	31? 0 0	2? 10? 0 0	3 1?7	7 503	10 660
Or per mile of railway	49 40	2? 10	?43 27	31 ??	0 ??	?? 1?	7 ?7	17 ?0	2? 67
For previous 9 weeks of half year*	192 011	1 08 82? 0 0	23 21 849 0	1 11 2?7 0 0	? ?2 0 0	2 26 ?1 0 0	31 ?92	6? ?35	99 227
Total for 10 weeks .	211,596	1 20 ? 3 0 0	25,?2 197 0	1,24 493 0 0	? ?1? 0 0	2 51 690 0 0	3? 14?	74 738	109 887
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16 501	8,141 0 0	2,41,410 0	11,573 0 0	1 363 0 0	21 0?7 0 0	2 3?9	5 141	7 540
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	58 10	28 67	823 02	39 50	4 65	72 83	8 45	1? 55	26 00
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	187,448	99,229 0 0	25,73,438 0	1,16,200 0 0	7 109 0 0	3,22 538 0 0	28,6?0	50 6?4	79 314

* Includes audited figures for week ended 29th July 1899

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 9th September 1899			Receipts for week ending 10th September 1898			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 9th September 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 10th September 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
424	25 109	61 15	293	21 077	72 82	424	6,33,609		293	5,61,464		72,145	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th September 1899	15,976	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	14,849	0	0
Increase	1,127	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th September 1899	313	4	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	291	2	6
Increase	22	1	7
Receipts from 1st July to 16th September 1899	1,39,249	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,45,856	0	0
Decrease	6,607	0	0

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 40 of 1899.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*]

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FINAL REPORT ON THE JUTE CROP FOR SEASON 1899.

THE following is published for general information

F A SLACK,

The 2nd October 1899. *Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Jute Crop for season 1899

Explanatory.—The first forecast of the jute crop for the season 1899, which was published on the 27th of June last, gave a general review of the condition of the crop up to the middle of that month. The present report contains approximate estimates of the area and outturn of the crop up to the middle of September Returns are received by this Department from 26 districts, in which almost the whole of the jute crop of Bengal is grown

2. *Character of the season.*—Up to the middle of June, the season, as stated in the first forecast, was not on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall in January was generally above the normal. In February, it exceeded the normal in East Bengal, in Jessore and in Midnapore, and fell short of the normal in all the other districts. In March, it was generally below the normal. In April, it was above the normal and well distributed In May, it was heavy in many important districts, but the excess then did not prove prejudicial. In June, there was an excess in all districts except Khulna, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Backergunge and Cuttack. In July, the rainfall was abnormally heavy and continuous in almost all districts, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cuttack only recording falls a little below the normal. In August, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in most of the

important eastern and northern districts of Bengal In September, the rainfall has not been excessive and has been fairly equally distributed.

3 *Area cultivated*—In the preliminary forecast, it was shewn that there had been a considerable increase in the area sown with jute over that sown last year, owing to a rise in the price of jute coincident with a fall in the price of rice. Since the date of the issue of that forecast, further special enquiries have been made in order to verify the figures of area then given, with the result that it is now reported that an area of 1,971,300 acres has been sown this year as compared with an area of 1,624,400 acres sown in 1898, and a normal area of 2,189,100 acres There has thus been an increase of over 21 per cent since last year

4 *Character of the crop*—Up to the date of the issue of the preliminary forecast, the prospects of the crop were good, and it was estimated that an outturn only slightly below the normal would be obtained from the area sown. Since then, the weather has been extremely unfavourable and the estimates of outturn sent in from most of the principal jute-growing districts shew a reduction on those previously submitted In fact, the two northern districts, Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, are almost the only exceptions to this, and the average estimate of the outturn compiled from the returns of the eleven most important districts has fallen from 93 per cent. to 74 per cent. It is possible, that the outturn is now somewhat underestimated, and it is noticeable that, in response to the recent rise in price, a very large amount of jute has been brought into the market already It is probable, however, that the crop is being brought in more rapidly than usual, and that the returns showing imports of jute into Calcutta will shortly fall off Taking all factors into consideration, it may be roughly estimated that 80 per cent of a normal crop will be obtained from the area sown this year

5. *Gross outturn.*—It is estimated, that in a normal year, the outturn of jute amounts to 3 bales per acre or 66 lakhs of bales for the Province, and in the preliminary forecast, it was anticipated that the gross outturn in the current year would amount to 58 lakhs of bales, or 87 per cent of a normal crop This would have represented, in the usual phraseology employed, a 14-anna crop In view of the unfavourable reports since received from the districts, this estimate must now be considerably reduced, and it seems improbable that the gross outturn will exceed 50 lakhs of bales or 75 per cent. of the normal outturn This represents what is more familiarly known as a 12-anna crop.

In spite of the care with which information has been collected by the District Officers, this estimate cannot be better than a rough one, and the returns received from all the districts are appended in order that those who are interested in the jute trade may examine them for themselves.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)
P. C. LYON,
Director of the Department of Land Records & Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th September 1899.

Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal, 1899

District	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1899)	Of previous year's crop (1898)	Average of five preceding years (viz 1893 to 1897)	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3	Column 4	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs. Estimated yield of current year i e of area in column 2	Yield of previous year i e of area in column 3	Average of five preceding years (viz 1893 to 1897)	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in— Column 10	Column 11	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	11 000	11 000	10 900		+0 92	76	100	25 100	33 000	25 900	—23 94	—3 09	Owing to constant and heavy rain the outturn of jute both in the Sadar and Kalna subdivisions is expected to be below the normal The outturn in Katwa is also below the normal owing to scarcity of rain at the time of sowing	
Midnapore ...	11 300	11 800	11 100	—4 24	+1 80	73	79	24 700	[illegible] 000	23 700	—11 79	+4 22	The figure in column 2 has been altered from 12 300 as shewn in the preliminary forecast to 11 300 in this return the reason being that subsequent inundation damaged the crop in parts of the Contai subdivision and the land was afterwards sown with paddy seedlings Excessive rainfall accounts for the falling off in the outturn of the current year as compared with that of the previous year	
Hooghly	13 100	13 900	12 000	—5 [illegible]	+9 17	62	100	[illegible]4 400	41 700	28 800	—41 4[illegible]	—15 28	The small outturn estimated is due to excessive rain soon after germination	
24-Parganas	33 600	30 000	37 700	+12 00	—10 [illegible]	78	100	7[illegible] 600	[illegible]	[illegible]8 700	—1[illegible] 68	—11 39	The decrease in the outturn is due to heavy rainfall The increase in the area this year is due to the low price of rice and the high price of jute	

District	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1899)	Of previous year's crop (1898)	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897)	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3	Column 4	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897)	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in— Column 10	Column 11	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Record and Agriculture, Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nadia ...	34,100	26,600	43 600	+28·20	—21·79	62	81	63 400	64,600	104,800	—1 86	—39 50	Untimely and excessive rains are the reasons for the decrease in the area sown as well as in the outturn now shewn as compared with that given in the preliminary forecast.	The area in column 2 has been revised by the Collector
Murshidabad ...	19 600	16 600	21 600	+18 07	—9·26	88	83	51 700	41 300	45,100	+25 18	+14 63	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the low prices of food grains	
Jessore	27 200	18 100	33 400	+50·28	—18 56	90	71	73 400	38 600	78 900	+90 16	—6·97		
Khulna ..	15,100	14,500	20,800	+4 14	—27 40	81	79	36,700	30 500	52 800	+20·33	—30 49	In the Satkhira subdivision the outturn was average but in the Bagirhat and Sadar subdivisions the outturn was low owing to unfavourable rainfall which damaged the crop to a certain extent	

Rajshahi	108,700	100 200	108 100	+8 48	+0 56	68	75	189 100	234 500	297 200	−19 36	−36 37		
Dinajpur ..	75,000	75 000	99 500		−24 62	90	100	202 500	225 000	268 400	−10·00	−24 55	Heavy rains in the first stage prevented proper weeding and thus affected the vigorous growth of the plants In the second stage continuous heavy rain kept the jute up to a certain height under water causing off shoots to spring out so the fibre has been weakened and the outturn reduced but the colour of the jute will be very good as it is being steeped and washed in plenty of water	
Jalpaiguri ...	64,800	63 800	66,700	+1 57	−2 85	78	60	151 600	114,800	166 100	+32 05	−8 73	The outturn is expected to be below the normal owing to excessive rain which has retarded the drying of the jute	
Darjeeling (Plains)	1 600	1 600	2,500		−36·00	67	67	3 200	3 200	6,100		−47 54	The figure in column 8 was not properly translated from anna into percentage outturn last year hence a revised figure is now submitted	
Rangpur ..	277 000	182,000	271 900	+52·20	+1·88	94	82	781 100	447,700	698 100	+74 47	+11 89	Owing to the high price of jute last year the cultivators have sown more lands with this crop this year The rainfall has been favourable on the whole and the outturn will probably be higher this year than it was last year	The Collector has revised the area in column 2 since the submission of his preliminary forecast and has largely increased it
Bogra	75 000	40 000	95 000	+87 50	−21 05	78	73	175 500	97 600	292,500	+100 34	−24 52	The rise in the price of jute and the fall in that of rice has caused cultivators to sow a larger area with jute this year Incessant rain since the submission of the preliminary forecast injuriously affected the crop Hence the reduction of the estimated outturn	

District	Acreage—					Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—		Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
	Of current year's crop (1899)	Of previous year's crop (1898)	Average of five preceding years (viz 1893 to 1897)	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3	Column 4			Estimated yield of current year i e of area in column 2	Yield of previous year i e of area in column 3	Average of five preceding years (viz 1893 to 1897)	Column 10	Column 11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pabna	123,000	103,800	144,800	+18 50	—15 06	75	80	276,800	243 100	446 500	+11 12	—38 01	Continuous rainfall since the submission of the first forecast has brought into existence an insect locally called *chenga* which has done much damage to this crop The estimated outturn, which was reported in the first forecast as 100 is therefore now reduced to 75.	The Collector will be asked to furnish a separate report as to the damage done by insect pests
Dacca	150 000	132 400	193,500	+13 29	—22 48	65	95	292 500	3 7 300	484 400	—22 48	—39 62	Insect pests caused great damage to the crop Much damage was also caused by excessive flood water Hence the outturn estimated is less than that shewn in the preliminary forecast The last heavy rains have done a little good in the way of destroying the insects otherwise the outturn would have been still smaller	The extent of damage done by insects and floods will be the subject of further enquiry
Mymensingh	508,000	497 500	550,500	+2 11	—7·72	70	90	1 066,800	1 343 300	1 422 870	—20 58	—25 02	The jute crop has suffered much for want of sunshine the outturn is therefore expected to be less than that shewn in the preliminary forecast	
Faridpur	90,000	70 000	62 600	+28 57	+43 77	50	60	135 000	126 000	213 900	+7 14	—36 89	The decrease in the outturn is due to incessant rain during the growing season and the damage done to the crops by insects	A further report on the damage done by insects will be asked for from the Collector

Backergunge ...	10,000	7,500	10,000	+33·33		100	100	30 000	22,500	23,600	+33 33	+27 12	Timely rainfall has kept up the estimate made in the preliminary forecast.
Tippera ...	234,600	118,800	231,100	+97·47	+1 51	72	85	506 700	303,900	[illegible] 300	+67 2[illegible]	−23 1[illegible]	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the low prices of food grains, while the decrease in the outturn is ascribed to excessive rainfall since the sowing of the jute crop
Noakhali ...	2,000	3,500	4,600	−42 86	−56·52	50	83	3,000	8,600	9 500	−65 12	−69·39	The decrease in the outturn is due to excessive rainfall
Bhagalpur ...	21 500	22,400	21 800	−4·02	−1 38	52	100	33 500	[illegible]7 200	63 000	−[illegible]0 1[illegible]	−46 83	Continued rainfall in June and July has caused much injury
Purnea ...	39 000	35,000	71 200	+11 43	−45·22	78	94	91,300	98 700	205 400	−7 [illegible]	−[illegible] 5[illegible]	The heavy rains have greatly injured the crop, and hence the decrease in the outturn
Malda ...	18,000	20,000	32,500	−10·00	−44·62	7[illegible]	88	40,500	52 800	70 400	−23·30	−42 47	Some damage was done to the jute crop by high floods in August, and incessant rains in July and August hence the outturn will be little less than what had been anticipated in the preliminary forecast
Cuttack ...	5 500	5 600	4,800	−1·79	+14 58	105	110	17 [illegible]00	1[illegible] [illegible]00	11,100	−6 19	+[illegible] [illegible]	The outturn is above the normal The condition of the crop is good and calls for no special remarks.
Balasore	2 600	2 800	2 600	−7 14		95	97	7 400	8,100	[illegible] 100	− [illegible]	+21 31	
Total	1,971 300	1,624 400	2 164 800	+21 36	−8 94	71	85	4 381 800	4 11[illegible] 500	5 733,400	+6 47	−23 57	

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE PORT COMMISSIONERS OF CHITTAGONG FOR 1899-1900

No. 1940 Marine

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

Dated Calcutta, the 29th September 1899

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No 658P, dated the 17th October 1898, from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, submitting through the Accountant-General, Bengal, the revised budget estimate of the Commissioners for the year 1898-99, and the estimates for the year 1899-1900

Letter No 395P, dated the 27th June 1899, from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, submitting a further revised budget estimate for the year 1898-99, and the estimates for the year 1899-1900 based on the latest figures known

The principal differences between the figures in the estimate for the year 1898-99, sanctioned in Resolution No 892Marine, dated the 22nd April 1898, and those given in the estimate last submitted, are shown below —

	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate (actuals)
	Rs	Rs
RECEIPTS		
Port dues	31,879	29,846
Fees and fines—		
Mooring fees ..	12,177	8,797
Sundry receipts	28,351	22,587
EXPENDITURE		
Interest on and repayment of loans	35,110	2,556
Vessels and boats	22,833	24,008
Light-houses .. .	4,711	7,228

2 As the year 1898-99 has come to a close, the revised estimates have been based on the actuals of that year

3 A grant of Rs 12,000 was made by this Government in 1898-99 on account of the cost of a new light for the Kutubdia Light-house This amount should therefore have been shown under the head "Sanctioned estimate" The necessary entry has been made

4 Subject to the above remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the revised estimates.

5 The budget estimate for 1899-1900 is based mainly on the actuals of 1898-99.

6 The yearly amount to be paid to the Government on account of the loan (with interest) for the S.T. *Gekko* amounts to Rs 16,294-14 6. The Port Commissioners were unable to make this payment during the last two years, viz, 1897-98 and 1898-99, and provision must be made in the current year's budget for payment of at least half the amount due A provision of Rs. 24,443, that is, for one and-a-half year's instalment, has accordingly been made.

7. A provision of Rs. 3,600 was made by the Commissioners on account of the pay of the Commander of the S T. *Gekko* As Mr. Howard, Assistant Port Officer, has been placed in charge of the vessel on Rs. 100 a month, this provision has been reduced to Rs. 1,200

8 A provision of Rs 4,537 was made under the head "Miscellaneous." This did not include the estimate for Rs 3,684-8, which the Commissioners have submitted for an additional hose to make the fire-extinguishing appliances of

the S T *Gekko* efficient. The provision has accordingly been increased to Rs. 8,222

9 The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1899-1900 under section 69 of Act IV (B C), 1887

10 An abstract of the revised estimate for 1898 99 and of the estimate for 1899 1900 is subjoined —

RECEIPTS

Item	1897-98	1898-99		1899 1900
	Actuals	Sanctioned estimate	Revised estimate (Actuals)	Budget estimate
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Port dues ..	31,879	31,879	29,846	29,846
Fees and fines—				
Water	2,450	2,450	2,215	2,215
Mooring fees	12,177	12,177	8,797	8,797
Licenses	729	729	711	1,064
Other fees and fines				
Sundry receipts	28,351	28,351	22,587	28,587
Contribution from Pilotage Fund	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Grant from Government on account of the cost of a light for the Kutubdia Light-house		12,000	12,000	
Total	76,786	88,786	77,356	71 709
Opening balance	8,709		13,511	31,709
GRAND TOTAL	85,495	88,786	90,867	1,03,418

EXPENDITURE

Item	1897-98 Actuals	1898-99 Sanctioned estimate	1898-99 Revised estimate (Actuals)	1899 1900 Budget estimate
Refund of port dues, &c	2,115	100	150	150
Interest on and repayment of loans	2,520	35,110	2,556	26,963
Administration	9,378	7,348	7,306	7,808
Law and Justice	42	42		
Police	1,476	1,324	1,285	1,285
Marine—				
Port Office establishment ...	3,668	3,010	2,901	2,937
Vessels and boats	22,685	22,833	24,008	20,739
Semaphore establishment	312	312	312	312
Harbour Master's boat establishment ..	481	492	491	492
Light-houses . ..	4,690	4,711	7,228	30,951
Miscellaneous establishment	2,843	2,004	2,012	2,038
Miscellaneous .	21,116	10,962	10,081	5,599
Harbour Master's pay	491	491	479	479
Public works	167	167	349	349
Expenditure on account of a new light for the Kutubdia Light-house	.	12,000		.
Total	71,984	100,936	59,158	1,00,102
Closing balance ..	13,511		31,709	3,316
GRAND TOTAL .	85,495	100,936	90,867	1,03,418

11 The financial position of the Trust is at present very unsatisfactory .To prevent a deficit, the Government has, as already stated, remitted the payment of the usual instalment on account of the loan for the S T. *Gekko*

during the past two years, but this state of things can hardly be allowed to continue The Commissioners have been asked to take steps with a view to reducing expenditure as far as possible, and to obtain statements of the receipts and charges of the Ports of Akyab, Moulmein and the minor ports of Madras, and, after carefully examining them, to submit any proposals they may consider desirable for the imposition of additional fees

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

R B BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1899

RESOLUTION—No 4926M

READ—

The reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act, IV (B C) of 1871, as amended by Acts II (B C) of 1879 and I (B C) of 1884, during the year 1898-99, in the various places to which it has been extended

Read also—

The Resolution reviewing the Commissioners' reports on the working of the Act during the year 1897-98

Extension of the Act—The Puri Lodging house Act, IV (B C) of 1871, as amended by Acts II (B C) of 1879 and I (B C) of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas named in the margin during the year It was extended to the railway stations at Jatni, Kolapara, Chattipur, and Balugaon, but too late to come into operation before the end of the year

In the Burdwan Division

1 Garhbeta
2 Ulubaria
3 Gewankhali
4 Dantun
5 Midnapore

In the Presidency Division

6 Nadia

In the Chittagong Division

7 Sitakund

In the Patna Division

8 Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division

9 Deoghur

In the Orissa Division

10 Chatties on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Balasore
11 Chatties on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Cuttack
12 Chandbali
13 Jajpur
14 Barang chatti on the Ganjam Road, in the district of Cuttack
15 Puri town and the chatties on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Puri

2 *Licensed lodging-houses*—The number of licensed lodging houses increased from 1,409 in 1897-98 to 1,678 The increase is most marked in Puri town, the chatties on the Jagannath Road, where there are two popular shrines, and at Gaya It is explained that, while the opening of the East Coast Railway is likely to reduce the number of lodging-houses along the Jagannath Road, it will tend to increase the number of such houses at certain points along the railway route, where pilgrims usually halt, the total number thus remaining about the same At Gaya the increase is ascribed to the good harvest and to the abatement of the dread of inspection on account of plague The year moreover was more auspicious for pilgrimage than the preceding one

The total number of lodgers accommodated during the year rose from 36,897 in the previous year to 54,210. The increase was shared by all the places where the Act is in force, except Nadia and Chandbali, and was most marked in Sitakund, where the number rose from 2,747 to 12,551

3. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs 38,471 against Rs 32,798, the opening balance being Rs 23,798 and the closing balance Rs 25,023 There was a general increase under all the heads of income, except "Miscellaneous," and was shared by almost all the districts The most noticeable increase of income took place in Sitakund, Gaya, and Puri town The increase at Sitakund is reported to be due to the increase in the number of lodgers, and at Gaya to the issue of a larger number of licenses The Orissa Division shows the largest decrease under "Miscellaneous," and this has not been explained The explanation called for from the Magistrates concerned should be submitted to Government.

4 *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs 37,247 against Rs 36,772 in 1897-98. There has been an increase of expenditure under all the heads, except "Miscellaneous," where it has declined from Rs 3,993 to Rs 1,290 At

Gaya the total expenditure rose from Rs 9,248 to Rs 10,580 The largest increase occurred under the head "Dispensaries and other medical expenditure" and "Contribution to other funds" In Sitakund, Gaya, and Cuttack the closing balances are considerable, and the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that more money might have been usefully spent on sanitary improvements

5 *Prosecutions*—The number of persons prosecuted for receiving pilgrims without a license, for taking in more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye laws, was 231 against 262 in 1897-98, and the number convicted was 211 against 238 The amount of fines realised increased from Rs 1,323 to Rs 1,818 As is pointed out by the Commissioner of Orissa, the number of prosecutions is extremely low, compared to the number of offences under the Act which must be presumed to have been committed

6 *Public health*—The health of the places where the Act was in force is reported to have been generally good during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that no serious epidemic occurred In Nadia there was only one case of cholera, which ended fatally, against seven cases, with six deaths, during the previous year In Gaya there were 47 deaths from cholera against 73 in the previous year, and altogether there were 136 deaths among pilgrims from all causes, against 101 in 1897-98 In Deoghur there were 15 deaths from cholera In all the places in the Orissa Division there were 16 deaths from cholera against 148 in the preceding year The following statement shows the statistics of disease and mortality among the pilgrims during the year —

Disease	Number of persons admitted into hospital, including those remaining from the previous year				Number of deaths in the lodging-houses	Total number of deaths, columns 3 and 6
	Cured	Died	Remaining on 31st March	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	41	92	2	135	9	101
Small pox						
Fever	385	19	5	409	89	108
Diarrhœa	196	61	6	263	8	69
Dysentry	245	89	6	340	17	106
Other diseases	538	60	20	618	25	85
Total	1,405	321	39	1,765	148	469

7 *Water supply*.—The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that no steps were taken during the year to sink another well at Garhbeta, which was reported in 1897-89 to be urgently required in the interior of the town for the supply of good drinking-water The masonry well, which was under construction in Dantun in 1897-98, was completed during the year In Ulubaria funds are being raised to provide another tank In Nadia the Municipality spent a sum of Rs 1,386 on the re-excavation of a tank At Sitakund people receive their supply of drinking-water through an iron pipe from the Mandagini spring Several tanks were cleared and reserved for drinking and culinary purposes In all the places in the Orissa Division the tanks and wells were cleared and properly disinfected. In Puri three new wells were sunk on the side of the Jagannath Road Four new masonry wells were sunk in the wards of the Municipality, where there were none before.

On the whole, the Act appears to have been worked satisfactorily during the year in most of the places in which it was in force, and the local officers generally have taken an interest in its administration. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see it reported that in Puri a want of co-operation existed

between the Municipal Commissioners and the Committee appointed under the Act, and His Honour trusts that the inert and obstructive spirit in matters of sanitation, which the former have hitherto displayed, may shortly be replaced by willingness on their part to help the Committee, as they should, with money to carry out the various sanitary improvements required for the town.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions for information

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be comunicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E N BAKER,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-house Act during [illegible]

Serial number	Name of place where the Act is in force	Licensed Lodging House: Number	Licensed Lodging House: Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided	Prosecutions: Number of cases disposed of	Prosecutions: Number of persons accused	Prosecutions: Number of persons convicted	Prosecutions: Number of persons acquitted	Prosecutions: Amount of fines: Imposed	Prosecutions: Amount of fines: Realised	Income: Opening balance	Income: Fees for licensing and re gulating lodging houses	Income: Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate	Income: Other fees (if any)	Income: Fines	Income: Contribution from other funds	Income: Miscellaneous	Income: Total (excluding opening balance)	Income: Total (including opening balance)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1	Garhbetta	13	173	2	2	2		8 0 0	8 0 0	535 11 8	89 8 0	14 0 0		8 0 0		246 0 0	357 8 0	893 3 8
2	Dantun	[illegible]	626	27	27	24	3	40 0 0	40 0 0	580 8 0	313 0 0	46 0 0		40 0 0		310 0 0	669 0 0	1 279 8 0
3	Gewankhali	41	604	2	2	2		2 0 0	2 0 0	555 10 11	302 0 0	41 0 0		2 0 0			345 0 0	900 10 11
4	Midnapore	84	914	38	38	32	6	56 2 0	56 2 0		457 0 0	95 0 0		56 2 0			608 2 0	658 2 0
5	Ulubaria	31	723	20	20	19	1	83 0 0	83 0 0	121 0 0	323 0 0	34 0 0		83 0 0			440 0 0	561 0 0
6	Nadia	160	3 564	11	11	11		19 8 0	19 8 0	1 815 13 2	831 0 0	160 0 0		19 8 0		1 4 2	1 171 12 2	2 967 9 4
7	Sitakund	29	12 591							3 7[illegible] 6 7	3 113 12 0					25 0 0	3 138 12 0	6 598 2 7
8	Gaya	386	13 545	25	25	21	4	701 0 0	701 0 0	5 967 0 0	13 545 0 0	103 0 0		701 0 0		2 0 0	14 351 0 0	20 318 0 0
9	Deoghur	81	4 249	19	19	17	2	300 4 0	300 4 0	667 8 6	1 062 4 0	80 0 0		300 4 0			1 452 8 0	2 120 0 6
10	Chatties on the Jagarnath road in Cuttack	242	1 343	8	8	8		208 4 0	155 12 9	456 1 10	520 0 0	73 0 0		155 12 9		1 199 14 4	1 948 11 1	7 404 12 11
11	Chandbally	41	1 720	3	3	2	1	13 0 0	13 0 0	481 14 2	430 0 0	45 0 0		13 0 0		1 6 0	489 6 0	971 4 2
12	Chatties on the Jagannath road in Balasore	144	2 919	13	13	13		39 4 0	39 4 0	1 354 14 7	719 6 0	144 0 0		39 4 0		1 664 11 5	2 567 5 5	3 922 4 0
13	Puri town and the chatties on the Jagannath Road in Puri	327	10 151	54	51	51	3	315 8 0	315 8 0	1 868 1 9	8 522 12 0	327 0 0	226 5 10	315 8 0		1 008 10 1	10 400 3 11	12,268 5 8
14	Jajpur	53	928	9	9	9		85 0 0	85 0 0	534 9 10	464 0 0	53 0 0		85 0 0			602 0 0	1 136 9 10
	Total	1 678	54,210	231	228	211	20	1,870 14 0	1 818 6 9	23 798 5 0	30 752 10 0	1 2[illegible]5 0 0	226 5 10	1 5[illegible]8 6 9		4,448 14 0	38 471 4 7	62,349 9 7
	Total for 1897-98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 434 12 0	1 027 0 [illegible]	187 4 7	[illegible]		[illegible] 15 1	[illegible]	60 574 7 5

Serial number	Name of place where the Act is in force	Expenditure: Head office expenditure: Health Officer's pay and allowance	Expenditure: Head office expenditure: Establishment	Expenditure: Head office expenditure: Contingencies	Expenditure: Establishment for collection and supervision	Expenditure: Dispensaries and other medical expenditure	Expenditure: Conservancy	Expenditure: Construction	Expenditure: Repairs	Contribution to other funds	Miscellaneous	Closing balance	Grand Total	Remarks
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
1	Garhbeta	14 0 0				100 6 6	108 0 0		65 1 0		10 7 5	545 4 9	893 3 8	
2	Dantun	84 0 0				220 11 0	96 0 0	18 6 0	115 5 9		32 0 7	713 8 0	1 279 8 0	
3	Gewankhali	40 0 0	24 0 0	3 0 0			93 0 0				3 5 9	737 5 2	900 10 11	
4	Midnapore	95 0 0	22 0 0				55 0 0				25 2 9	410 5 3	6 8 2 0	
5	Uluberia	34 0 0			60 0 0		214 0 0	85 0 0			48 0 0	120 0 0	561 0 0	
6	Nadia	153 1 10					1 129 10 0			500 0 0	30 3 1	1 174 8 11	2 967 9 4	
7	Sitakund	75 0 0		64 2 0	10 0 0	53 10 0	1 306 8 0	318 0 0		5 13 1	3 6 0	5 081 11 6	6 598 2 7	
8	Gaya	1 239 0 0	322 0 0	90 0 0	733 0 0	3 777 0 0	3 017 0 0	120 0 0	63 0 0	1 000 0 0	219 0 0	9 738 0 0	20 318 0 0	
9	Deoghur	240 0 0	120 0 0	9 2 0	83 15 10			380 0 6		700 0 0	111 14 0	475 0 2	2 120 0 6	
10	Chatties on the Jagannath Road in Cuttack.	4 9 0 0	239 15 9	129 2 2	312 0 0		462 10 7	1 025 8 9	898 8 3	130 2 0	32 5 3	3 695 8 2	7 404 12 11	
11	Chandbally		..	14 2 3	60 0 0		370 3 2				9 6 3	517 8 6	971 4 2	
12	Chatties on the Jagannath Road in Balasore.	480 0 0		11 2 0			658 3 1		45 0 0	2 259 5 1	145 7 2	323 2 8	3 922 4 0	
13	Puri town and the chatties on the Jagannath Road in Puri.	3,230 11 6	1 035 12 11	149 3 0		1 201 6 10	224 3 5	1,326 13 0	233 12 5	3,360 0 0	563 13 0	942 10 7	12,268 5 8	
14	Jajpur	60 0 0	48 0 0	45 0 0	85 0 0		-	195 10 0		150 0 0	54 7 6	498 8 4	1,136 9 10	
	Total	6,233 13 4	1 811 12 8	514 13 5	1 343 15 10	5 353 2 4	7 634 5 3	3,549 6 3	1 420 11 5	8,105 4 2	1,289 9 6	25 023 2 0	62,269 9 7	
	Total for 1897-98	5 985 1 0	1,850 11 0	517 14 8	1 604 12 0	4 568 3 8	6 584 13 1	3,591 5 7	868 11 7	7 206 11 8	3 993 7 5	23 796 5 1	60 570 3 5	

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1899

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT —SEPARATE REVENUE

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1899

RESOLUTION—No 5714S R

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Stamp Department during the three years ending 31st March 1899

THE Acts under which the stamp revenue was collected during the triennial period under review were the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, as modified by subsequent enactments The former Act was further amended by the enactment of Act XIII of 1897, in which provision was made for composition of duty payable in respect of bonds, debentures and other certificates issued under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879, or any other law for the time being in force Provision was at the same time made for leaving such bonds, debentures or other certificates unstamped. After the close of the year 1898 99, the new Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, which revised and consolidated the Act of 1879, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council in January 1899, came into force. The Court Fees Act of 1870 was also further amended by Act XI of 1899 with the object, first, of providing a check on the undervaluation of estates by persons applying for probate of a will or for letters of administration, and secondly, of giving the revenue authorities greater facilities for the realisation of the full amount of the duty payable on probates and letters of administration. This Act came into force with effect from the 10th March 1899, and it is yet too early to offer any remarks on its working The changes made during the past three years in the rules issued by Government, though numerous and important from a departmental point of view, are not of sufficient general interest to call for special notice in this place The administration of the Stamp Department in the Sonthal Parganas, which, since the passing of Act XXXVII of 1855, had been under the Commissioner, came under the Board of Revenue with effect from the 1st April 1898

2 The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the following statement —

*Stamp revenue

Year	Stamps under Act I of 1879			Court Fees under Act VII of 1870			Total		
	Receipts	Refunds and other charges	Net revenue	Receipts	Refunds and other charges	Net revenue	Receipts	Charges	Net revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Average of three years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	45 41 098	1,83,052	43,58,046	1 19 41 874	2 86 979	1 16 54 895	1 64 82 973	4 70 032	1 60,12,941
1896-97	50,87,995	1 02 678	48 05 317	1 24 86,301	3,03 404	1 21 82 897	1 75 74 206	4 96 1[illegible]2	1 70 78 124
1897 98	50 52 210	2,00 212	48 51 998	1 27,07,206	3 04 [illegible]	1 24 02 673	1 77 [illegible] 416	[illegible] 04 745	1 72 [illegible] 671
1898 99	45,85,171	1,81,540	44 03 631	1 27,99 846	3 00 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 99 173	1 73 84 717	4 81 913	1 69 [illegible]2 804
Average of three years, 1896-97 to 1898 99	49 08 458	1 91 477	47,16,982	1,26,64,351	3 02,800	1 [illegible] 61 551	1 75 72 809	4 94 276	1 70 78 533

The gross average annual revenue collected under both the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, during the three years under review, was Rs. 1,75,72,809 against Rs. 1,64,82,973 collected during the preceding triennium, thus showing an increase of Rs 10,89,836, which was contributed both by non-judicial and judicial stamps in the proportion of Rs. 3,67,360 and Rs 7,22,476, respectively.

Stamp sales

3. The receipts from sales of the different kinds of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps There is also a discrepancy of Rs 1,177 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, Bengal, which is under adjustment —

Year	Sales of Non Judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act										Sales of Judicial stamps or Stamps used under the Court-fees Act			
	Impressed sheets including certificate stamps, salt bond, bills of lading and kabuliyat form stamps	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one anna revenue stamps	Share transfer stamps	Foreign bill stamps	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps	Advocate vakil and attorney stamps	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques bills, &c	Total of non judicial stamps	Adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of Court-fee stamps	Total of both kinds of stamps.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Average of three years 1893 1894 to 1895 96	31 60 862	6 96 067	3 43 841	41 076	39 751	1 19 766	2 468	20,083	64,905	44 88 818	1 10 72 999	5,99,760	1 16,72,759	1 61,61,577
1896 97	34 88,156	8,80 378	3 80 946	28 532	48 653	1 34 189	1 546	16 750	72 707	50 37 157	1 16 03 001	6,96 612	1 22,30 613	1,72 76 770
1897 98	35 30 987	8 60 184	3 74 606	26 631	35,566	86 075	1 906	19 250	77 980	50 13 216	1 17 97 237	6,51 005	1,24 48 242	1 74 61 457
1898 99	31 83 105	7 02 780	3 67 729	18 990	30 595	78 606	1 661	17 750	68 725	44,09 941	1,18 48 774	6 75 394	1 25,24 168	1,69 94 109
Average of three years 1896 1897 to 1898 99	34 00 749	8 14 447	3,74 427	24 718	38,615	96 390	1 704	17,917	73 137	48 40 104	1 17 49,671	6 54 337	1 24,04 008	1 72,44 112

The average receipts were again highest in Calcutta (Rs 25,95,374), where nearly one-seventh of the entire stamp revenue was collected, and lowest in Singhbhum (Rs 21,077) Mymensingh contributed more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, 24-Parganas nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Dacca more than $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Tippera over 7 lakhs, Backergunge nearly 7 lakhs, Midnapore $6\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, Chittagong, Faridpur and Muzaffarpur over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs each, Jessore, Rangpur and Hooghly more than $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs each, and Burdwan and Noakhali over 4 lakhs each. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal numbering 71,096,643, according to the census of 1891, was 3 annas and 9 pies per head

Non judicial stamps

4 The statistics of revenue from impressed sheets, the most important of the non-judicial stamps, are of remarkable interest, and afford a striking illustration of the conditions of agricultural life in this country In England, an increase in the revenue from deeds and instruments is regarded as conclusive evidence of the activity and prosperity of the landed interest, and was singled out for remark as such in last year's Budget Statement for the United Kingdom. But the above figures, read with the remarks of the local officers, make it clear that in this country it is in years of agricultural depression and distress that the revenue from this source is highest, and that the large increase in it during the years 1896 97 and 1897 98 marks a correspondingly large number of transfers of holdings from the cultivating to the money-lending class. In 1896-97 the sudden incidence of distress upon the poorer cultivators caused by the failure of that year's harvest was accompanied by a sudden rise of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the revenue from this source In 1897-98 the continuance of distress through the first-half of the year caused a further rise of nearly half a lakh, while with returning prosperity in 1898-99 we find a sudden drop of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, bringing the revenue down to but a fraction above that of the average of the years 1893 to 1896. In the North-Western Provinces the result was similar, but it may be remarked that the high water-mark in those provinces was reached in the first of the three years of scarcity, and that contraction of credit and other influences caused a decrease in these transactions during each of the two subsequent years, though it even then remained above the normal. From this comparison it would appear that the credit of the raiyat and the capital of the mahajan are greater in Bengal than in the North-Western Provinces.

As to individual districts, it may be noted that in Calcutta, where business was unfavourably affected by famine and the plague scare, the revenue for the three years under report decreased by 5 5 per cent from the previous triennial average, and that in Champaran there was the large decrease of 15 1 per cent In the latter case the decrease is the more remarkable in that it follows on a decrease of 7 7 per cent in 1893 to 1896, which was explained by the Board of Revenue in their report for that period as due to parties awaiting the conclusion of survey and settlement operations before entering into fresh transactions The decrease in 1898 99 is ascribed to the Manager of the Bettiah Raj having interdicted the transfer of raiyati holdings without the consent of the landlord From whatever cause, the revenue from this source in Champaran has fallen from Rs 54,329 in 1893-94 to Rs 28,994 in 1898 99

Impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, decreased during 1898 99 by Rs 1,57,404, as compared with the figures for 1897 98, but the average receipts from this source during the three years under review amounted to Rs. 8,14,447 against Rs 6,96,067 collected during the years 1893-94 to 1895-96, thus showing an increase of Rs 1,18,380 There was a decline of Rs 6,877 in the sale of 1 anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, during 1898 99, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, but the average receipts of the three years ending 31st March 1899 showed an increase of Rs 30,586, as compared with the figures for the preceding three years The increase occurred in all the districts except Backergunge, Dinajpur and Noakhali The Board of Revenue attribute this increase "to the better observance of the law by the people to the greater vigilance on the part of Government officers in making known to the people the requirements of the law, and to the facility afforded to the public for obtaining these stamps through the agency of the post office"

The other classes of non-judicial stamps, which are of minor importance, showed a decrease of Rs 16,357 under share transfer stamps, Rs 3,136 under, foreign bill stamps, Rs 2,166 under advocate, vakil and attorney stamps, and of Rs. 23,376 under *hundi* stamps, and an increase of Rs 8,232 under one-anna impressed stamps The decrease under share transfer and *hundi* stamps was mostly due to the stagnation of business in consequence of famine and plague.

Judicial stamps

5. Under the head Judicial stamps are included (1) adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps, (2) High Court service stamps, (3) Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and (4) stamps for copies The figures now given indicate that the stress of scarcity, though it may compel the native of Bengal to sell or mortgage his ancestral holding, is yet powerless to induce him to forego in any degree his taste for litigation. Each of the three years now under review shows a steady and continuous rise in the revenue from this source. The average income of the past three years from the sales of these stamps was Rs 1,13,70,309 under (1) Rs 3,000 under (2), Rs 3,76,362 under (3), and Rs 6,54,337 under (4), making a total of Rs 1,24,04,008, or an increase of 6 2 per cent over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium Forty districts showed an increase and six a decrease. The largest increases were in Midnapore (Rs 76,697), Tippera (Rs 76,556), the 24-Parganas (Rs 45,768), Rangpur (Rs 44,459), Backergunge (Rs 39,920), Howrah (Rs 39,245), Bankura (Rs. 36,904), Cuttack including Angul (Rs. 33,930), Saran (Rs. 31,950), Noakhali (Rs. 29,669), Faridpur (Rs 25,661), and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 25,538), the chief decrease being in Dacca (Rs 24,617) These increases and decreases are due to purely local influences, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate. Taking each denomination of Court-fee stamps sold during the years under review, there was an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in the sale of eight-anna stamps, nearly 3 lakhs in one anna stamps, and over one lakh in one rupee stamps, while on the other hand there was a decrease of 40,893 in that of two-anna stamps.

Levy of penalties.

6. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the

amounts realized during the period under review, are shown in the following table —

Year	Number of cases		Amount of duty and penalty realized		Total.	
	Civil Courts	Revenue Officers	By Civil Courts	By Revenue Officers	Cases	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs		Rs
Average of three years, 1893-94 to 1895 96	1 446	2 909	11 903	27,126	4 355	39 029
1896 97	1,227	2 184	9 541	24,753	3 411	34 294
1897 98	1 208	2 141	9 440	20 934	3 349	30 374
1898 99	1,186	2 190	9,366	24,766	3 376	34 132
Average of three years 1896-97 to 1898-99	1,207	2,172	9,449	23 484	3,379	32 933
Average increase (+) or decrease (−) in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years	−239	−737	−2 454	−3,642	−976	−6,096

7. The average number of prosecutions instituted annually for various breaches of the stamp law was 995 against 1,016 in the previous triennium. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the decrease in the number of prosecutions instituted in all except the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. There was a marked increase of 639 in the number of cases instituted in Calcutta, and the Board attribute this to the "success of the officers attached to the Stamp Department of the Collectorate in seizing a large number of unstamped *hundis* which were issued from Faridpur and Backergunge and negotiated in Beliaghata in the 24-Parganas." The average number of persons brought to trial was 991 against 1,249, of convictions 889 against 1,020, and of acquittals 73 against 162. The Board of Revenue bring to notice the fact that not a single rupee was paid as reward in 30 out of the 47 districts in the province, viz., in the whole of the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions, in 4 districts of the Burdwan Division, in 3 districts of each of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions, in 5 districts of the Rajshahi Division, in 6 districts of the Patna Division, and in 2 districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. In explanation the Board write —"The duty assigned to income-tax assessors of detecting evasions of stamp duty having been withdrawn, no rewards were paid to those officers in any of the districts except Palamau. This explains the non-payment of rewards or scanty payment in the remaining districts"

Prosecutions

8. Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected during the period under review, the most serious of which occurred in the Shahabad treasury, where Court-fee stamps to the value of Rs. 13,080-8 were abstracted from the double and single lock store. The enquiry disclosed that the abstraction of the stamps, which extended from 1891 down to July 1896, was rendered possible only by neglect of rules and culpable carelessness on the part of the Treasurer and the Treasury Officer. Criminal proceedings against the stamp muharrir were instituted in respect of certain stamps found missing from the stock under single lock, and he was sentenced, on conviction, to two years' rigorous imprisonment A similar, but isolated, case occurred in the Puri Collectorate, stamps to the value of Rs 148-8 having been abstracted by a muharrir during the temporary absence of the Treasurer. The theft was, however, immediately discovered by the latter officer, and resulted in the muharrir being sentenced to six months' rigourous imprisonment

The working of the licensed stamp vendors was on the whole satisfactory, an exception being in the Siwan subdivision of Saran, where systematic frauds in obtaining refunds and in selling spoiled stamps appear to have been committed No conviction, however, was obtained.

9 The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board of Revenue for their careful administration of the Stamp Department. The names of the officers favourably mentioned by the Board will be noted in the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FIRST REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL, 1899

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 3rd October 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1899

Explanatory—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops, including such food-crops as *aus* paddy, maize, and millets, for which no separate reports are published, and non-food crops, such as jute, indigo, and cotton, for which separate notes are issued by this Department. The normal areas have been revised by some of the District Officers since the date of last year's report.

Character of the season—The season has been characterised by heavy and often excessive rain in most parts of these provinces. In April more than the average rain fell in all districts, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect. The rainfall in May was much above the normal in Orissa and Lower Bengal, fell below the normal in North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and was normal in the rest of Bihar In June the rainfall was general, and was much above the normal in East Bengal In Orissa, however, it was slightly deficient The rainfall in July was exceptionally heavy and continuous over the greater part of these provinces, but there was a slight deficit again in Orissa, and the fall fell short of the normal also in the south of Chota Nagpur. In August, excessive rain fell in North Bengal, parts of East Bengal, Chittagong, and in the northern tracts, including the whole of Bihar down to the north bank of the Ganges, but the fall was considerably below the normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur The rainfall in September has been general, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it has been insufficient On the whole, the season has been unfavourable to the *bhadoi* crops, as the rainfall has been badly distributed everywhere, and has been so excessive as to cause great damage in many districts, while some crops (especially paddy and *jute*) have also suffered seriously in some districts from insect pests.

Area cultivated—The area sown with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops is estimated at 15,691,300 acres against 16,220,800 acres sown in 1898 The decrease of nearly 3 per cent in the area sown is due to the unfavourable season It should be remarked that, whilst the area under all the important *bhadoi* food-crops shows a considerable decrease, there has been, on the other hand, a perceptible increase in the area under the non-food crops This result has been mostly brought about by the extended cultivation of jute in preference to paddy due to the low price prevailing for paddy at the close of last year

Outturn—From the statement appended to this note, it will be seen that out of 45 districts, only one district (Birbhum) anticipates an outturn above the normal Six districts, viz., Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Tippera, Chittagong, and Cuttack estimate an outturn of 90 per cent or above 90, in 16 districts, the estimate varies between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 22 districts it falls below 80, the estimates for all the districts of the Patna Division, except Chumparan (88) and Darbhanga (59) falling below 50 per cent. The crop which has suffered most would appear to have been maize, the estimated yield for the Province, in nearly 2 million acres, being only 33 per cent while a million acres of *mandua* are expected to give only a 50 per cent crop. Taking the Province as a whole, the District Officers estimate the outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops at 76 per cent. of a normal crop against 93 estimated in 1898. Making due allowance for a tendency to under-estimate the outturn, it may be roughly calculated that these crops will yield an outturn equal to 80 per cent. of a normal crop

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The 26th September 1899

Preliminary Forecast of the Bhados Crops of Bengal for the year 1899.

DISTRICT	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Names of *bhadoi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	1,726 080	1 283 800	*Bhados* paddy	173 700	172,500	173 000	100	83	Taking the district as a whole the outturn is expected to be nearly normal	
			Indian-corn (maize)	3,000	3 000	3 000	100	75		
			Other *bhados* cereals and *bhados* pulses.	8 100	7 100	6 600	100	85		
			Other food-crops (e g vegetables)	2 700	2 300	2 100	100	85		
			Other non food crops e g jute indigo *bhados til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	28 000	26 300	26,300	85	93		
			Total	215 500	211 200	211 000	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Birbhum	1 121 920	900 000	*Bhados* paddy	144 100	150 000	150 000	110	112		
			Indian-corn (maize)	1 900	2 000	2 000	100	100		
			Other food-crops (e g vegetable)	1 400	1 500	1 500	90	100		
			Other non food crops e g jute indigo *bhados til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	2 800	2 500	2 500	85	100		
			Total	150 200	156 000	156 000	100	11[illegible]		

DISTRICT	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Name of *bhadoi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bankura	1 677 430	642 800	*Bhadoi* paddy	21 900	21 3[illegible]0	[illegible] 400	112	10[illegible]	The slight [illegible] in the total area calls for no explanation The outturn however of some of the crops is less than that of 1898 and the reason for this short outturn is that there has been an unequal distribution of rain during the year There was copious rain at the beginning but it has been scanty later on	
			Bajra	8[illegible]0	[illegible]	700	[illegible]	3		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	1 100	1 100	1 000		63		
			Indian-corn (maize)	3 000	3 400	3 [illegible]0	62	63		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	8 400	8 700	8 400	75	60		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	700	800	1 000	93	100		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp, mulberry &c &c	8 600	9 100	9 000	100	100		
			Total	45 100	4[illegible] 300	44 500	97	89		
Midnapore	3,292 800	2 111 500	*Bhadoi* paddy	167 300	108,300	107 700	59	96	Owing to seasonable rainfall a larger area has been brought under cultivation except at Contai where owing to excessive rainfall the fields have been submerged and rendered unfit for cultivation For the same reason the outturn is likely to be better except in the Contai subdivision. The decrease in the normal area under non food crops is due to Messrs Watson and Company having given up growing indigo in this district	
			Bajra	6 100	6,000	6 [illegible]00	70	80		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	2 000	2 000	2 000	60	75		
			Indian-corn (maize)	21 200	18,000	18,000	65	90		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	48 700	45 900	50 800	65	84		
			Other food crops (*e.g* vegetables)	23 300	19 500	23,000	61	78		
			Other non food crops *e g* , jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	77 400	90 900	75 100	58	76		
			Total	286,000	290 600	283 100	60	86		

Hooghly ..	1,087 360	702,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	46 000	47 000	48 900	86	80	Owing to the heavy rains at the time of sowing the outturn is likely to be poor
			Indian corn (maize)	100	100	100	88	75	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2 500	2 600	2,200	81	70	The area under food-crops has been revised in accordance with the information supplied by the police.
			Other food-crops (e g vegetables)	5 000	3 300	6 200	75	69	
			Other non food crops e g jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry, &c. &c	28 700	35 000	18 500	81	74	The decrease in area under other non food crops is due to the cultivation of jute this year in a smaller area, owing to the lands having been submerged at the time of cultivation
			Total	82 300	88 000	75 900	83	77	
24-Parganas	1,344,640	1 102 000	*Bhadoi* paddy	108 700	122 100	90 600	106	78	The heavy rainfall in June and July interfered with weeding hence the outturn is expected to be below the normal
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3 000	2,600	3 400	75	81	
			Other food-crops (e g vegetables)	4,900	5 400	4 500	96	80	
			Other non food crops e g, jute indigo, *bhadoi til sunn* hemp, mulberry &c &c	42,000	23 300	27 500	100	77	
			Total	158 606	153,400	126 000	104	78	
Nadia	1 788 160	1 303 000	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	276 300	412 400	343,200	89	80	The area sown this year is above the accepted normal In high land not affected by the flood which was rather early this year the yield has been a bumper one in lands thus affected the yield has been poor On the whole 80 per cent would be an approximate guess
			Indian corn (maize) ..	1 000	100	200	65	60	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45 200	30 000	26,400	70	72	
			Other food-crops (e g vegetables)	20 900	15,200	15 700	80	75	
			Other non food crops e g jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	107 800	70 700	70 200	66	67	Excessive rain has damaged the crop
			Total	451 200	528 400	435 700	87	77	
Murshidabad	1 373 440	985 500	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	229 700	230 200	229 700	78	74	The early rise of the river partially damaged the *bhadoi paddy* in some places in the Sadar and Jangipur subdivisions hence the decrease in outturn
			Indian corn (maize)	200	300	600	75	85	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall this year
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	2 200	1 900	1 900	80	86	
			Other food crops (e g vegetables)	8 600	8 200	8 600	80	77	The early rise of the river damaged these crops this year hence the decrease in outturn
			Other non food crops e g jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp, mulberry &c &c	82 000	82 400	82 400	73	83	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall
			Total	323 600	323 [illegible]	32[illegible]	79	78	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jessore	1,873,000	1 142,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	361 800	370 500	368 000	90	70	The average outturn of this year is less than that of last year owing to excessive rainfall and insect pests	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	16 600	16 200	16,200	93	73		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	26 700	24,700	24,700	92	95		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	56 800	38 000	41 100	65	0		
			Total	461 900	449 400	449 300	96	73		
Khulna	3,103,948	870 000	*Bhadoi* paddy	56 400	76 500	63 000	108	72	The decrease in the acreage under *bhadoi* paddy was owing to the low price of paddy since last year The decrease in the outturn is due to damage done by insects	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	3 200	3 200	3,200	100	100	In the forecasts of the previous years certain vegetables were erroneously shown under *bhadoi* cereals and pulses. Now they have been shown under the proper head	
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	3 [illegible]00	5,000	5 000	75	68		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry, &c , &c	29 600	15 200	16,100	65	94	The slight increase in the acreage under non food crops was due to the low price of paddy	
			Total	93,100	90 900	87 300	100	77		

Rajshahi	1 660 160	1 217 000	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	119 800	159 700	119 600	105	—	...	The area under maize has been shown for the first time this year
			Indian-corn (maize)	1 100		1 100		80		
			Other food-crops (*e g*, vegetables)	2 000	1 200	2,000	100	100		
			Other non food crops, (*e g* jute, indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c.	120 000	110 000	120 000	79	85		
			Total ..	242 900	270 900	242,700	98	81		
Dinajpur	2 526,080	1 687 600	*Bhadoi* paddy	129 700	146 000	129 700*	100	90†	* There being plenty of paddy in stock the cultivation did not exceed the normal	
			Jowar	7 000	7 000	7 000	75	75	† Owing to heavy rain the outturn is not quite up to the average	
			Mahdua (*marua* or *ragi*)	7 000	7 000	7 000	100	100	‡ Heavy rain did some injury to non food crops hence the low estimated outturn	
			Other food-crops (*e.g*, vegetables)	100	100	100	75	75		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c. &c.	100 000	80 000	80,000	100	90‡		
			Total	243,800	240 100	223 800	100	90		
Jalpaiguri	1,894,000	1,075,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	189 700	193,800	197,300	69	85		
			Indian-corn (maize)	1 900	2 500	2 400	81	90		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	3,800	4 300	4 300	94	91		
			Other food-crops (*e g.*, vegetables)	5 100	4,700	4,800	79	81		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	87 200	8 700	86 500	64	79		
			Total	287 700	2[illegible]2 000	293 900	68	83		
Darjeeling	744 960	142 900	*Bhadoi* paddy	7 000	6 200	6 200	108	84	The figures showing the percentage outturn of last year in column 8 have been revised	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	7 700	5 700	5 700	116	100	The low outturn of paddy is due to unseasonable rainfall	
			Indian corn (maize)	22 200	21 200	21 200	91	100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	600	600	600	91	100		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	4 500	4,500	5 100	116	100		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	2 500	1 500	1 600	67	67		
			Total	44 500	39 700	40 400	99	96		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rangpur	2 231 040	1 602 700	*Bhadoi* paddy	252 500(*a*)	316 000	304,000	44	104	(*a*) The normal area has been arrived at by taking the average of the area actually cultivated in the past five years	
			Indian-corn (maize)	200	200	200	88	88		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	70 500	76 100	76 100	99	100		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	44 000	38 800	38 800	100	100		
			Other non food crops, *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	310 000	210 100	250 000	93	87		
			Total	637 600	631 [illegible]	634 100	95	98		
Bogra	869 760	660 000	*Bhadoi* paddy	75 700	110 000	93,100	112	97	Last year the price of jute rose to a certain extent Hence the increase in area sown with jute and some slight decrease in that sown with paddy Incessant heavy rain during the greater part of the season damaged both the crops more or less This is the reason for the low estimate of outturn	
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	100 000	40 000	92 500	100	75		
			Total	175 [illegible]00	150 000	185 600	109	87		
Pabna	1 176,960	882 500	*Bhadoi* paddy	126,100	174 500	147 400	100	90	The low price of rice induced the cultivators to grow jute more extensively than paddy Incessant rain has caused the rivers to overflow early and many fields sown with *bhadoi* paddy are submerged under water, hence a small	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	39 400	50 000	50 000	106	106		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables).	108,500	108 000	108 000	50	45		
			Other non food-crops *e g* jute	180,300	103 800	130 900	75	75		

			indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp, mulberry &c &c						outturn is expected.	
									Continuous rainfall is the cause of the smaller outturn of vegetables Insects locally called chengu appear in a year of unusually heavy rainfall and are injurious to the jute crop This worm has appeared this year and has done much damage to jute But as no such damage is reported from Sirajganj and as jute is more extensively grown in that subdivision than in the Sadar the average outturn for the whole district practically remains unaffected.	
			Total	454 300	436 300	436 300	83	76		
Dacca ..	1 780,480	1,213 500	*Bhadoi* paddy	225 000	224 500	224,500	125	81	Damaged by insects as also by the excessive rainfall and flood Hence a low out turn is expected	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	1,000	300	300	75	60	Damaged by flood and excessive rainfall	
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	40 000	43 100	47 700	85	63		
			Other non food crops, *e.g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	210,000	178 000	168 000	60	51	Great damage has been caused to the jute plants by caterpillars The excessive flood has also caused some injury	
			Total	476,000	445 900	440 500	95	68		
Mymensingh	4 052 480	2 405 700	*Bhadoi* paddy	360 000	302 200	373 200	110	95		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,[illegible]	100	[illegible]		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	[illegible]1 100	[illegible]33 4[illegible]0	[illegible]37 200	90	53	Jute appears to have taken the place of paddy to some extent	
			Total	1 04[illegible] 500	1 022 000	1 001 800	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Faridpur	1 400 480	1 007 [illegible]00	*Bhadoi* paddy	34[illegible] 000	345 000	33[illegible],000	1[illegible]0	75	The bad outturn is due to constant rains and damage done by insects	It appears that jute has taken the place of paddy to some extent
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	100	100	100	100	[illegible]0		
			Other food-crops (*e g* vegetables)	[illegible]00	[illegible]00	500	100	7[illegible]		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	100 000	70 400	00 [illegible]00	75	60		
			Total	44[illegible],000	41[illegible] 000	42[illegible] 100	112	72		

District	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Name of *bhadoi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Backergunge	2,335 360	1 408 000	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	350 000	352,500	352 500	100	82	The low outturn is partly due to untimely rainfall and partly to the damage caused by Pamari insects	
			Other non food crops e g jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c	10 000	7 500	10 000	100	100		
			Total	360 000	360 0[illegible]	3[illegible] 500	100	82		
Tippera	1 594,880	1 171 [illegible]	*Bhadoi* paddy	284,600	314,000	295 000	104	95	The low outturn of paddy is due to excessive rainfall at the time of harvesting and to some damages done by insects	
			Other food crops (e g vegetables)	18 500	12 000	17 500	83	90	The figures for other food crops have been revised	
			Other non food crops, e g, jute, indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c, &c.	286 000	144 500	261 000	96	95	A favourable reason and the fall in the price of rice have increased the area under jute and vegetables this year	
			Total	589 100	470 500	5[illegible]3 500	102	9[illegible]		
Noakhali ..	1 052,800	818,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	217,800	217 800	217 800	104	85	The increase of 5 000 acres in columns 5 6 and 7 over the figures shown in the last return is due to the inclusion of that area under *bhadoi* out of the 17 000 acres of cultivated area transferred from sugarcane to rice	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2 600	2,600	2 600	75	60	A low outturn of *bhadoi* cereals is expected owing to excessive rainfall	
			Other non food crops, e g jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry, &c., &c.	4,600	3 500	2 000	82	60		
			Total ..	225 000	223 900	2[illegible]2,400	104	84		

Chittagong	1 594,781	506,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	92,300	91 000	92,300	100	95	The low estimate of outturn is due to the excessive rainfall in the months of July and August
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	3,000	2,900	2,900	90	85	
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	18 900	15,000	15 000	100	98	
			Other non-food crops, *e g*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c. &c.	12,900	10 000	10 000	90	90	
			Total	127 000	118,900	120 200	99	95	
Patna ..	1,332 560	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10 100	7 000	6,000	86	43	The large decrease in area and outturn is due to excessive rain at the time of sowing and floods in parts of the district
			Jowar	10 400	10 100	8 000	100	56	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	89,100	89 200	89 100	94	26	
			Indian-corn (maize)	109,000	107 900	93,500	81	18	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	4 300	4,800	3 200	91	31	
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	10,400	12,800	12,100	83	30	
			Other non food crops, *e g*, jute, indigo *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry &c. &c.	6 800	4,900	3,500	98	68	
			Total	240,100	236,800	216 000	87	25	
Gaya ..	3,015 680	2,207,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	20,000	19,800	19 400	91	68	The poor outturn is due to too early and excessive rain
			Jowar ...	19 600	19,500	18,000	76	38	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	77,200	77,000	75 900	88	56	
			Indian-corn (maize)	63,500	63,100	57,300	73	31	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	30,200	29 700	26,000	68	38	
			Other food crops (*e g*, vegetables)	3 500	3,900	2,700	56	31	
			Other non food crops, *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry, &c. &c	1 500	2,200	2 800	56	34	
			Total	215 500	214 500	203 200	78	45	
Shahabad ..	2 735 520	1,841 800	*Bhadoi* paddy	57 500	57 500	55,000	69	46	The decrease both in area and outturn of *bhadoi* crops is due to excessive rain
			Jowar ..	8 200	6,900	2 100	56	21	
			Bajra	4,200	4 000	3 600	56	30	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	48 600	49 600	35 600	66	24	
			Indian-corn (maize)	51 200	42 200	17 100	60	21	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	17 500	16 580	16 380	66	22	
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	16 500	15 000	10,500	69	32	
			Other non food-crops, *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry, &c &c	28,400	27,200	15 900	63	30	
			Total	232 100	218 900	155 100	65	33	

District	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Name of *bhadoi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saran	1,696,087	1,388,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	68 800	68 800	65 800	75	45	The continuous rains for over a month with ut break have very heavily told upon the prospect of *bhadoi* crops	
			Jowar	5 000	5 700	5 400	78	1[illegible]		
			Bajra	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 3 0	[illegible]	17		
			Marua (*marua* or *ragi*)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
			Indian-corn (maize)	29[illegible]	247 300	[illegible]	[illegible]	25		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	45 000	47 000	4[illegible]	75	22		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	21 300	21 000	21 000	85	23		
			Other non food crops, *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry, &c &c	60 000	60 000	53 800	9[illegible]	57		
			Total	564 900	567 000	540 300	84	31		
Champaran	2 259 840	1 364,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	223 000	223,000	236 000	98	110	The increase in area sown with *bhadoi* paddy is due to the favourable season at the time of sowing The season has been very favourable to this crop throughout and the outturn is expected to be nearly a bumper crop	This report is an extremely favourable one as compared with those for neighbouring districts. It is true that agricultural conditions in Champaran differ somewhat from those in Saran and Muzaffarpur and that the rainfall has been slightly less heavy there but the estimate of outturn seems excessive. The figures of outturn for last year have been revised.
			Jowar	6,000	6 000	6 000	100	90		
			Bajra	4 000	4 000	4 000	100	90		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	18 000	18 000	19 000	106	90		
			Indian corn (maize)	123 000	130 000	123 000	125	65	The other *bhadoi* crops have suffered owing to excessive rain and hence the outturn is expected to be short this year	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	139 000	139 000	139 000	100	75		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	1 000	1 000	1 000	100	75	The area under maize is less than that sown last year as the sowing was prevented owing to continual heavy rain	
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c, &c	93 000	93,000	93 000	100	80		
			Total	607 000	614 000	6[illegible]1 000	101	88		

Muzaffarpur	1 923 67[illegible]	1 52[illegible] 800	*Bhadoi* paddy	3 300	37 300	3 3[illegible]	50	45	The small outturn is due to heavy and continuous rains which damaged the *bhadoi* crops to a considerable extent	I will ask the Collector if there has been no variation from the normal area sown in the case of any of the *bhadoi* crops either this year or last year
			Jowar	[illegible] 500	8 500	[illegible] 500	50	70		
			Bajra	1 400	1 400	1 400	30	20		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	82 700	83 700	8[illegible] 700	[illegible]	37		
			Indian-corn (maize)	[illegible]7 400	1[illegible]7 500	1[illegible] [illegible]00	44	14		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	166 300	166 300	166 300	[illegible]	27		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	32,200	32 200	32,200	5[illegible]	20		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo, *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	128 300	128 300	128 300	51	20		
			Total	624,200	624 200	624 200	50	28		
Darbhanga	2 134,400	1 820 100	*Bhadoi* paddy	85 300	64 500	70 [illegible]00	73	70	The incessant and heavy rain has had a most prejudicial effect on the prospects of all the *bhadoi* crops	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	242 800	20[illegible],010	2[illegible] 000	84	52		
			Indian corn (maize)	147 900	150 500	12[illegible] 300	101	45		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	21 800	22,300	13 300	100	42		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables.)	29 000	29 000	29 000	100	76		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo, *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	113 800	111 500	111 500	110	76		
			Total	640 600	639 800	582 900	91	59		
Monghyr	2,509 440	1 582 800	*Bhadoi* paddy	58 900	45,100	40 500	96	45	The figures here given have been based on the police reports which appear in many instances to be extremely inaccurate They will be revised before the submission of the final estimate The area under cultivation and the outturn have been adversely affected by the constant rain in July	I have reduced the Collector s estimates of the normal area under paddy and maize
			Jowar	41 200	43,400	41 000	99	28		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	41 400	42 900	39 800	102	32		
			Indian-corn (maize)	347 500	280 200	253 500	99	19		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	2[illegible] 600	3[illegible] 500	31 700	[illegible]	21		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables	19 100	1[illegible] 3[illegible]0	17 200	10[illegible]	37		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c. &c	34 600	41 400	35 000	95	61		
			Total	562,310	507 10[illegible]	46[illegible] 700	93	27		
Bhagalpur	2 704,640	2 097 000	*Bhadoi* paddy	317 000	316 900	316 900	95	76	Constant heavy rain in June and July interfered with the sowing of the normal area In the case of Jowar Marua Makai and other cereals and injuriously affected the outturn of *bhadoi* crops generally	
			Jowar	22 000	22 000	20 800	125	18		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	124 100	123 100	121 900	100	44		
			Indian-corn (maize)	242 600	242 600	235 500	125	21		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	45 300	45 300	42 700	100	33		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	2,800	2 800	2 8[illegible]0	92	66		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	51 000	51 000	50 800	94	72		
			Total	803 800	80[illegible] 700	731 2[illegible]0	106	51		

DISTRICT	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Name of *bhadoi* crop	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purnea ...	3 195,520	1,639,900	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	516,500	575 900	516,500	85	85	The figures in column 5 have been revised after careful enquiry	The area under Jowar has been shown for the first time this year
			Jowar	100		100		100		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	4,400	1 000	4 210	50	87		
			Indian-corn (maize)	4 000	3 500	4 000	75	85		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2 000	2,500	2 000	92	90		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	24,400	20,000	24,400	75	92		
			Other non-food crops, *e g.*, jute indigo, *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c. &c.	78,800	65,000	72 700	84	86		
			Total	630,200	667 900	623,900	85	85		
Malda	1,316,000	811,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	170,000	169 000	170 000	100	87	Owing to constant rain and the sudden rise of the rivers the estimated outturn of the crops is much below the average.	
			Jowar	300	200	300	100	87		
			Bajra ..	600	100	200	100	93		
			Indian-corn (maize)	17,700	17,500	17 000	94	94		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,100	6,200	5 000	88	94		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	2 800	1,500	1,600	75	87		
			Other non-food crops, *e g* jute indigo, *bhadoi til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c, &c.	26 200	23,000	20 000	88	94		
			Total	225 700	217 500	214,100	98	88		

Sonthal Parganas	3,500,160	1 827 300	*Bhados* paddy	21 600	11 000	11 000	92	50	Owing to excessive rain this year the *bhados* crops suffered.	
			Jowar	6,000	6,960	2,600	100	25		
			Bajra	41 900	41 900	37 900	78	33		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	23,200	21,100	16,100	94	38		
			Indian-corn (maize)	138 100	138 900	112,900	88	38		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	43,100	41,900	35,200	90	50		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	2,300	2,300	2,200	94	80		
			Other non-food crops, *e g*, jute, indigo, *bhados til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c	33,900*	33,100*	31,900*	98	56	* Including *bhados* til and indigo not shown last year for the Rajmahal subdivision.	
			Total	310 800	296,100	240,200	88	47		
Cuttack	2,323,200	1 161,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	163,100	163,100	163,000	110	90	Insufficient rainfall when the *bhados* crops were mature has told upon the prospects of certain crops	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	15 100	15,100	15,000	105	100		
			Other *bhados* cereals and *bhados* pulses	8,300	8,300	8,300	100	128		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	3 000	3,000	3,000	100	87		
			Other non food crops, *e.g* jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp mulberry &c., &c	13,200	13,200	13,200	100	94		
			Total ..	202,701	202,700	212,500	106	92		
Balasor	1 315 475	837 100	*Bhadoi* paddy	88,200	90 270	107,300	95	88	A normal outturn is expected in the Sadar and 75 per cent in the Bhadrak subdivision owing to want of sufficient rain A large increase in area is reported from the Sadar	
			Other *bhados* cereals and *bhados* pulses	800	2 000	1 600	85	81		
			Other food crops (*e g* vegetables)	600	900	900	60	87		
			Other non-food crops, *e g* jute indigo, *bhados til* *sunn* hemp mulberry, &c., &c	5 500	5,700	4,800	95	81		
			Total	95 100	98,800	114,700	86	88		
Angul and Khondmals	1,675 840	346 300	*Bhados* paddy	14,000	14,000	14,000	90	35	The decrease in outturn of paddy mandua other cereals and garden vegetables is due to insufficient rainfall in July and August last	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	1,000	1,000	1 000	100	30		
			Indian corn (maize)	8,000	8,000	8 000	100	100	The approximate area of the sunn crop is 1 600 acres, cotton 4,000 acres *bhados* til about 8,000 acres, instead of 28 500 acres as shown in previous estimate which included maghi rasi crop sown in September and harvested in December	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner whether there has been no variation from the normal area sown in either of the past two years.
			Other *bhados* cereals and *bhados* pulses.	8 200	8,200	8,200	100	60		
			Other food crops (*e g.*, vegetables)	1,000	1 000	1 000	100	50		
			Other non food crops *e g* jute indigo *bhados til* *sunn* hemp mulberry &c &c	14,600*	14,600	14,600	100	100		
			Total	46 900	46 800	46,800	94	71		

DISTRICT	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Name of *bhadoi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Puri	1,532,720	812 300	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	85,000	85,000	80 000	100	60	The decrease in the area under *bhadoi* paddy and increase in the area under mandua and other food-crops are due to the fact that the people grow the latter crops more in lands where paddy was grown before. The low outturn is due to want of sufficient rain in July and August. The *bhadoi* paddy was damaged by insect pests in some parts.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ..	25,000	23,000	30,000	88	75		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	1,300	800	1 700	88	80		
			Other non-food crops *e g* jute, indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp mulberry &c. &c	12 000	10 000	12 000	75	75		
			Total	123,300	118,800	123,700	95	64		
Hazaribagh ..	4,493,440	2,478,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	48,300	48 300	48 300	100	71	Owing to heavy rainfall in June and July 1899 the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops were considerably affected. Hence the short outturn	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner to report definitely whether there was no variation from the normal area sown in either the past or the present year
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	105,100	105 100	105 100	100	52		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	217,200	217 200	217,200	100	30		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	131,300	131 300	131,300	100	50		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	1,200	1 200	1,200	100	58		
			Other non food crops *e g*, jute, indigo *bhadoi til sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c. &c	75,100	75 100	75,100	100	52		
			Total	573 200	573 200	573,200	100	45		

Ranchi	4,569,600	2,888 360	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	84? 000	842,000	100	90	The low out-turn is due to insufficient rain since the end of July	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner to report what means are taken to obtain information as to variations in the area sown.
			Bajra	8,000	8 000	8,000	100	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	9 000	9 000	9 000	100	75		
			Indian-corn (maize)	8 000	7 200	7 200	100	75		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	89 000	89 000	89,000	100	75		
			Other food crops (e.g vegetables)	1,000	1,000	1 000	100	90		
			Other non-food crops, e.g., jute indigo, *bhadoi til* *suun* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c	221,500	221,500	221,500	100	90		
			Total ..	1 179,400	1,177 700	1 177 700	100	88		
Palamau ..	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	25,000	35 000	2 300	125	115	The maize crop was injured by excessive rain.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	19 700	34,000	17,000	100	100		
			Indian-corn (maize)	36,300	80,000	41,200	80	50		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	18,100	28,000	20,900	100	100		
			Other food crops (e.g., vegetables)	4,400	4,800	4,800	100	100		
			Other non-food crops, e g., jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *suun*, hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	26,800	34,500	23,600	100	100		
			Total ..	130,300	216,000	120,200	97	87		
Manbhum	2,654,080	1 419,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	174,300	174,600	155,000	120	75	There was too much rain at the time of sowing which injured all these crops	
			Jowar	1 400	1 600	1 400	140	75		
			Bajra	6,100	6,400	6,900	110	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ..	20,000	21,100	21 000	120	80		
			Indian-corn (maize) ..	90 800	92,300	60 000	70	50		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	107,900	105,700	105 700	140	80		
			Other food crops (e.g vegetables)	22,300	22,200	20 000	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, e.g., jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *suun* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c	21 800	21 600	21 600	100	75		
			Total ..	444,600	445,500	391 600	103	73		

DISTRICT	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of *bhadoi* crops	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Singhbhum	2,596,019	785,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	137,200	137,200	137,200	100	75	The Deputy Commissioner reports that the rainfall has been very unequally distributed and that even when the total fall has been heavy, it has come in heavy downpours at long intervals, so that the water has drained off quickly and done little good.	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner to report definitely whether there was no variation from the normal area sown either in the past or the present year
			Jowar	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	120		
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	91		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	15,000	15,000	15,000	100	91		
			Indian-corn (maize)	39,000	39,000	39,000	100	82		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	40,000	40,000	40,000	100	95		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	25,000	25,000	25,000	100	86		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	14,100	14,100	14,100	100	86		
			Total ..	278,300	278,300	278,300	100	84		
Bengal ..	96,325,687	57,487,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,549,000	7,939,800	7,548,900	99	85		
			Jowar	139,400	140,900	124,700	90	41		
			Bajra	79,640	78,300	74,900	83	55		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ..	1,042,200	1,071,300	1,001,200	91	50		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,165,000	2,135,700	1,914,400	94	33		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,304,800	1,292,300	1,246,600	87	68		
			Other food crops (*e.g.* vegetables)	684,300	553,900	579,600	79	67		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp mulberry, &c., &c.	3,640,300	3,088,800	3,301,900	85	77		
			Total	16,464,640	16,220,840	15,891,800	93	76		

No. 4835R.C.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd October 1899

RESOLUTION

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No 362L F, dated the 20th September 1899, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th June 1899

RESOLUTION —The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the first quarter of the year 1899-1900 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle, Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles, and Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road

RECE

Districts	Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1899	Provincial Rates: Cess on lands	Provincial Rates: Cess on mines and railways	Provincial Rates: One per cent road cess	Provincial Rates: Total	Interest on arrears of road cess	Miscellaneous: Fees, fines and forfeitures	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous: Total	Irrigation: Canal tolls	Civil: Miscellaneous	Civil: Contribution from private persons	Civil: Receipts from staging bungalows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			Rs A P	Rs A P
Darjeeling	27 969 2 4	1 380 11 3			1,380 11 3	0 6 4							
Hazaribagh	9 049 1 2	9 486 6 6	178 14 1		9 665 4 [illegible]	22 2 4	59 13 0	345 12 11	405 9 11				30 8 0
Ranchi	6 218 14 11	11 [illegible] 8 1[illegible] 10	0 3 0		11 379 2 10	1 1 3	650 5 0	200 15 3	860 4 3				76 10 3
Manbhum	1 031 15 9	[illegible]073 7 5	2 175 6 3		4 228 13 [illegible]	26 6 8		124 7 0	124 7 0				202 2 0
Palamau	16 345 9 4	6 144 4 9			6 146 4 [illegible]	39 10 1	112 8 4	50 13 0	163 5 4			84 1 7	18 8 0
Singhbhum	5 429 0 0	4 409 9 9	153 4 0		4,562 13 9			117 4 3	117 4 3				12 0 0
Total	65 123 11 6	31 855 7 0	2 507 11 4		37 363 2 10	[illegible] 10 8	831 10 4	839 4 5	1 670 14 9			84 1 7	399 12 3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10[illegible] 15 [illegible]							60 15 0	60 15 0				
Sonthal Parganas	51 914 0 4							69 12 0	69 12 0				111 0 0
Total	[illegible]							130 11 0	130 11 0	..			111 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	1 27 112 11 3	[illegible] 7 6	2 [illegible]07 11 4		37 363 2 10	[illegible] 10 8	31 10 4	969 15 5	1 801 0 9			84 1 7	510 12 3

EXPEN

Districts	Refunds: Cess	Refunds: Other receipts	Refunds: Total	Land Revenue: Miscellaneous public improvement	Provincial Rates: Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection	Provincial Rates: Revaluation establishment	Provincial Rates: Total	Interest: Interest on temporary loans	Administration: Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office	Administration: Percentage cost of establishment for audit	Administration: Total	Medical: Expenditure during the prevalence of bubonic plague	Stationery: Printing at private press	Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous: Provident Fund contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Darjeeling					255 1 4		255 1 4		262 13 8		262 13 8				
Hazaribagh					[illegible]85 11 [illegible]		685 11 [illegible]		363 13 11		303 13 11	93 12 9	102 1 0	526 15 2	15 8 0
Ranchi					284 4 9	1 061 3 8	1 345 [illegible]		284 7 6		234 7 6		217 13 0	72 0 0	2 8 0
Manbhum					285 2 4	1 307 9 6	1,6[illegible]2 11 10		206 13 4		206 13 4		18 12 0	219 7 10	38 9 0
Palamau					260 3 8	1 888 10 2	2,148 1 10		55 11 0		55 11 0		10 14 0	68 6 0	12 0 0
Singhbhum					84 13 0		84 13 0		143 2 3		143 2 3			531 1 4	3 0 6
Total					1,855 4 10	4 317 7 4	6,172 12 [illegible]		1,266 13 8		1 266 13 8	93 12 9	349 8 9	1 447 11 4	79 15 6
Chittagong Hill Tracts															39 15 0
Sonthal Parganas				137 1[illegible] 3	..				452 4 3		452 4 3		2 6 0	401 0 11	32 6 6
Total				137 15 3					452 4 3		452 4 3		2 6 0	401 0 11	72 5 6
GRAND TOTAL				137 1[illegible] 3	1,8[illegible] 4 10	4,317 7 4	6,172 12 2		1 719 1 11		1,719 1 11	93 12 9	351 14 9	1,848 15 3	148 5 0

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September 1899

ROAD FUND

Committees for the quarter ended 30th June 1899.

IPTS

WORKS Total	Grants from Government	Advances	Deposits	Loan from Government	Provident Fund receipts	Total receipts	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased	Total receipts, including balance	Outlay	Balance in Treasury 30th June 1899
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs	Rs		Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
	1,510 15 9	11 488 2 5				14 380 3 9	...		42 349 6 1	22 168 15 3	20 180 6 1
30 8 0	590 7 9	2 287 2 0	509			13,510 2 7			23 [illegible] 3 9	15 1[illegible] 3 9	7 400 0
76 10 3	209 13 0	38 4 0	35			12 600 3 7			17 859 2 6	8 386 1[illegible] 6	9,512 3
202 2 0	7 500 0 0	155 2 5	1 124	6 000		19 510 15 9			20 512 15 6	12 074 10 1	8,468 5
102 9 7	506 14 7					6 958 12 4			23 304 5 8	6 474 8 10	16 329 12
12 0 0	10,050 0 0	205 0 0	136			15 083 2 0		51 10 6	20 [illegible]3 12 6	2 227 9 4	18 336 3
483 13 10	20 458 3 1	14,173 10 10	1 804	6 000		82 043 8 0		51 10 6	1 47 218 14 0	66 991 14 9	80 226 15
	12 076 0 0		560			12,636 15 0			22 691 14 5	8 868 14 9	13 822 15
111 0 0	67 392 0 0	151 0 3	635			68 358 12 4			1 20 292 12 7	10 915 1 11	1 09 377 10
111 0 0	79 468 0 0	151 0 3	1 135			80,995 11 3		..	1 42 984 11 0	19 784 0 8	1 23 200 10
594 13 10	99 926 3 1	14,324 11 1	2 939	6 000		1 63 039 3 3		51 10 6	2 90 203 9 0	86,776 15 5	2 03 427 9

DITURE

NEOUS Total	FAMINE RELIEF Gratuitous relief in Government Institution	PUBLIC WORKS Original works	Repairs	Establishment	Tools and plant	Refund	Total	Contribution from Local to Provincial	Advances	Deposit	Total expenditure	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers &c increased	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased	Total outlay
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A
		3 216 6 8	9 408 9 0	246 3 9	110 0 6		12,981 3 11		5 481 6 2		18 980 9 1		3 188 6 2	22 168 1
542 2 2		507 6 0	3 609 2 2	2 627 13 0			6 794 5 11		100 0 0	1 207	9 588 15 6		5 2 0 4 3	[illegible]
74 3 0			1 030 6 1	1 924 5 0			2,954 11 1		164 4 0	1 738	6 [illegible]8 15 9		1 657 15 9	8 386 1
238 0 10		246 5 10	5 956 1[illegible] 6	2 313 10 8			8 445 12 0		2 5 0 0	713	11 [illegible]00 2 0	18 8 0	1[illegible] 15 7	12 074 1
80 6 0		141 4 0	1 012 8 6	1 435 4 11	18 11 3	545 13 0	3 1[illegible]3 9 8	23 1[illegible] 6		150	6 6[illegible]3 6 0		1 351 2 10	6 474
534 1 10		249 9 9	178 10 6	983 4 0	4 0 0		1,415 8 [illegible]		50 0 0		2 227 9 4		..	2 227
1,518 13 10		4,361 1 0	21,174 15 9	9,530 9 4	132 11 9	545 13 0	35,745 2 10	3 15 6	6 020 10 2	3,858	55 049 9 8	18 8 0	11,923 13 7	66 991 1
39 15 0	..		1 140 8 3	1 459 8 0			2,600 0 3				2 639 15 3		6 228 15 [illegible]	8 868 1
433 7 5		2 442 10 4	660 10 6	3,357 9 8	40 9 6		6 501 8 0	142 0 0	963 11 0	370	9 003 3 11		1 911 14 0	10 915 1
473 6 5		2,442 10 4	1,801 2 9	4 817 1 8	40 9 6		9,101 8 3	142 0 0	963 11 0	370	11 643 3 2		8 140 13 6	19 784 0
1,992 4 3		6,803 11 4	22,976 2 6	14 347 11 0	173 5 3	545 13 0	44,846 11 1	165 15 6	6 984 5 2	4,228	66,692 12 10	18 8 6	20 064 10 1	86 775 1

W. H MICHAEL,
Offg Accountant-General, Bengal

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR 1898-99

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1899

RESOLUTION No 5720Mis

READ—

Letter No 651B, dated the 23rd August 1899, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1898-99

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years —

	1897 98	1898 99
	Rs	Rs
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	7,21,058	7,17,254
Loss (—) by re valuing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year	—25,337	—24,364
Corrected value of stores	6,95,721	6,92,890
Value of stores received during the year	29,26,351	27,84,250
Total	36, 2,072	34 77,140
Value of stores issued during the year	29,41,253	28,32,062
Value of stores in stock at the close of the year	6,80,819	6,45,078
Gain (+) by valuing the stores in stock at the close of the years 1897 98 and 1898 99 at the issue rate of the year	+ 36,435	+ 55,555
Corrected value of stores at the close of the year	7,17,254	7 00,633

2 Compared with the figures of the previous year, the value of the stores received and issued during the year and that of the stores in stock at its close show a decrease of Rs 1,42,101, Rs 1,09,191 and Rs. 16,621 respectively. The decline in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off of Rs. 1,19,588 in the value of imported stores and of Rs. 27,047 in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally The decrease in the value of imported stores is attributed to the non-arrival from England of certain stores which were due during the year, and to the fall in the prices of English stores from competition and the rise in exchange, while that in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally was due to smaller demand for them, to the reduction in the rates of some of the articles contracted for, and to the absence of any demand from staff and regimental officers on field service There was an advance of Rs 12,808 in the value of country-made paper This increase, which occurred chiefly in half-bleached paper, coloured paper, blotting-paper, azure-laid and cream-laid papers, followed on an increased demand of the presses for printing forms

3 The value of stores issued to Local Governments rose by Rs 50,562, and all provinces except the Punjab and Burma contributed to the increase. The largest increase, amounting to Rs. 36,778, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh The value of stationery consumed by the offices and departments of the Government of India fell off by Rs 1,11,224 The fluctuations will, as usual, be explained in the reports on the consumption of stationery which the Superintendent of Stationery submits to the several Local Governments and Administrations The issues to the Postal and Telegraph Departments fell off by Rs 22,259

4 The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that the stock of country-made articles at the close of the year was less than one month's consumption.

5 The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with adhesive court fee stamps diminished by 5,295 reams and its value by Rs. 17,209. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the supplies to which declined by 2,435 and 2,536 reams respectively. A

decrease also occurred in Bengal and Assam, while the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States of Orissa show an increase The Superintendent is unable to assign any reason for these fluctuations, as the paper is supplied direct to Treasury Officers for sale to the general public according to their demands.

6. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs 4,790 and Rs. 1,06,481, against Rs 4,953 and Rs. 1,09,877, respectively, in the previous year. The decline in the charges is chiefly attributable to a decrease under the heads "Establishment" and "Packing cases." The diminution under the last-named head was caused by the despatch of a smaller quantity of water-marked paper to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

7. The total value of different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, fell off by Rs. 1,15,003. The decrease is attributable mainly to smaller demands of the Survey and Settlement Department, the Public Works Department, the Quarter master-General in India, and the State Railways for drawing and lithograph papers and pencils, and of the Government Presses for writing and coloured papers, wax cloth, paste, mill* and straw boards and leather, to the issue of a smaller quantity of water marked paper, and to the absence of demands from the staff and regimental officers on field service The principal decreases occurred under writing-paper (Rs. 61,253), lithograph paper (Rs 17,126), water-marked paper (Rs. 17,136), leathers (Rs 27,039), and other articles (Rs 13,725) On the other hand, there was a noticeable increase under printing paper (Rs. 36,332) and tracing cloth (Rs 13,274)

8 The supply of paper to the various Government Presses rose by Rs. 23,307, and all the presses, with the exception of the Government of India Presses and the presses in the Punjab and Burma, contributed to the increase The largest decrease, amounting to Rs 46,058, occurred in the consumption of the Government of India Presses In Bengal the quantity consumed fell off by 571 reams, but the value rose by Rs. 17,003. The causes which led to this increase will be explained by the Superintendent in his report on the consumption of stationery and printed forms in Bengal The fluctuations in the demands of the other presses cannot be explained by him, as they are not under his control

9 The substitution of country-made for European paper resulted in a net loss of Rs 61,702, while the substitution of country made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs 5,820 The use of country-made paper of the descriptions known as white printing, badami or half bleached, blotting, white cartridge, brown glazed, coloured, badami cartridge, cream wove and azure laid resulted in a loss during the year of no less than Rs 1,70,123. The Superintendent has submitted an alternative statement showing that if all the charges incidental to the landing, storage, and despatch of English papers to distant places up-country were taken into account, there would be a net gain on all paper of Rs 63,629 instead of a loss. In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Administration Report of the Stationery Department for 1897-98, the Standing Committee, appointed to consider the questions that from time to time arise in connection with the substitution of country-made for English stationery and the settling of contracts for Indian-made stationery, met on the 25th March 1899 to determine whether the seven kinds of paper under which there was a loss during that year should be obtained from England. In consequence of the stock in the Stationery Office being small, and the delay which was likely to occur in obtaining supplies from England, and the want of sufficient storage accommodation, the Committee was obliged to accept the tenders of the Indian mills for the current year, but the question of the future supply must be immediately settled

10 The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to have worked well during the year There was a slight decrease in the number of periodicals, but newspapers, books and maps and exercise-books rose by 404, 5,351 and 22,299, respectively. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,32,619, against Rs 84,420 in the previous year. The increase is said to be mainly due to larger demands

for newspapers, &c, and to the payment in advance in sterling for foreign periodicals

11 The details of the work in the Form Branch will, as usual, be furnished in the report on the consumption of stationery in Bengal, and will be reviewed when that report is received The receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the survey and settlement forms printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, show a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. The advance in the receipts was due to the larger demands of local officers, and to the receipt during the year of certain forms which were due in 1897-98 and of over seven millions of High Court forms which were not due until 1899-1900. The increase in the issues is mainly attributable to these causes.

12 The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 35,385 and Rs 47,470, against Rs 37,763 and Rs 47,637 respectively The decrease in the receipts was due to a smaller demand for forms by the Local Funds in Bengal and Assam, while that in the charges is attributable to reduced expenditure under the head "Contingencies"

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd October 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 85, Kalna 54, Katwa 75, Raniganj 1 80 Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* going on *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing rapidly Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kalna	14½	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 51, Rampur Hât 5 29 Weather hot Prospects of paddy good Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura nil, Vishnupur 4 45 Weather fair Harvesting of *aus* going on Lands being prepared in places for *rabi* crops Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 16 seers per rupee

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 4 65, Contai 90, Tamluk 3 85, Ghatal 1 45 Weather seasonable Every prospect of a bumper paddy crop, the late storm having done great good and no damage, except in a small circuit in Ghatal. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani and Jhargram Grass-hoppers reported from Debra. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	CH	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee
Contai	17	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	15	0	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 73, Serampore 47, Jahanabad 1 08 Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues *Aman* doing well Common rice sells at 14 seers 2 chitaks per rupee

Howrah—Rainfall at Sadar 1 18, Ulubaria 1 80 Weather hot Harvesting of *aus* nearly over Transplantation of *aman* finished. Jute and sugarcane doing well Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 02, Barasat 42, Basirhat 31, Diamond Harbour 70 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops fair Transplantation of *aman* finished. Harvesting of *aus* over in places. Steeping of jute and its fibre extracting going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	14	
Diamond Harbour	14	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 29, Kushtia 1 05, Meherpur 1 40, Chuadanga 95, Ranaghat 1·22. Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* good Land being cultivated for *rabi* crops Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 13, Jangipur 7 12, Kandi 3 30. Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly finished Prospects of *aman* good Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Sowing of *kalai* still continues. Cow-pox prevalent in thana Barwan. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18½	

Jessore—Rainfall at Sadar 38, Jhenida 03, Magura nil, Narail 68, Bangaon 18 Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good Cultivation of winter crops going on No cattle-disease reported. Rivers going down Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17	per rupee
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 55, Bagerhat 32, Satkhira 69 Weather hot with scanty rainfall Harvesting of *aus* over Transplantation of *aman* nearly completed Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi—Rainfall at Sadar 4 26, Nator 1 07, Naugaon 1 47 Prospects of crops good Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee

Dinajpur—Report not received

Jalpaiguri— Ditto.

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 24 70, Kalimpong 13 96, Siliguri 5 78 Weather seasonable except heavy rain on the night of 24th September causing serious damages *Hills*—*Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* doing well *Terai*—Washing of jute commenced, *bhadoi* reaped, transplantation of *haimanti* finished, prospects good Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	8	per rupee
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and at Kalimpong 25 seers per rupee

Rangpur—Report not received

Bogra—Average rainfall 1 40 Washing of jute going on. Prospects of winter rice good In some low lands loss by heavy rain is being made good by re transplantation Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee Fodder and water ample

Pabna—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Sirajganj 78. Weather very hot Prospects good, but rain wanted Common rice 15 seers 2½ chitaks per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 27, Manikganj 23, Munshiganj 64, Naraingani 31 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Price of common rice stationary

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar 13, Tangail 46, Kishorganj 1 93, Netrokona 1 36. Jamalpur 2 30 Weather damp, warm Prospects of crops good Condition of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Netrokona	17	
Kishorganj	16	
Tangail	16	
Jamalpur	13½	

Faridpur—Rainfall at Sadar 27, Goalundo 46, Madaripur 1·33 Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar 20 Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Brahmanbaria 26, Chandpur 63. Weather seasonable Jute cutting in progress Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·60, Feni ·26. Prospects of crops fair Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers 5 chitaks and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Bihar 4·50, Barh 3 78, Dinapore 2 66, Bikram 1 40, Hilsa 4 5 Harvesting of *marua* and Indian-corn completed Prospects of paddy much improved by the late rain The rain will also facilitate preparing the fields for *rabi* Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee

Gaya.—Report not received.

Shahabad.— Ditto.

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 50. Weather seasonable Prospects of paddy good Fields are being ploughed for *rabi* and sowings will soon commence Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and *makai* 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee

Champaran—Report not received.

Muzaffarpur— Ditto.

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 1 83, Madhubani 1 23 Weather hot and sultry. Prospects of standing crops good Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice selling at Sadar 12¼ seers per rupee

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 5 23, Begusarai 3 25, Jamui 3 82 Nights cool Days still hot. *Aghani* rice is of great promise Prospects of sugarcane good Lands being prepared for *rabi*. *Rahar* and *kurthi* doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs	Ch.	
Monghyr	13	10	per rupee
Begusarai	12	4	
Jamui ...	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather fine and seasonable. Rainfall at Sadar nil, Banka 13 06, Madhipura 11 30, Supaul 9 45 The heavy rain at the subdivisions was that of cyclonic storm of the previous week which has caused loss of life and houses in thana Colgong and outpost Dhuraya Flood has caused some damage to winter rice crop, otherwise prospects favourable Sporadic cattle-disease in Madhipura and Pertabganj Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee
Banka	13	12	
Madhipura	14	0	
Supaul	18	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj 6·50, Araria 11·50 Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and transplantation of winter paddy almost finished. Standing crops flourishing Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kishanganj	21	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Report not received.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather fine since storm of last week. *Aman* paddy flourishing everywhere, the rain having done immense good. Local flood in Godda drowned some cattle and injured some paddy. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal and Godda. Common rice sells at 14 seers and Indian-corn 19 seers per rupee on an average.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable and hot *Sarad*, sugarcane, *nawbirhi* turmeric and *arhar* growing. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* being damaged by insects and for want of rain. Rain wanted everywhere. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	S.	CH.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Aus* being harvested. Winter rice crop and sugarcane thriving well Rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder sufficient

Angul—Rainfall nil Weather clear and hot Slight local showers in two parganas High-land paddy again suffering Low-land paddy still good More rain wanted *Beali* being harvested *Rabi* sowing in progress Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee Khondmals No rain *Atodhan* being reaped Prospects of winter paddy bad again Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee Cowpox raging in some places

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda 24 Weather hot Want of rain much felt *Laghu* paddy damaged to a great extent for want of rain *Sarad* growing Insect-pests also causing damage to paddy crops in some parts *Beali* and *mandia* being harvested *Kurthi* being sown Prospects of sugarcane, *urhar*, and other miscellaneous crops good Fodder sufficient Cattle-disease reported from some places Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	CH	
Sadar	...	12	7	per rupee
Khurda	..	13	2	per rupee
Interior of district	..	14	7	per rupee

Hazaribagh—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridih 1 66 Weather seasonable More rain badly wanted Common rice sells at 12¼ seers per rupee

Ranchi—Rainfall nil Weather hot and dry Paddy crops suffering from the drought Prospects fair in east and south of district, elsewhere poor Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior 15 seers. No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—Report not received

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 6 20, Gobindpur 1 79 Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair Average crop of winter rice expected Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Topchanchi, Nirsa, Tundi, Purulia, and Para Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 14 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—Rainfall 64 Rain badly wanted for winter rice crop, which is beginning to suffer for want of moisture Common rice sells at 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee Great scarcity certain in west of district

General Summary—Rain is reported to have fallen generally in Bengal Proper and Bihar, but there was practically none in Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the week. Heavy rain has caused considerable damage in Darjeeling, and some local damage in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas The general prospects of the crops continue favourable, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur The reports from Angul, Puri, Palamau, and Singhbhum are very unsatisfactory The harvesting of the autumn crops is being rapidly completed, and the preparation of the fields for the spring crops is being carried on The price of common rice is reported to have risen in Darjeeling, Cuttack, Puri, Angul, and Hazaribagh, elsewhere it is practically stationary. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from a few districts Fodder is generally sufficient

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 3rd October 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th September 1899

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899.		°		Inches	°	°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches	
Sept.	24th	145 0	4 0	29 659	82 3	88 6	11·9	76 7	78 9	0 944	77 5	86	WSW and SSW	160	0 16	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, o p
,,	25th	145 1	7·7	·795	84 4	92 4	12 9	79 5	80 1	970	78 3	83	SSW and W	71	Nil	Chiefly clear, △
,,	26th	147 1	9 1	804	83 9	92 7	15 5	77·2	79 4	944	77 5	83	W and WNW	57	,,	Clear, △
,,	27th	145 4	5·9	828	84 0	92 4	14 2	78 2	80 1	977	78 5	85	WNW and W by S	69	,,	Partially cloudy, △
,,	28th	146 5	6 2	818	83 6	90 4	12 0	78 4	79 1	·933	77 1	82	W by S, NNW, and calm	85	,,	Partially cloudy, △.
,,	29th	146 0	6 4	814	83 2	91 1	14 1	77 0	78 7	925	76 9	83	NNW and calm	48	,,	Partially cloudy, △
,,	30th	138 4	2 1	802	82 4	90 3	10 9	79 4	79 8	982	78 7	89	Calm and variable	20	0 02	Day chiefly cloudy night clear, o, d

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 789
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 738
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	41 4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	83 9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83 4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	83 1
The extreme variation of temperature	16 0
The maximum temperature	92 7
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	°
The mean relative humidity	84
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th September 1899	0 18
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·76
The total fall from 1st January to 30th September 1899	68 95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	58 82

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; △, dew, d, drizzling rain

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 2nd October 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1899.

Date	Distance.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra	
		Mirzapur		Benares.		Buxar		Dinapore.		Monghyr		Sahibganj		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo		Berhampore		Sarupganj		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	88		134	48	90		177	87	387	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
		From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapur	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	24·33	230·55	23·50	220·30	25·00	194·05	30·40	164·63	25·75	127·60	26·75	94·75	23·55	65·55	21·75	30·69	28·58	62·32	29·70	34·00	27·00	175·76
2nd ...		23·50	229·72	23·00	219·80	23·42	192·47	29·40	163·63	24·75	126·60	26·42	94·42	23·70	65·70	21·75	30·69	28·64	62·38	29·70	34·00	26·90	175·66
3rd ...		21·00	227·22	22·00	218·80	21·67	190·72	29·20	163·43	23·75	125·60	25·83	93·83	23·85	65·85	21·75	30·69	28·71	62·45	29·55	33·85	26·85	175·61
4th ...		20·00	226·22	20·00	216·80	20·17	189·22	27·80	162·03	22·92	124·77	25·08	93·08	23·55	65·55	21·75	30·69	28·58	62·32	29·60	33·90	27·00	175·76
5th ...	...	18·83	225·05	18·00	214·80	18·83	187·88	27·00	161·23	22·50	124·35	24·33	92·33	22·95	64·95	21·67	30·61	28·25	61·99	29·70	34·00	27·00	175·76
6th ...	...	18·00	224·22	17·00	213·80	17·75	186·80	26·10	160·33	20·58	122·43	23·42	91·42	22·15	64·15	21·58	30·52	27·83	61·57	29·60	33·90	26·90	175·66
7th ...	...	17·00	223·22	16·00	212·80	16·75	185·80	25·50	159·73	19·50	121·35	22·75	90·75	21·25	63·25	21·50	30·44	27·42	61·16	29·40	33·70	27·00	175·76
8th ...	...	16·50	222·72	15·00	211·80	15·58	184·63	24·90	159·13	18·75	120·60	22·00	90·00	20·65	62·65	21·33	30·27	26·75	60·49	29·30	33·60	27·50	176·26
9th ...	...	16·00	222·22	14·00	210·80	15·00	184·05	24·40	158·63	18·50	120·35	21·50	89·50	20·35	62·35	21·17	30·11	25·92	59·66	29·00	33·30	27·90	176·66
10th ...		14·50	220·72	13·00	209·80	14·25	183·30	24·10	158·33	18·17	120·02	21·25	89·25	19·90	61·90	21·08	30·02	25·17	58·91	28·70	33·00	28·00	176·76
11th ...	..	14·00	220·22	12·00	208·80	13·50	182·55	23·50	157·73	17·50	119·35	20·83	88·83	19·60	61·60	21·08	30·02	24·33	58·07	28·30	32·60	27·75	176·51
12th ...	...	15·00	221·22	12·00	208·80	12·83	181·88	22·80	157·03	16·75	118·60	20·25	88·25	19·30	61·30	21·00	29·94	23·67	57·41	27·80	32·10	27·70	176·46
13th ...	...	15·83	222·05	13·00	209·80	12·42	181·47	21·80	156·03	16·00	117·85	19·58	87·58	18·60	60·60	20·92	29·86	23·00	56·74	27·40	31·70	27·50	176·26
14th ...	...	16·50	222·72	13·83	210·63	12·67	181·72	21·40	155·63	15·50	117·35	18·83	86·83	18·00	60·00	20·67	29·61	22·17	55·91	26·90	31·20	27·30	176·06
15th ...	...	16·50	222·72	15·00	211·80	13·92	182·97	21·80	156·03	15·50	117·35	18·25	86·25	17·50	59·50	20·50	29·44	21·42	55·16	26·30	30·60	26·85	175·61
16th ...	...	17·33	223·55	16·00	212·80	15·00	184·05	24·00	158·23	15·83	117·68	18·50	86·50	17·25	59·25	20·33	29·27	20·75	54·49	26·20	30·50	27·30	176·06
17th ...	...	17·50	223·72	14·83	211·63	15·42	184·47	25·90	160·13	17·92	119·77	20·33	88·33	18·25	60·25	20·33	29·27	21·25	54·99	25·40	29·70	27·20	175·96
18th ...	...	16·33	222·55	14·50	211·30	15·25	184·30	26·80	161·03	20·75	122·60	22·17	90·17	19·50	61·50	20·58	29·52	22·58	56·32	24·90	29·20	27·30	176·06
19th ...	...	16·00	222·22	14·25	211·05	15·00	184·05	26·90	161·13	21·25	123·10	22·67	90·67	20·20	62·20	20·92	29·86	23·67	57·41	25·05	29·35	27·50	176·26
20th ...	...	17·00	223·22	15·00	211·80	14·50	183·55	26·60	160·83	21·25	123·10	23·00	91·00	20·80	62·80	21·17	30·11	24·33	58·07	25·30	29·60	28·00	176·76
21st ...	...	16·17	222·39	16·00	212·80	14·83	183·88	26·60	160·83	21·25	123·10	23·08	91·08	20·95	62·95	21·25	30·19	24·83	58·57	25·60	29·90	28·30	177·06
22nd ...	...	16·17	222·39	15·83	212·63	15·00	184·05	25·20	159·43	20·50	122·35	22·75	90·75	21·00	63·00	21·33	30·27	25·08	58·82	26·00	30·30	28·65	177·41
23rd ...	..	15·83	222·05	15·00	211·80	15·08	184·13	25·30	159·53	19·17	121·02	22·17	90·17	21·00	63·00	21·42	30·36	25·00	58·74	26·20	30·50	29·05	177·81
24th ...	...	14·83	221·05	14·00	210·80	14·92	183·97	25·60	159·83	20·17	122·02	21·83	89·83	20·90	62·90	21·50	30·44	24·83	58·57	26·30	30·60	28·90	177·66
25th ...	..	14·17	220·39	13·00	209·80	14·67	183·72	25·20	159·43	20·42	122·27	21·75	89·75	20·80	62·80	21·50	30·44	24·50	58·24	26·50	30·80	28·90	177·66
26th ...		13·83	220·05	12·58	209·38	13·83	182·88	25·10	159·33	20·25	122·10	21·67	89·67	20·15	62·15	21·42	30·36	24·33	58·07	26·50	30·80	28·65	177·41
27th ...	...	13·83	220·05	12·58	209·38	13·33	182·38	24·90	159·13	19·17	121·02	21·67	89·67	19·90	61·90	21·33	30·27	24·08	57·82	26·10	30·40	28·30	177·06
28th ...	..	13·83	220·05	12·58	209·38	13·25	182·30	24·70	158·93	18·17	120·02	21·58	89·58	19·80	61·80	21·25	30·19	23·83	57·57	26·00	30·30	28·00	176·76
29th ...	...	13·75	219·97	12·00	208·80	13·08	182·13	25·20	159·43	18·75	120·60	21·42	89·42	19·70	61·70	21·17	30·11	23·63	57·36	25·90	30·20	27·80	176·56
30th ...	...	18·83	225·05	15·00	211·80	12·83	181·88	25·50	159·73	18·50	120·35	21·42	89·42	19·70	61·70	21·08	30·02	23·46	57·20	25·80	30·10	27·20	175·96
31st ...	...	19·25	225·47	17·00	213·80	15·42	184·47	25·20	159·43	19·25	121·10	21·58	89·58	19·95	61·95	21·00	29·94	23·50	57·24	25·50	29·80	27·20	175·96

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd October 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 30th September 1899			Week ending Saturday the 1st October 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	1,200	1,45,610	2,326	887	1,80,915	1,956
Jute ...	169	61,975	950	199	63,175	859
Firewood . .	65	43,475	655	82	58,200	896
Other articles . ..	677	1,33,540	1,647	732	1,76,848	2,378
Total ..	2,111	3,84,500	5,678	1,900	4,69,138	6,089

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	Total 1899	Total 1898	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	3 174	9 998	6 550	13 738	13 172	20 288		7 116
Cotton raw	4	45	21	195	49	216		167
Cotton manufactured—								
Twist and yarn European	2 1		226		231	226	25	
Ditto Indian	171	92	261	104	263	365		102
Piece goods European	1 138	4	1 870	3	1 142	1,873		731
Ditto Indian	15	2	28		17	28		11
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than opium	..	4	6	16	11	22		11
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	6				6		6	
Others	83	6	70		89	70	19	
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrabolams								
Cutch	11		19		11	19		8
Turmeric	12	92	15	556	104	571		467
Alizarine and aniline dyes								
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)								
Others	8	7	13	3	15	16		1
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	34	740	13	25	774	38	736	
Paddy	1 070	1 511	1 014	3 044	2 581	4 058		1 477
Rice	2 141	1 939	2 690	2 290	4 080	4 980		900
Jowar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	1,386	4 849	1 268	2,648	6 235	3 916	2 319	
Others	3	357	252	229	360	481		121
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	13	212	55	945	225	1,000		775
Skins of sheep &c —								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	1	51		4	52	4	48	
Horns		2			2		2	
Hemp and other fibres								
Jute—								
Raw	63	10 483	389	6 137	10 546	6 526	4,020	
Gunny bags and cloth	747	357	395	293	1 104	688	416	
Lac—								
Stick / Shell		3		11	3	11	.. ..	8
Leather manufactured	9		14		9	14		5
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	24		34	.. ..	24	34		10
Spirits of all kinds including country spirits	2		5		2	5		3
Wines	58	38	73	1	96	74	22	
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer			..				..	
Metals—								
Copper unwrought								
Brass ditto			17			17		17
Copper, wrought	5		6		5	6		1
Brass do	76	49	134	43	125	177		52
Iron and steel cast	7	40	34	6	47	40	7	
Iron and steel unwrought			7	11		18		18
Iron and steel wrought	507	94	946	31	601	977		376
Iron and steel manufactures of	215	3	291	14	218	305		87
Others	74	21	128	29	95	157		62
Oils—								
Kerosine	9 229	8	8 819	132	9,237	8 951	286	
Castor	2		7		2	7		5
Cocoanut	106		155		106	155		49
Mustard and rape	188	10	169	7	198	176	22	
Others ..	25		85	11	25	96		71
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		1 435		1,670	1 435	1 670		235
Rape and mustard	129	1 643	375	670	1 772	1 045	747	
Til or jinjili	3	134	..	917	137	917		780
Poppy								
Earthnuts								
Castor								
Others		2			2		2	
Opium		9	116	132	9	248		239
Paper and pasteboard	64	264	142	223	328	365		37
Provisions—								
Ghee	65	−16	46	1	49	47		
Dried fruits and nuts								
Others	549	389	1 091	662	935	1,753		816
Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives engines and tenders and parts thereof	7				7		7	
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast iron	232				232		232	
	14		−1,298		14	−1,298	1 312	
Other sorts	272	249	51	1	512	52	460	
Salt	1,156	2 907	5,405	56	3,753	5,461		1,708

STAPLES	1899		1898		Total.		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down	Up	Down	1899	1898		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons
Saltpetre &c —								
Saltpetre	1	..	5		1	5		4
Other saline substances		...				......		.. ..
Silk raw—								
Foreign								
Indian	...	9		15	9	... 15	...	.. 6
Silk piece goods—								
Foreign			...					...
Indian—								
Muga								
Endi								
Spices—								
Betel nuts	437	151	393	593	588	900		402
Pepper	21		43		21	43		22
Ginger ..		60		38	60	38	92	.. ..
Chillies ..	25	84	3	213	109	246		137
Cardamoms		43		11	43	11	24	..
Others	70	57	96	67	127	363		236
Lime and lime stone	681	1 230	940	2 [illegible]	1 911	3 535		1,624
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized including sugar candy	237		474		237	474		237
Unrefined, viz , molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	1 16[illegible]	276	1 490	410	1 437	1 900		463
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian	7	4 623		5 179	4 630	5 179		549
Timber	92	112	294	137	204	431		227
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	88	2 560	113	2 741	2 648	2 854		206
Manufactured—								
Cigars ... / Other sorts			4			4		4
Wool raw		31		48	31	48		17
Wool manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs								
Piece goods European ..								
Ditto Indian	7		5		7	5	2	..
Other sorts		..						
All other articles of merchandise ...	4 340	2 334	5 563	2,978	6 674	8 541		1 867
Total ..	30 523	49,304	41 432	50 122	79,827	91 554	10 738	22 465

CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899*

H STEWART,
Examiner of Accounts

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 1,710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 32 288	(a) 3 41 061 0 0	41 7 610 10	8 51 684 1 0	22,857 0 0	12 15 610 1 0	96,491	168 055	264 546
Or per mile of railway		199 6 3		197 14 6	13 5 10	710 10 7			..
For previous 10½ weeks of half year	*3 270 311	*32 27 255 15 0	†4 05 0 088 0	†70 29 407 8 0	‡2,28 678 0 0	1 04 85 341 7 0	§963,754	§1,531 606	§3 494,360
Total for 11½ weeks	3 590 599	35 68 324 15 0	4 50 43 404 10	78 81 091 9 0	2 51 535 0 0	1 17 00 951 8 0	1 059 245	1 699 661	2 758 906
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,0 217	9 91 439 3 5	36 8 012 10	6 28 035 13 6	16 787 12 6	9,36,262 13 5	91,554	148,825	240 379
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		170 14 9		368 5 3	9 13 7	549 1 7		.	
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year	3 365 480½	33 28 952 15 6	4 28 60 336 20	77 71 613 5 11	2 30,314 13 3	1,13 30 181 2 8	1,033 475	1 720 143	2 753 618

(a) The increase is due to the pilgrim traffic from stations in A I and B districts to Gya and Baidyanath and to the running of six extra troops and mule special trains from N W Railway to Howrah and Bombay

* Added No of passengers 4 115 and Rs 11 872 }
† Do Mds 2 74 972 and 4 553 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th August 1899
‡ Do ditto 219 }

† Rs 2 96 731 —Added on account of rebate on coal deducted from previous returns up to 9th September 1899

‡ 81 391 — Do on account of mileage and demurrage not having been included in previous returns up to 9th September 1899

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899 on 1,710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 333,144	(a) 3 46 521 10 0	(b) 44 94,398 20	(b) 9 05 01 13 0	22 719 0 0	12 75 232 7 0	98 740	172 704	271 444
Or per mile of railway		202 9 4		529 10 3	13 4 9	745 8 4			
For previous 11½ weeks of half year	*3 588 187	*35 60 982 15 0	†4 48 07,524 10	† 78 84,041 9 0	‡2 50,759 0 0	1 16 95 783 8 0	§ 1 056 945	§ 1,714,959	§ 2 771 904
Total for 12½ weeks	3 921 331	39 07 504 9 0	4 93 01 922 30	87 90 003 6 0	2 73 508 0 0	1,29,71,015 15 0	1 155,685	1 887,663	3 043 348
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	279 051	2 74 644 6 4	40 58 214 0	6 60 852 8 3	18 744 13 8	9 54 241 12 3	90,767	150 869	241,636
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		161 1 2		387 9 2	10 15 11	559 10 3			
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year	3 644 531½	3 02 907 5 10	4,69 27 650 20	84 32 365 14 2	2 47 059 10 11	1 22 84 422 14 11	1 124 242	1 871 012	2 995,254

(a) The increase is due to the running of 13 extra troop and remount trains from Allahabad to Kidderpore Dock yard and Howrah and from N W and O & R Railways to Deolali Bombay and Allahabad as well as to pilgrim traffic from stations on A and L districts to Gya

(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food grains from almost all the principal stations and in coal traffic from Raniganj via Asansol and Jherriah branch

* Deducted No of passengers 112 and Rs 7 343 }
† Ditto Mds 2 780 and added „ 2 360 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th August 1899
‡ Ditto 778 }

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	17 743	4 005 14 0	12,586 0	416 9 0	9 0 0	4 431 7 0	1 113	75	1,188
Or per mile of railway		180 3 2		18 11 10	0 6 6	199 5 6			
For previous 10½ weeks of half year	*183 969	*42,344 2 0	†1,43 537 30	†4,380 0 0	‡100 0 0	46,824 2 0	§11,292	§994	§12,286
Total for 11½ weeks	201 712	46 350 0 0	1 56,123 30	4 796 9 0	109 0 0	51,255 9 0	12,405	1,069	13,474
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17 217½	3 686 0 1	627 20	247 3 0	3 3 3	3 936 6 4	1,110	78	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		165 13 0		11 1 11	0 2 4	177 1 3			.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year	208 524	47 221 12 6	95 637 30	3,618 6 0	74 1 4	50,914 4 0	12,738	1,144	13,882

* Deducted No of passengers 391 and Rs 242 }
† Ditto Mds 1 869 and „ 15 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th August 1899
‡ Added 3 }

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899 on 22·23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic — Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic — Coaching receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts	Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run — Coaching	Traffic Train Miles Run — Merchandise	Traffic Train Miles Run — Total
		Rs A P	M s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	16 078	3,620 7 0	12,383 30	416 3 0	9 0 0	4 045 10 0	1 109	79	1,188
Or per mile of railway		162 13 10		18 11 6	0 6 6	181 15 10			
For previous 11½ weeks of half year	*202 417	*46 573 0 0	†1 53,968 30	†4,778 9 0	‡104 0 0	51 455 9 0	§12 407	§1 067	§13,474
Total for 12½ weeks	218 495	50,193 7 0	1 66 3,2 20	5,194 12 0	113 0 0	55 501 3 0	13 516	1 146	14,662
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16 376	3 649 0 1	9 651 10	345 3 0	8 8 0	4 002 11 1	1 132	56	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		164 2 4		15 8 5	0 6 2	180 0 11		—	
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year	224 900	50 870 12 7	1 05 289 0	3,963 9 0	82 9 6	54,916 15 1	13 870	1,200	15 070

* Added No of passengers 705 and Rs 223 }
† Deducted Mds 2,155 and „ 18 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th
‡ Do 5 } August 1899
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899

DELHI UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th September 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic — Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic — Coaching receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts	Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run — Coaching	Traffic Train Miles Run — Merchandise	Traffic Train Miles Run — Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a) 16 754	(a) 20 986 3 0	1,19 188 30	17 108 9 0	67 0 0	38 161 12 0	7 015	4,053	11 068
Or per mile of railway		129 5 8		105 7 3	0 6 7	235 3 6			
For previous 10½ weeks of half year	*179 306	*1 48 949 13 0	†8 48,654 20	†1,11,058 5 0	‡669 0 0	2,60,677 2 0	§70 667	§32 758	§103 425
Total for 11½ weeks	196 060	1 69 936 0 0	9 67 843 10	1 28 166 14 0	736 0 0	2 98 838 14 0	[illegible]	36 811	114 493
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14 594	13 746 14 4	56 808 10	9 364 5 0	44 11 6	23 155 14 10	6 963	3 096	10 059
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		84 11 8		57 11 6	0 4 5	142 11 7			
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year	195,934	1 59 182 6 2	5,92,103 0	87,040 14 6	595 3 0	2 46 818 7 8	79 922	33 691	113 613

(a) The increase is due to the running of four extra troop trains from N W Ry to Bombay
* Added No of passengers 1,080 and deducted Rs 805 }
† Do Mds 10 873 and do 199 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th
‡ Deducted 5 } August 1899
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic — Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic — Coaching receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts	Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run — Coaching	Traffic Train Miles Run — Merchandise.	Traffic Train Miles Run — Total
		Rs. A. P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week ..	(a)19,938	(a)27 167 13 0	88 575 10	13,783 9 0	66 0 0	41 017 6 0	8 346	4,314	12 660
Or per mile of railway		167 7 3		84 15 4	0 6 6	252 13 1			
For previous 11½ weeks of half year ..	*195,926	*1 68 683 0 0	†9 49 444 10	†1,27 710 14 0	‡715 0 0	2 97 108 14 0	§77 629	§36 673	§1 14 302
Total for 12½ weeks	215 864	1,95,850 13 0	10 38,019 20	1,41,494 7 0	781 0 0	3 38 126 4 0	85 975	40 987	[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15 150½	13 863 14 2	73 722 10	11 958 3 0	60 6 3	25 882 7 5	7 064	3 132	10 196
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		85 7 3	..	73 11 4	0 5 11	159 8 6			
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year	2 11,084½	1 73 046 4 4	6 65,825 10	98,09[illegible] 1 6	655 9 3	2 72 700 15 1	86 986	36 23[illegible]	1 3 809

(a) The increase is due to the running of 10 extra troop trains from N W Ry to Deo ali and Bombay
* Deducted No. of passengers 154 and Rs 1 253 }
† Added Mds 18,399 and „ 456 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
‡ Do 21 } 12th August 1899
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th September 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings estimated*	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	10 223	5,107 0 0	24 874 10	2 138 13 0	11 0 0	7 256 13 0	1,461	287	1 748
Or per mile of railway		64 12 7		27 2 1	0 2 3	92 0 11			
For previous 9½ weeks of half year	*77 034	*37 480 3 0	†1,64 731 20	†14 019 14 0	‡105 0 0	51 605 1 0	§8 143	§2,398	§10 537
Total for 10½ weeks	87 256	42 587 3 0	1 89 605 30	16 158 11 0	116 0 0	58 861 14 0	9 604	2 681	12,285
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

* Added No of passengers 985 and Rs 306 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th August 1899
† Do Mds 3 546 and , 183 }
‡ Do 15 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	M s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11 907	6 083 0 0	26,007 20	2 071 10 0	14 0 0	8 168 10 0	3 056	439	3 495
Or per mile of railway		77 2 8		26 4 6	0 2 10	103 10 0			
For previous 10½ weeks of half year	87 224*	42,059 3 0*	1 92,210 30†	16 162 11 0†	136 0 0‡	58 357 14 0	9 638§	2 647§	12,285§
Total for 11½ weeks	99 131	48 142 3 0	2,18,228 10	18 234 5 0	150 0 0	66 526 8 0	12 694	3 086	15 780
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year			...						
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year						...		..	
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year		..						..	

* Deducted No of passengers 32 and Rs 528 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th August 1899
† Added Mds 2 615 and 4 }
‡ Do 20 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B Dacca, K -D, and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	185 200	93 340 0 0	11,83,950 0	2 84 040 0 0	11,340 0 0	3 88 020 0 0	38,020	44,349	82,369
Or per mile of railway	222	112 0 0	1 420 0	340 0 0	1 0 0	†453 0 0			......
For previous 11 weeks of half year*	2 200 160	10 05 129 0 0	1,02,58 487 0	21 09 277 0 0	1 57,209 0 0	32 71,615 0 0	395,532	421,912	817 444
Total for 12 weeks	2 385 360	10 98,469 0 0	1,14 42 437 0	23,93 317 0 0	1,68,449 0 0	36,60,235 0 0	433,552	466,261	899,813
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	183 008	52 191 0 0	12 03 608 0	2,32,070 0 0	52 030 0 0	3,66,291 0 0	30,289	53,779	84,068
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	224	100 0 0	1 471 0	284 0 0	81 0 0	435 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 186 303	9 15 295 0 0	1 03,55,438 0	19,47 941 0 0	1,97 412 0 0	30 60,648 0 0	4,12 067	420,889	832,956

* Audited up to 29th July 1899
† Excluding steamer earnings

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	22 670	7 440 0 0	53 450 0	5,050 0 0	140 0 0	12 630 0 0	2,280	1 890	4 170
Or per mile of railway	264	86 0 0	622 0	59 0 0	2 0 0	147 0 0			
For previous 11 weeks of half year*	2 73 683	80,103 0 0	269 184 0	19,504 0 0	1 535 0 0	1 01,142 0 0	29,118	15 012	44,130
Total for 12 weeks	2 96,353	87,543 0 0	322 634 0	24,554 0 0	1 675 0 0	1 13,772 0 0	31,398	16 902	48 300
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,117	7,013 0 0	30 846 0	4,117 0 0	655 0 0	11 785 0 0	2 464	1 520	3 984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	257	81 0 0	3,9 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	137 0 0			...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 74,523	81,216 0 0	272,095 0	21 457 0 0	2 858 0 0	1,05,531 0 0	29 154	24 282	53 436

* Audited up to 29th July 1899

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	4 240	9,0 0 0	8 070 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	1,680 0 0	315	1 257	*1,572
Or per mile of railway	128	29 0 0	245 0	22 0 0		51 0 0	..		..
For previous 11 weeks of half year†	33 700	7 845 0 0	24 220 0	2 399 0 0	26 0 0	10 270 0 0	3 411	10,644	14,055
Total for 12 weeks	37 940	8 795 0 0	32 290 0	3,119 0 0	36 0 0	11 950 0 0	3,726	11,901	15 627
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year					...		...	..	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..				......	...	..	..	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...			..	..				...	..

* Includes ballast train miles 648
† Audited up to 29th July 1899

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 630	480 0 0	16,000 0	960 0 0	150 0 0	1,590 0 0	200	534	*73.
Or per mile of railway	66	19 0 0	650 0	39 0 0	6 0 0	64 0 0			
For previous 11 weeks of half year†	15,4*9	4 341 0 0	70,785 0	5 139 0 0	624 0 0	10 104 0 0	2 077	8,951	11 026
Total for 12 weeks	17 059	4 821 0 0	86 875 0	6 099 0 0	7,4 0 0	11 694 0 0	2,277	9 485	11 762
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year						..			..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year				..				...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	..		..					... ..	...

* Includes ballast train miles 384.
† Audited up to 29th July 1899

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 33 73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 600	600 0 0	11 408 0	710 0 0	30 0 0	1 340 0 0	350	676	1,026†
Or per mile of railway	50	18 0 0	338 0	21 0 0		39 0 0*			
For previous 11 weeks of half year(a)	19 263	6 955 0 0	63 250 0	7 105 0 0	759 0 0	14 810 0 0	3 772	9 262	13,034
Total for 12 weeks	20 953	7,555 0 0	74 659 0	7,815 0 0	789 0 0	16 150 0 0	4,122	9 938	14,060
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 200	460 0 0	8 111 0	664 0 0	119 0 0	1 243 0 0	131	501	632
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	54	21 0 0	307 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14 110	4 893 0 0	46 6 8 0	4 425 0 0	1 192 0 0	10 510 0 0	1 816	7 111	8 92

(a) Audited up to 29th July 1899
* Excluding Coaching ferry
† Includes ballast train miles 320

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 139 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds. s	Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	26,702	10 207 0 0	1 19 729 0	13 988 0 0	210 0 0	24,405 0 0	4 642	5 151	9 793
Or per mile of railway	205	179 0 0	861 0	101 0 0	1 0 0	181 0 0			.....
For previous 10 weeks of half year*	331 697	1 27 183 0 0	7 17,933 0	74,892 0 0	8,692 0 0	2 10 767 0 0	49 921	34 007	83 928
Total for 11 weeks	358 399	1 37 390 0 0	8,37,662 0	88,880 0 0	8 902 0 0	2 35,172 0 0	54 563	39 158	93 721
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23 151	8,192 0 0	61,723 0	4,791 0 0	164 0 0	13,147 0 0	3 940	3 044	6,984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	185	66 0 0	444 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0			.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	355 362	1 19 490 0 0	6 95,750 0	39,249 0 0	2 836 0 0	1 61,566 0 0	47,300	32 296	79 596

* Audited up to 5th August 1899
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 23rd September 1899 on 1,085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds.	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1 085 miles open	126 430	(a)50 760	6 29 000	(b)79 750	15 800	1 46,310	26 350	(c)25,068	51,418
Or per mile of railway	116 53	46 79	580 28	73 50	14 56	134 85			
For previous 11½ weeks of half year	(d)1 467,840	5 43 631	58,09 577	6 88,010	1,62,905	13,94 546	2,92,665	2,89 437	582,102
Total for 12 weeks	1 594 270	5,94,391	64,39,177	6,67,760	1 78,705	15,40,856	3,19,015	3,14,505	633,520
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on ..5 miles open	84 129	25 800	2,64 563	23 063	14,903	63 766	19,949	(e)13,750	33,699
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	90 95	27 89	286 01	24 94	16 11	68 94			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1 312 864	4 81 011	51,24 053	6,28,970	1,60,098	12 70,075	2,66,609	2,77,333	543,942

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage
(b) The increase is due to the traffic last year being abnormally low on account of breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section.
(c) Includes 6,160 miles of ballast train run on open line
(d) " audited figures up to week ending 15th July 1899
(e) " 4,626 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic, for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	19,739	11,929 0 0	2 32 660 0	13,308 0 0	298 0 0	25 535 0 0	3 131	7 770	10 901
Or per mile of railway	49 85	30 12	548 73	31 39	0 70	62·21	7 91	18·32	26·23
For previous 10 weeks of half year*	212,166	1 21 652 0 0	25 17 425 0	1,24,339 0 0	6 671 0 0	2 52 662 0 0	35 166	74 567	109,733
Total for 11 weeks	231 905	1,33 581 0 0	27 50 085 0	1 37 647 0 0	6 969 0 0	2 78,197 0 0	38 297	82 337	120 634
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14 301	7,490 0 0	2 53 511 0	12 300 0 0	234 0 0	20 024 0 0	2,464	5 297	7 761
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	50 36	26 37	865 23	41 98	0 80	69 15	8 68	18 08	26 76
Total to corresponding date of previous year	201,749	1 06 719 0 0	28 26 940 0	1,28,500 0 0	7 343 0 0	2 42 562 0 0	31 114	55 961	87 075

* Includes audited figures for week ending 5th August 1899

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 16th September 1899			Receipts for week ending 17th September 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 16th September 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 17th September 1898.			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
424	25 535	62 21	293	20 024	69 15	424	6,60 116		293	5 81 488		78 628	.. ..

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Index to the Supplement

TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JANUARY TO JUNE 1899

Index to the Supplement

TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

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FIRST NOTE ON THE INDIGO CROP OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1899

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT, F. A. SLACK,

The 6th October 1899. *Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First note on the Indigo crop of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899.

Explanatory.—The present note furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of indigo in the twenty-one indigo-growing districts of these Provinces. The principal indigo-growing districts of Bengal are the five districts of "North Bihar" and the districts of Purnea, Malda, Nadia, and Murshidabad in

"Lower Bengal" The figures of normal area have been revised by several district officers since the date of last year's report, in consequence of which the provincial total stands at 514,500 acres against 582,400 acres in 1898

Character of the season—The season was on the whole favourable for sowing and for the germination and early growth of the crop, but excessive and incessant rain in June, July, and August, together with floods due to that rainfall, ruined the prospects of a fair outturn

Area sown—The area under indigo in 1899 is estimated at 437,400 acres against 478,100 acres cultivated in 1898. The large decrease (about 14 per cent) is due to the steady decline of the industry in the chief indigo-growing districts of Lower Bengal, especially in Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, and Rajshahi, where several factories have been closed It is anticipated that the area under this crop in North Bihar will shortly be reduced also, but no contraction is as yet observable

Outturn.—Bhagalpur (90 per cent.) is the only indigo district of any importance in which an outturn of over 75 per cent. of the normal is anticipated The average outturn expected in the three districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, in which 255,000 acres are under this crop, is only 57 per cent. It is probable that the average crop throughout Bengal and Bihar will not exceed 60 per cent. of a normal or 16-anna crop.

Messrs Barnes and Company estimate a total outturn of 15,250 factory maunds of indigo in the districts of Lower Bengal as against an outturn of 21,000 maunds in 1898. In Bihar the estimate of the first cuttings amounts to a total of 40,000 maunds against an outturn of 54,000 maunds from these cuttings in 1898 No complete estimate has yet been framed by this firm of the total outturn to be expected in Bihar. The reports received from all the chief indigo-growing districts are so gloomy that it seems improbable that the total outturn will exceed 15,000 maunds in Lower Bengal and 50,000 maunds in Bihar

D. L. Roy,

Asstt Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned).

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 4th October 1899.

First Forecast of the Indigo Crop of Bengal, 1899

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area under indigo.	Approximate area sown last year (1898)	Estimated area sown this year (1899)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan ..	Burdwan ..	6,100	5 300	5,300	86	78	The heavy rainfall in July and August has damaged the crop in the Katwa and the Kalna subdivisions.	
	Bankura	2 400	2 300	2,200	62	50	The character of the season this year has not been at all favourable for the cultivation and growth of this crop and hence no better out turn is expected	
	Midnapore	16 500	17 500	1 100	71	57	The area under indigo this year is nominal in consequence of Messrs Watson and Company and some other zamindars having given up growing indigo The small outturn is due to want of rain at the sowing time	
Presidency	Nadia ..	21 500	20,900	12,800	74	63	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the closing of several factories in the district Excessive moisture in the lands on account of heavy and constant rainfall checked the growth of the plants Insect pests also damaged the crop to some extent hence the expected fall in the outturn	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area under indigo	Approximate area sown last year (1898)	Estimated area sown this year (1899)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Presidency—concluded.	Murshidabad ...	25,000	30,900	22,200	47	67	The marked decrease in area sown as compared with that of the previous year is due to Katlamari and Ramnagar Indigo Factories having been closed during the year	
	Jessore	17,700	13,200	9 800	48	42	... ...	The growth and manufacture of indigo is being gradually abandoned in this district
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	800	700	700	80	76	The figure showing the area under indigo in 1898 in column 4 has been revised. The indigo cultivation has been abandoned in this district from the season of 1898 except by one small concern.	
	Rangpur	6,600	5,000	4 800	50	50	The cultivation of indigo is gradually dying out here, hence the decrease in area. The small outturn is due to unfavourable rainfall which retarded the growth of this crop	
Dacca ...	Faridpur	600	600	500	50	35	The small outturn is due to incessant rains.	

Division	District							
Patna	Gaya	100	100	100	100	100		
	Shahabad	7 700	7 700	4,800	75	60	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the fact that one proprietor has given up indigo cultivation at Buxar Excessive rainfall in the past few months damaged the crop seriously and reduced the outturn.	
	Saran ...	33,900	33,500	32 900	120	67	...	The short outturn is due to excessive rain as in the rest of Behar
	Champaran ...	85 500	86 000	86,000	97	59	The smallness of the outturn is due to the excessive and continuous rain There was plenty of plant but very little produce was obtained from it	
	Muzaffarpur	85,000	85 000	86,000	94	49	The small outturn is due to the damage done to the indigo crops by the heavy and continued rains	
	Darbhanga	84,400	80,600	84,200	99	65	The crop was an excellent one, but the constant rain during the manufacturing season has ruined the produce and several factories have sustained a great loss by floods	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	17 500	16 900	17 000	100	63	The figures given under each head have been arrived at from reports submitted by the different indigo factories in this district These figures are practically accurate and are more reliable than those furnished in previous years from police reports The figures for normal area and the area sown last year have accordingly been changed	
	Bhagalpur	13 000	13 000	13,000	96	90	An average outturn is expected from all parts of the district except the Madhipura subdivision	
	Purnea	54,300	32 300	29,100	100	52	The decrease in outturn is due to the excessive rainfall during the year	
	Malda	31,000	21,270	20 000	76	75	The season was favourable for indigo, and a full outturn might have been expected but the high flood in July and August partially damaged the crop	
	Sonthal Parganas	5 700	5,200	5,700	98	77	Owing to excessive rain and the sudden rise of the river Ganges this crop was damaged considerably	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION	DISTRICT	Approximate normal area under indigo	Approximate area sown last year (1898)	Estimated area sown this year (1899)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much re presented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
		Acres	Acres.	Acres				
Orissa	Cuttack	200	200	200	100	94	Owing to the absence of sufficient rainfall at the sowing time, the outturn is expected to be below the normal.	
	North Bihar	305 300	302 000	305 100	100	59		
	Bengal	209 200	176,100	132,300	74	65		
	Total	514 500	478,100	437 400	89	61		

FIRST FORECAST OF THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information

F A. SLACK,

The 10th October 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL

First forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1899.

Explanatory.—This report gives estimates of the area and outturn of the winter rice crop up to the middle of September.

2 *Character of the season.*—The ante monsoon showers, which are of great importance in the preparation of rice lands, commenced about the end of the first week of April In this month, the rainfall was above the average throughout these Provinces, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect In May, it was above the normal in East Bengal, Orissa, and South-West Bengal In North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, it was below the normal, and in the rest of Bihar, it was practically normal The heaviest rain in this month fell in East Bengal, where the average for the whole division was 14 inches compared with a normal fall of 10 inches The monsoon set in about the middle of June Heavy rain fell in this month in all parts of these Provinces, excepting in Orissa, where there was a slight deficiency. The excess was marked in North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and in some parts of Bihar and South-West Bengal. In July, the rainfall was exceptionally heavy and continuous over the greater part of the Province, Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur being the only tracts where it fell short of the normal. The rainfall in August was excessive in North Bengal, East Bengal, and Bihar, but noticeably deficient in Chota Nagpur and Orissa It was also a little below the normal in South-West Bengal. In September, the rainfall has been general, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it has been again in defect

Area cultivated—The figures of normal area under winter rice have been now revised in the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca, Noakhali, Saran, Purnea, and Manbhum, and, in consequence, the total normal area for the Province is now returned as 31,244,800 acres, against 30,987,000 acres returned in the final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1898. The area sown with winter rice this year is estimated at 31,349,600 acres against 31,685,500 acres sown in the previous year The small contraction in area is due to the

swamping of the low-lying rice areas by floods caused by excessive rain in the end of June, and in July and August, which prevented transplantation on many lands that had been already prepared for this crop. It is to be noticed, however, that the weather was favourable for sowing on high lands, so that the reduction of the area in low lands was compensated for, to some extent, by the cultivation of high lands not ordinarily grown with rice In some districts jute supplanted rice, owing to a rise in its price, and a simultaneous fall in the price of rice at the close of last year.

4. *Character of the crop*—From the district returns appended to this note, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, 12 districts, *viz*, Midnapore, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Champaran, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Palamau, and Singhbhum, return estimates of crops above the normal of 100 per cent., six districts, *viz*, Birbhum, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Gaya, Malda, and Manbhum return normal crops, and 26 districts return crops varying from 75 per cent to below 100 per cent. Only one district, *viz*, Angul, shows a poor crop of 50 per cent. The returns from Bihar vary considerably, those from North Bengal are uniformly high, while the estimates sent up from Central and East Bengal and Orissa are on the whole poor On comparing the estimates of outturn for this year with the corresponding figures of last year, it will appear that 13 out of the 45 districts report better crops than those of last year, three report equal crops, and 29 worse crops

5. *Outturn*—The rice crop in many low-lying areas has been damaged by excess of rain in the latter half of June and in July and August, and insects are reported to have done some injury in the districts of Khulna, Dacca, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Puri The weather has, however, been favourable during September, and prospects are good at present. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it may be estimated that 95 per cent of a normal outturn will be obtained and it is possible that, if favourable showers fall in October and the crop is harvested in fine weather, the outturn may reach the normal.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal

Countersigned.

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th October 1899.

Appendix I.

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1899

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Sadar	794,880	635,500	351,600	432,000	432,000	125	100	Heavy rain and floods damaged the crop to some extent.	
	Kalna	276 480	224,000	115 200	128,000	128,000	125	90		
	Katwa ...	225 280	169 600	130 200	140 000	140 000	125	100		
	Raniganj	429 440	254 700	209 000	220 000	200,000	125	100		
	District Total	1 726 080	1 283 800	806,000	920,000	900 000	125	99		
Birbhum	Sadar ...	709 120	900 000 (Sadar and Rampur Hât together)	393 300	393 300	393 300	113	100	The outturn is expected to be normal if sufficient rain falls in the months of September and October	
	Rampur Hât ...	412,800		211 600	226 100	211 600	113	100		
	District Total	1 121 920	900 000	604,900	619 400	604,900	113	100		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Bankura	Sadar ..	1 229 430	428 800	346 000	355,900	355 700	112	75	The rainfall at the beginning was sufficient and favourable It has been very scanty since the middle of August in consequence of which the growth of the crop has been more or less affected The outturn will not be more than 75 per cent unless good rain falls shortly	
	Vishnupur ..	448,000	214 000	160,400	182,000	185,000	112	75		
	District Total	1 677 430	642 800	507 000	537 900	540 700	112	75		
Midnapore	Sadar	2,093 440	1,229,100	717 500	700 000	780 200	106	110	Owing to seasonable rainfall a larger area than that sown last year has been brought under cultivation this year In the Contai subdivision owing to excessive rain the low lands were submerged and could not be brought under cultivation The outturn is likely to be better than that of last year	
	Tamluk	417 920	279 600	220 200	230 000	230 100	75	75		
	Contai ...	543,360	456,300	347 900	352,900	349 700	75	100		
	Ghatal ...	238,080	146,500	118,300	100,000	108 000	60	90		
	District Total ...	3,293,800	2,111,500	1 403 900	1 442,900	1 447 300	90	101		
Hooghly	Sadar	283,880	176,800	115 900	112 000	111 600	75	85	Owing to heavy rainfall during the early part of the season the low lands in many of the subdivisions were submerged and were unfit for cultivation The transplantation of paddy plants was retarded in consequence The recent rains have had a salutary effect on the standing plants, and the prospects of the outturn are hopeful	
	Serampore	219 520	160 000	85 000	100 300	100 500	87	75		
	Jahanabad	256 560	167 700	78 900	78 000	80 000	95	90		
	Howrah ..	110,720	69 800	40 800	61 700	48 000	106	87		
	Ulubaria	215 660	128 000	75 600	80 000	60 000	75	75		
	District Total ...	1 087,360	702,300	396 200	432 000	400 100	82	82		

24-Parganas	Sadar ..	533,760	462,700	255 700	340 500	318 400	100	96	The increase in the total area estimated to be under cultivation in column 4 as compared with the corresponding area shown in last year's forecast is due to the reclamation of large tracts of Sunderban lands in the Basirhat subdivision. The excessive rainfall in June and July destroyed the crops in the low lands and delayed transplantation. The outturn is expected to be below the normal
	Barasat ...	313 600	189 400	108,100	117 100	117 100	113	80	
	Basirhat ...	230 400	206,000	142,500	142,500	140 000	100	75	
	Diamond Harbour	266,880	243,900	243 200	232,900	200 000	90	65	
	District Total	1 344,640	1,102,000	743 500	833,000	800 500	99	82	
Nadia	Sadar	497 920	362,800	61 400	76 600	65 900	100	75	The decrease in the area sown is due to excessive rainfall during the time of sowing in consequence of which the low lands were submerged. The decrease in the outturn in the Sadar and Ranaghat subdivisions is also due to the same cause
	Kushtia	382 080	278 400	26 600	28 000	28 000	80	90	
	Meherpur	404 480	294 700	22 800	37 400	15 500	62	75	
	Chuadanga ..	230 400	167 900	10 300	24 000	20 000	75	80	
	Ranaghat	273 280	199 200	11,300	11 100	10 900	100	85	
	District Total ...	1 788 160	1 303 000	132 400	177 100	140 300	87	79	
Murshidabad.	Sadar ..	586,240	395,100	68 100	60 200	60 500	87	90	
	Kandi	405 760	279 800	171 700	189 900	189 900	100	100	
	Jangipur ...	381,440	310 600	37 300	40 300	40 300	100	100	
	District Total	1 373 440	985 500	277 100	290 400	290 700	97	98	
Jessore ..	Sadar	568 960	304,000	153 300	160 000	150 000	106	90	
	Jhenida	304 000	230 000	14,000	43 100	43 100	100	75	
	Magura	272 000	171 600	82,000	89 600	76 000	100	80	
	Narail ...	311 080	187,500	128 000	128 000	128,000	112	75	
	Bangaon ..	415 360	240 000	77 000	100 000	100 000	75	100	
	District Total	1,872,000	142,100	504 300	520 700	499,100	100	85	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal
Khulna	Sadar	1,036,336	298 400	224 900	228 600	228 600	120	100	Owing to the low price of paddy the area under cultivation in the Bagirhat subdivision has been less than that of last year	
	Satkhira	814,643	290 500	199 200	205 000	205 000	112	100		
	Bagirhat ..	965,523	277,100	234,000	276 500	234,000	120	75	The outturn is expected to be less than last year's owing to the damage done by insects	
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district	317 446	......	......	......	.. ..				
	District Total ...	3,103,948	870 000	658,100	710 100	667 600	118	91		
Rajshahi...	Sadar ...	581 760	390 000	192,000	200,000	200 000	120	100	The district area has been revised	
	Nator ...	553,520	402 100	187 400	184 000	183,400	120	100		
	Nawgaon	557 760	430 000	307 600	307 600	307 600	120	94		
	District Total	1 663 040	1,222,100	687 000	691 600	691,000	120	97		

Dinajpur	Sadar	1,971,300	1,320,200	897 200	662,300	897,200	125	100	Owing to seasonable rain the high lands which used to be left uncultivated have been sown this year with paddy The outturn will not be as good as that of last year owing to the submersion of the crops sown on low lands	
	Thakurgaon ...	554,380	367,400	218,100	218,100	218,100	125	112		
	District Total ...	2,525,680	1,687,600	1 115 300	880,400	1 115 300	125	102		
Jalpaiguri	Sadar	1 072,000	607 500	292 700	302,400	313 400	95	100	The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall.	
	Alipur ...	822,600	467 500	158 800	140 200	150 200	85	90		
	District Total ..	1,894,600	1,075,000	451 500	442 600	463,600	92	97		
Darjeeling	Sadar (including Kalimpong)	464,640	61,400	11,500	11 500	11,500	125	100	The figures in column 8 have been revised	
	Kurseong ...	118,400	12,800	No winter rice crop in this subdivision						
	Siliguri ..	161,920	68,700	52,700	43,000	43,000	125	117		
	District Total ..	744,960	142,900	64,200	54 500	54 500	125	113		
Rangpur ...	Sadar	730,240	486,800	309,000	300 000	300,000	100	100	The increase in the area sown in the Nilphamari subdivision is attributed to favourable and timely rain, and this is also the cause of the increase in outturn of the district.	The normal area has been slightly revised by the Collector
	Kurigram	599 680	468,900	209,400	234,500	234,500	100	100		
	Gaibanda ..	486 400	371,200	215 000	203,000	215,000	100	105		
	Nilphamari	414,720	275,800	92,800	90,000	91,000	100	112		
	District Total	2,231 040	1 602 700	826 200	827 500	840 500	100	103		
Bogra	Whole district	369 760	660 000	303,000	410 000	400 000	118	105	Some low lands being under water could not be cultivated at all hence a slight reduction in the area sown this year	
Pabna ...	Sadar	564,480	423,000	405 200	405 000	405 000	105	105	Judging from the nature of the floods upon which depend the prospects of the crop in this district the outturn is expected to be nearly the same as last year's Some rain however is wanted in the end of September and beginning of October and the present prospects may change appreciably for the worse if these showers do not come	
	Sirajganj ...	612,480	459 500	210 800	236 200	236 200	125	125		
	District Total	1 176,960	882,500	616,000	641,200	641,200	112	112		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.
Dacca ...	Sadar	810,240	465,100	279,200	243,500	243,500	125	100	The rainfall has been favourable this year but insects have damaged the plants a good deal hence the outturn this year is expected to be less than that of last year	
	Manikganj	312,960	234 200	216 200	202 200	202,200	125	125		
	Munshiganj	247 040	160 000	71 000	63 000	62 000	125	93		
	Narayanganj	410,240	230,400	79 300	75 000	75 000	125	100		
	District Total ..	1,780,480	1,089,700	645,700	583,700	582,700	125	108		
Mymensingh	Sadar	1,183,380	697 000	246,700	250 500	250 500	100	100		
	Netrakona ...	697,600	284,500	162,000	169 000	161,000	113	112		
	Kishorganj ...	667,520	264,000	122,700	130 000	130 000	100	100		
	Jamalpur	824,960	627,200	275,100	314,000	314,000	100	87		
	Tangail	679,040	588,000	205,000	205 000	205 000	110	110		
	District Total ...	4,052,480	2,465,700	1,011,500	1,068,500	1,060 500	104	100		

Faridpur	Sadar	500 400	385,300	269 100	248 000	248,000	125	75	The decrease in outturn in the Sadar and Goalundo subdivisions is due to floods. The decrease in area in Madaripur is due to the submersion of lowlying areas.	
	Madaripur ...	686,160	416,800	322,400	344,000	340,000	125	100		
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	57,700	57 000	57 600	125	75		
	District Total ...	1,460,480	1 007,500	649,200	649 000	645,600	125	88		
Backergunge	Sadar	711 040	450,000	325 000	325 000	325 000	87	100	The decrease in the outturn is partly due to untimely rainfall and partly to the damage caused by *pamari* insects	I will enquire from the Collector whether his figures for area sown last year and this are accurate.
	Patuakhali ...	787 840	350,000	300,000	300 000	300 000		75		
	Pirojpur	442,880	350 000	275,000	275,000	275 000		75		
	Dakhin Shahbazpur (Bhola)	393,600	255,000	200,000	200,000	200 000		75		
	District Total ...	2 335 360	1 408 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	87	82		
Tippera	Sadar	730 880	547 800	383 300	412 400	383 300	100	95	The decrease in area is due partly to the fact that some lands sown with paddy in the previous year have been sown with jute and vegetables this year and partly to the fact that paddy transplantation is still impracticable in some low lands on account of heavy floods	
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	357 900	229 700	300 000	260 000	100	100		
	Chandpur	371,840	265 600	192 000	196 000	192 000	112	95		
	District Total ...	1 594,880	1,171 300	805 000	908,400	835 300	103	97		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.
Noakhali	Sadar	830,720	640 000	424,500	424,500	424,500	90	75	The increase of 12 000 acres in columns 5 6 and 7 is due to a revision of estimates The outturn is expected to be less than that of last year owing to excessive rainfall The paddy plants have also been somewhat damaged by insects in places	I will enquire further as to the areas sown this and last year
	Feni ..	222,080	178,800	141 000	141 000	141,000	100	90		
	District Total	1,052,800	818 800	565,500	565,500	565 500	93	79		
Chittagong	Sadar	1 023 281	416 900	402,200	406 000	406 000	69	100	The rainfall has been favourable from the commencement of the season and in consequence a better outturn is expected this year	
	Cox's Bazár ...	571,500	90,000	85,400	86,000	86 000	81	100		
	District Total ...	1,594,781	506,900	487 600	492 000	492,000	71	100		

Patna ...	Sadar	1,332,560	993,500	132,500	114 600	114 600	100	100	The decrease in area is attributable to excessive rain at the time of transplantation which flooded parts of the district.	
	Dinapore				4,100	4,100	100	125		
	Barh			67 100	70 500	55 200	62	62		
	Behar			225 300	225 000	225 000	100	90		
	District Total ..	1 332,560	993 500	415 200	414 200	398 900	94	89		
Gaya ...	Sadar	1 219,200	917,900	496 800	496,000	496 000	100	100		I will ask the Collector to examine further his returns of area sown
	Nawada ..	611 800	489,690	370 000	370 000	370 000	88	100		
	Jahanabad ...	387 540	321 900	209 600	209 600	209 600	125	100		
	Aurangabad ..	797 440	478 100	241 900	210 000	210 000	100	100		
	District Total ..	3,015 680	2,207 500	1 318 300	1 285 600	1,285 600	101	100		
Shahabad	Arrah ...	581 760	487 400	325 000	325 000	325 000	100	77	The decrease in the outturn of the district is due to excessive rain which has damaged the seedlings to some extent The decrease in area in the Buxar subdivision is due to the same cause	Ditto
	Buxar ..	425,600	340 000	234 500	234 500	190 500	58	75		
	Sasaram	955 520	544 400	355 000	355 000	355 000	88	88		
	Bhabhua ..	832,640	470 000	313 500	313 500	313 500	88	85		
	District Total	2,795,520	1,841,800	1,228,000	1 228,000	1 184,000	91	83		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.
Saran ...	Sadar ... ... Siwan ... ... Gopalganj	1 696,087	561 500 450,000 371 000	142 800 179 000 81 600	144,000 174 000 81 600	117 900 171 000 81 600	80 60 80	80 75 90	According to the se tlement report the area under winter rice has been altered fr m 11 100 to 81 600 acres in the Gopalganj sub division The extraordinary heavy rain at the very beginning of the season prevented transplantation of paddy on many low lands and in a considerable area the crop was submerged by floods due to heavy rainfall But for the above reason a bumper crop would have been the result The prospects of the crop on high lands are good.	I will ask for further enquiries as to the areas sown in the Siwan and G?ja ganj Subdivision
	District Total	[illegible]	1 ?8? 000	413 400	4 1 000	3?8 500	80	[illegible]		
Champaran	Sadar ... Bettiah	971,520 1,288,320	732 000 632,000	244 000 278 000	[illegible] 60 000	[illegible] 2 ? 000	50 55	110 115	The heavy rainfall has been on the whole very beneficial to the crop In the Bettiah sub division however the rain has damaged the crops somewhat on low lands The crop will be a bumper one if the Hathya rains are favourable	
	District Total ...	2,259 840	1,364,000	?22 000	510 000	?28 000	53	1 3		
Muzaffarpur	Sadar Hajipur .. Sitamarhi	1 923,673	643 400 353,700 523,700	240 300 97 500 364 800	240 300 97 500 364,800	240 300 97 500 364 500	21 40 90	60 70 100	In the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions the crop on low lands has been damaged by heavy and incessant rain and hence the outturn is less than the normal	I will ask for further enquiries as to the areas actually sown
	District Total ...	1,923 673	1 520 800	702 600	702,600	702,600	51	85		

Darbhanga	Sadar	788,080	894,600	375 000	375 600	375 000	75	90	The decrease in area is due to the low lying lands being flooded. This has to some extent been compensated for by the sowing of high lands not ordinarily cropped with rice. Where the crop has not been flooded, it is good but the crop on the low lands has been considerably damaged	
	Samastipur	468,960	391 000	165 800	160 000	127 000	57	75		
	Madhubani	863 360	834 500	651 700	651 700	600 000	90	95		
	District Total	2 134,400	1 520 100	1 192 500	1 187 300	1,102 000	85	88		
Monghyr	Sadar	997 760	608 200	265 100	265 000	250 700	100	85	The area under cultivation this year is less than that of last year and is also much below the normal owing to excessive rainfall in June and July which washed away the seedlings and made it impossible to plant out several tracts. The decrease in outturn is also largely due to tracts planted out having been flooded	
	Jamui	1 019 520	615 300	363 800	363 000	334 400	100	100		
	Begusarai	492 160	369 300	14 700	14 700	14 [illegible]	70	70		
	District Total	2 509 440	1 592 900	643 600	643 700	599 300	99	94		
Bhagalpur	Sadar	597 760	464 100	250 000	250 000	250 000	100	95	The heavy rains in July and August have damaged the crops on the low areas in Madhipura but on the other hand the high lands in Banka are better off than usual. The present estimate is based on the prospect of early October rain	I will ask for further enquiries as to the areas actually sown
	Banka	[illegible]	588 [illegible]	527 [illegible]	527 400	527 400	1[illegible]	122		
	Madhipura	[illegible]	[illegible]	318 [illegible]	31[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75		
	Supaul	[illegible]	41[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible] 200	186 200	10[illegible]	100		
	District Total	2 [illegible]4 640	2 [illegible]7 000	1 [illegible]98 200	1 291 400	1 291 400	114	10[illegible]		
Purnea	Sadar	1 645 440	740 000	249 200	150 000	2[illegible]0 000	[illegible]	90	The figures in column 5 have been revised after careful enquiry. The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall	
	Kishanganj	861 440	580 400	281 200	40 000	281 [illegible]	83	75		
	Araria	688 640	2[illegible]4 400	115 500	240,000	115 500	[illegible]	100		
	District Total	3 195 520	1 [illegible] 800	645 900	630 000	636 700	78	[illegible]		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal
Malda ...	Whole district	1 216,000	811,500	266,500	257,500	260,000	94	100	The season is favourable A good crop is expected	
Sonthal Parganas	Dumka ..	914 560	425 200	181 800	187 500	181 800	112	112	If the rainfall for the next two months be normal the outturn will be 120 per cent	The Collector states that the area sown this year has probably exceeded the normal He is making further enquiries on the subject
	Deoghar ..	610 560	165,100	69 100	69 100	69 100	112	112		
	Godda ..	618,280	432,900	74 300	49 500	49 500	112	100		
	Jamtara	445 440	124 800	54, 00	50 000	50 000	100	100		
	Pakour	437 120	224 900	201 200	109 400	201 200	125	125		
	Rajmahal ..	473,600	355,200	243,300	243 800	243 300	100	100		
	District Total ..	3,500 160	1,725 100	824,400	709 300	794 900	109	110		
Cuttack ...	Sadar ..	809,200	393,100	341,100	369 400	389 400	90	90	The outturn is estimated as lower than that of last year owing to the absence of sufficient rain at the time of transplanting The outturn will be still lower unless there be fair rainfall in September and in the early part of October	
	Jajpur ...	706,560	320,700	262,400	288,000	262 400	100	75		
	Kendrapara	643 200	410 200	290 100	327 700	327 700	100	100		
	Banki ...	74,240	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	100	50		
	District Total ...	2,233,200	1 161,200	916,600	1 028,100	1 002,500	96	88		

Balasore ...	Sadar Bhadrak	741 120 574,355	448 000 389,100	345 100 300,800	351 100 300,800	351 400 300 800	73 87	105 75	The increase in the area and outturn is due to seasonable rain	
	District Total	1,315,475	837 100	645 900	651,900	652,200	79	91		
Angul and Khondmals.	Whole district ..	1,075 840	346,300	124,600	126 500	110 000	80	50	A partial loss of crop is expected for want of sufficient rain in the months of July and August About an eighth part of the total area ordinarily sown remained fallow for want of transplantation	
Puri ...	Sadar ... Khurda ..	979 200 603,520	460,800 351 500	318,200 176 500	322 000 180,600	315 000 180 600	90 100	75 100	Puddling and weeding could not be done for want of sufficient rain Insect pests caused damage to the crop at an early stage of growth in some parts of the Sadar subdivision The outturn has been estimated on the assumption that there will be well distributed and seasonable rainfall till November next	
	District Total	1 582,720	812,300	494 700	502,600	495 600	94	84		
Hazaribagh.	Sadar ... .. Giridih ...	3,210 880 1,282,560	1 659 300 819,200	666 000 448 600	666 000 446 600	666 000 448,600	100 100	75 100		The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to make further enquiries as to the actual area sown
	District Total	4,493 440	2 478,500	1 114,600	1 114 600	1,114,600	100	85		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT	Subdivision	Total area of subdivision in acres	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal.
Ranchi	**Whole district**	4,569,600	2,888 300	1 491 700	1,491,700	1,491 700	100	90	Owing to deficient rainfall since the end of July the outturn will be less than that of last year	
Palamau ..	**Whole district**	3,139,200	768 000	277 300	250 000	230 000	125	110		I have raised the figure returned by the Deputy Commissioner for column 7 concerning which special enquiries are being made
Manbhum	**Sadar** ... **Gobindpur**	2 140 160 513,920	1 118 500 300,700	762,500 183,000	835,000 210 000	730,000 1 10 000	125 125	110 100	About 10 per cent of the area cropped in 1898 was left unsown in 1899 for want of rain The crop suffered from want of rain also	The Deputy Commissioner has revised his figure of normal area since the submission of last year's final winter rice forecast
	District Total	2 654,080	1 419 200	945 500	1 045 000	940 000	125	109		
Singhbhum	**Whole district** ...	2,526,019	785,000	411 600	411,600	411 600	[illegible]	104		
Bengal	GRAND TOTAL	95 328 567	67 146 000	31 241 800	31,685 500	31,530 000	130	95*		* Estimated by this Department

APPENDIX II

Statement of Rainfall from May to September 1899

Division and District		May 1899		June 1899		July 1899		August 1899		September 1899*	
		Normal average	Actual rainfall	Normal average	Actual rainfall	Normal average	Actual rainfall	Normal average	Actual rainfall	Normal average	Actual rainfall
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
BURDWAN	Burdwan	5 02	4 84	9 21	11 10	12 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 44	7 70	[illegible]
	Birbhum	4 16	3 57	10 73	12 17	12 71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 11
	Bankura	4 80	[illegible]	10 44	12 92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Midnapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 04	10 44
	Hooghly	5 29	[illegible]	9 70	13 48	12 02	[illegible]	12 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Howrah	5 16	9 16	10 24	14 69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 07	[illegible]
PRESIDENCY	24-Parganas	5 45	9 01	10 62	14 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nadia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 77	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 17
	Murshidabad	5 37		9 60	[illegible]	11 11	[illegible]	10 11	14 67	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Jessore	7 06	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 03	10 41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Khulna	[illegible]	10 16	12 65	12 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 78	11 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	6 20	7 04	[illegible]	13 88	11 72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dinajpur	5 94	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Jalpaiguri	12 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	30 47	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Darjeeling	11 38	[illegible]	27 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 17
	Rangpur	11 07	11 08	[illegible]	16 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 44	13 33	[illegible]
	Bogra	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 49	12 53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pabna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 14	11 13	[illegible]	11 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DACCA	Dacca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 64	13 32	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mymensingh	11 05	[illegible]	17 01	16 84	16 17	[illegible]	14 88		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Faridpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 25	16 67	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Backergunge	8 10	[illegible]	16·25	13 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHITTAGONG	Tippera	10 32	12 14	14 05	14 37	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 85		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Noakhali	10 93	15 60	21 54	22 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chittagong	11·54	[illegible]	22 51	27 92	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATNA	Patna	2 00	1 06	6 98	10 62	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Gaya	1 45		5 60	12 40	12 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Shahabad	1 03		5 47		[illegible]	[illegible]	12·26	11 93	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Saran	1 77	4 00	6 94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Champaran	2 66	4 37	[illegible]	12 39	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Muzaffarpur	2 23		7 40	9 14	[illegible]		[illegible]		7 7	[illegible]
	Darbhanga	2 53	[illegible]	7 41	9 28	12 47	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 76	[illegible]	[illegible]
BHAGALPUR	Monghyr	2 60	[illegible]	6 91	9 32	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7·93
	Bhagalpur	3 51	2 63	8 51	9 77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Purnea	5 66	[illegible]	13 08	17 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Malda	4 69	4 18	[illegible]	14 36	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 15	15 49	11 19	[illegible]
	Sonthal Parganas	3 65	3 10	[illegible]	11 95	13 17	[illegible]	11 37		9 17	[illegible]
ORISSA	Cuttack	4 57	6 88	9 92	8 09	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 34		10 26	[illegible]
	Balasore	5 12	7 54	8·07	11 39	12 60	[illegible]	11 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Puri	3 35	4 15	5 36	4·26	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR	Hazaribagh	2 71		7 58	11 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 45	6 22	8 51	[illegible]
	Ranchi	2 81	1 80	8 11	11 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 67	6 41	[illegible]	2 58
	Palamau	1 22	0 61	6 44	16 08	14 15	15 05	14 05		[illegible]	1 50
	Manbhum	3 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Singhbhum	3·89	3 43	9 18	11 17	[illegible]	10 95	12 41	9 00	[illegible]	5 55

* The rainfall figures for September 1899 are subject to revision

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th October 1899

Burdwan.—No rain Weather seasonable Threshing of *aus* commenced *Aman* and the other standing crops are doing well Rain is much needed for the *aman* crop Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kalna	14½	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	12	

Birbhum.—No rain Weather hot More rain wanted Prospect of paddy continues good Fodder sufficient Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and Rampur Hât 16 seers per rupee

Bankura.—Rainfall nil. Weather fair and hot Harvesting of *aus* continues Standing crops doing well, but more rain is wanted Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from one village in outpost Barjorah Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 16½ seers per rupee

Midnapore.—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops very good Cattle-disease reported from Jhargram and Salbani Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee
Contai	19	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	

Hooghly.—No rain Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues *Aman* doing well Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Howrah.—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aus* nearly over Transplantation of *aman* finished Jute and sugarcane doing well Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 13⅞ seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar nil Rain at Basirhat 19 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished Steeping of jute and its fibre extracting going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee
Barasat	14½	
Basirhat	14	
Diamond Harbour	14	

Nadia.—Rain at Chuadanga ·29. Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* good *Rabi* crops are being sown Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot Harvesting of *bhadoi* finished State of standing crops good Sugarcane and mulberry doing well Sowing of *kalai* still continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jhenida nil, Magura ·81, Narail 21, Bangaon nil. Weather sultry Harvesting of *aus* completed. Cultivation for winter crops going on Steeping of jute almost over. Prospects of standing crops good Rivers going down. Rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	18	
Narail	17¼	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 08, Bagerhat 34, Satkhira 26. Weather hot with scanty rainfall Transplantation of *aman* completed Prospects fair Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

				Srs	
Sadar	...	...	...	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	.	..		16	
Satkhira	.	...	.	15	

Rajshahi.—No rain Prospects of standing crops good Cutting and steeping of jute in progress No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil Weather hot Standing crops fair No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and at Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Winter rice doing well Lands are being prepared for tobacco Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling nil, Siliguri 1 07 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Bhadoi* and *haimanti* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* are doing well *Terai*—Washing of jute going on, *bhadoi* reaped, *haimanti* paddy progressing Coarse rice sells as follows —

				Srs	
Hills	...	...	...	8	per rupee
Terai		...	...	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and Kalimpong 36 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—No rain Weather hot and fair, cloudy occasionally Transplanting of winter rice and steeping of jute still continue Fodder and water sufficient Rice sells at 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari

Bogra—No rain Washing of jute going on Prospects of crops good Fodder and water ample Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee

Pabna—Rainfall nil, Sirajganj 05. Days hot, mornings cool Prospects good, but rain wanted. Common rice sells at 15 seers 4½ chitaks per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Munshiganj 1 41, Naraingani 89 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Price of common rice stationary

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Tangail 2 13, Kishorganj 2 21, Netrokona 11 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

				Srs	
Sadar		.	...	18	per rupee
Jamalpur	..	.		13-5	
Netrokona				17	
Kishorganj	...	...		16	
Tangail	.	.		16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 13, Goalundo nil Madaripur 1 70 Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 20 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 07, Brahmanbaria 1 23, Chandpur 15 Nights cool, days hot. Cutting of jute nearly completed. Prospects of *aman* favourable Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·48, Feni ·16 Prospects of crops fair Transplantation of *aman* finished. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 16½ seers per rupee

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1 07 Prospects good Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops No cattle-disease Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14½ seers per rupee

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Paddy suffering for want of rain. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad—No rain Paddy promising Rain wanted 154 cases of cattle-disease reported Fodder and water abundant Rice 11 seers per rupee at Sadar

Saran—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *bhadoi* completed Cultivation for *rabi* progressing Paddy promising *Hathia* rain urgently required Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and *makai* 14 seers 12 chitaks per rupee

Champaran—Prospects of winter rice are not so good, as practically no rain has fallen during the last fortnight Fields are being prepared for *rabi*, but rain is wanted for sowing Prices of common rice and maize have risen to 13¾ and 16¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall nil Standing crops doing well Prospects fair Preparation for *rabi* sowing in progress Prices rising and are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 11½ seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 13 seers, gram 12½ seers, and *rahar* 14 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather hot Prospects of standing crops good Fields being prepared for *rabi* Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar ..	11½ to 14	per rupee
Samastipur .	12½	
Madhubani .	13-10	

Monghyr—No rain Nights cool Days still hot Sowing of wheat and gram commenced in places *Aghani* rice is of great promise Sugarcane good Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Monghyr ..	11	14	per rupee
Begusarai	12	8	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Winter rice and sugarcane doing well *Bhadoi* still being harvested A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Pertabganj and Belhar Water and fodder sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar ...	13	14	per rupee
Madhipura	14	0	
Supaul	20	0	
Banka	13	2	

Purnea—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Transplantation of *aghani* completed Lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar .	18	per rupee
Kishanganj . ..	20	
Araria .	20	

Malda.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Sowing of *kalai* nearly finished. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops Prospects of winter rice good Cattle-disease decreasing. Average price of coarse rice 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas—No rain Weather clear and seasonably cool Prospects of winter crops favourable, but more rain wanted for high-land paddy Some damage done to standing crops at Godda by the late flood Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13¾ seers and of Indian-corn 23 seers per rupee.

Cuttack—Rainfall nil Weather hot in the day and cool at night Rain badly wanted for all sorts of crops generally Harvesting of *beali* nearly over. *Sarad* seriously damaged in places by insects and drought. Sugarcane, turmeric, *arhar* and *biri* are growing Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	Ch.	
Cuttack	11	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	0	

Balasore.—No rain. Weeding of *urid* continues *Aus* being harvested Winter rice and sugarcane thriving well Crops on high lands in Agripira chakla suffering for scanty rain Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder sufficient

Angul.—No rain Weather hot and dry Condition of paddy and *rabi* bad If rain falls shortly, low-land paddy and *rabi* will be saved to some extent Sowing of *rabi* retarded Common rice sells at Angul 16 seers and at Khondmals 12 seers per rupee Cattle pox continues at Bisipara

Puri.—No rain Weather hot *Sarad* withering for want of rain *Mandia* and *beali* harvested *Kulthi* and *til* being sown Prospects of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops good Damage by insect-pests reported from parts of the district Cattle-disease continues in some places Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	12	7	per rupee
Khurda .. .	12	8	
Interior of district	13	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil More rain badly wanted Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil Weather hot and dry Winter rice crop badly suffering for want of moisture Rain seriously wanted Rice sells at 9 seers per rupee in Ranchi and 15 seers in the interior No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau.—No rain Days hot, nights cool Upland paddy suffering much for want of rain *Rabi* sowing is retarded Prices are—rice 9½ seers, *makai* 10 seers, *mandua* 18 seers, barley 18 seers, wheat 12 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Manbhum.—No rain Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice suffers from want of rain in some places. An average crop is expected Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Gobindpur, Tundi, Topchanchi, and Nirsa Fodder and drinking-water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum.—No rain Distress is certain in the west of the district Unless rain is received there will be a scarcity in the east also Common rice sells at 11 seers 11 chitaks per rupee

General Summary.—There was some rain in East Bengal and in a few places in Central Bengal during the week The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur continue very unsatisfactory owing to the prolonged drought Elsewhere the crops are in good condition, but some rain is now required for the high lands The fields are being prepared for the spring crops, some of which are being sown The price of rice is reported to have risen in the districts of the Patna Division and in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Ranchi, Palamau, and Singhbhum elsewhere it is almost stationary Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts Fodder is everywhere sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 10th October 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number	Districts	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
		BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Burdwan Division	1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	14 8				13 8	13 0	9 6	16 0	15 0	13 8			
	2	Birbhum	13 8	15 0	13 8				12 12	12 12	10 8	15 0	15 0	15 0			
	3	Bankura	12 8	12 8	12 0				12 8	10 0	11 14	17 8	15 0	17 8			..
	4	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	11 0				12 8	12 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0			
	5	Hooghly	13 8	13 8	10 0				7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	11 0			
	6	Howrah							10 10	10 10	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 12			...
Presidency Division	7	24 Parganas							8 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 8			
	8	Calcutta	10 10	11 6	12 4	18 8	16 0	17 0	8 0	7 9	7 4	11 6	11 6	11 4	14 8	14 8	17 0
	9	Nadia	14 8	1[illegible] 4	13 5	29 1	29 1	15 4	7 4	6 10	6 2	13 11	14 0	13 7			
	10	Murshidabad	Jamali 15 0; Gangajali 13 0	15 8; 14 0	16 0	20 0		22 13	12 8	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0			
	11	Jessore	9 8	12 8	11 0	10 0	1[illegible] 8	12 0	10 3	10 10	10 8	18 0	17 0	16 0			
	12	Khulna							14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	18 8			
Rajshahi Division	13	Rajshahi	14 4	15 0	14 0	24 0	[illegible]1 0	21 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	16 8; new aus 19 8	11 4; 18 0	14 6		–	
	14	Dinajpur	15 4	14 8	15 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 9 3	16 12	16 12	14-6-3		..	
	15	Jalpaiguri	0 8	11 0	12 0	..			5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	12 0			
	16	Darjeeling	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 4	5 8	5 4	9 8	12 0	11 8			
	17	Rangpur	11 0	12 0	10 0				7 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	12 0		...	...
	18	Bogra	10 14	11 1	15 0				16 8	12 0	9 12	18 12	18 0	13 8		..	..
	19	Pabna	16 8	18 0	13 8	35 0	5 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 12	19 8	16 8		..	..
Dacca Division	20	Dacca	10 12	12 0	13 0	32 0	2 0	26 0	10 12	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0			..
	21	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0		..	..
	22	Faridpur	16 0	24 0	12 0	32 0	47 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	18 0	17 0		..	
	23	Backergunge							12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12; aus 16 8	12 8; 16 0	13 0; 19 0		...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch), Katwa 11 seers 6 chittacks (karkatch), Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).

B At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10½ seers, Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.

F At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chetla 10½ seers, Barasat 11½ seers, Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers;

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

' of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1899.

Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum) — Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu — Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu — Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Coracana) — Present return.	Marua or Ragi — Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi — Corresponding return of last year	...hur, ...ea ...dicus) — Corresponding return of last year	Salt — Present return.	Salt — Next preceding return.	Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers — Salt — Present return	Wholesale Salt — Next preceding return	Wholesale Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number.	
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	BENGAL		
			...	...	...		A 11 8	11 8	12 4	Crushed 3 1 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division
...			...	...	...		B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum	2	
				...	...	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura	3	
		...	...	...	...		D 11 4	11 4	10 8	Panga 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore	4	
			...	...		7 0	F 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly	5	
		...		...		1 12	F 10 8	10 8	10 2	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	G 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24 Parganas	7	Presidency Division
8 14	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta	8	
	...			...	...		H 12 1	12 3	11 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	Nadia	9	
	...	...	...	...	...		I 11 0	11 0	10 0	Karkatch 3 7 3	3 5 6	3 10 0	Murshidabad	10	
	...			...			J 9 2	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore	11	
...	...	...	...			0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna	12	
...	...	...			...	9	L 9 12	9 12	10 3	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi	13	Rajshahi Division
				...	...		10 0	10 0	10 5	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6	Dinajpur	14	
	...	...	...			0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri	15	
			11 8	16 0	13 0	4	N 7 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 5 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling	16	
	...	...	...	...	...	8	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	
...	...			...	...		10 8	10 5	9 15	Panga. 3 12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra	18	
	...	...	...	...	...	8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna	19	
...			...	...	...	0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	R 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh	21	
...	...		...	...	...		S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...		T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge	23	

1877a.

...ices of salt per rupee are —Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 10 seers,
...es
... of salt per rupee are —Bagerhat 9 seers, Satkhira 11½ seers.
... of salt per rupee are —Nator 10½ seers, Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
...salt is 8 seers per rupee
...eong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee
...of salt per rupee are ,—Kurigram 8 seers, Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 10 seers.
... is 11½ seers per rupee.
...istrict the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers 10 chittacks, Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chittacks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS *	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL—*concluded*	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	Chittagong Division															
24	Tippera							10 0	10 0	10 0	15 3	14 8	15 0			
25	Noakhali							11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0			
26	Chittagong							10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0			
	BIHAR															
	Patna Division															
27	Patna	15 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	18 0		
28	Gaya	12 8	14 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	25 1	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	20 0
29	Shahabad	15 8	13 8	15 8	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	24 0	9 8	8 6	8 0	15 4	11 0	13 8			
30	Saran	13 1	14 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	25 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 0	15 0	13 0			
31	Champaran	11 8	16 8	13 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	11 8			
32	Muzaffarpur	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	13 0			
33	Darbhanga	14 8	15 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	8 0	8 0	7 [illegible]	12 8	12 0	12 0			
	Bhagalpur Division															
34	Monghyr	13 10	11 11	17 0	16 12		20 0	10 8	10 8	7 6	13 10	11 9	13 0			
35	Bhagalpur	13 4	13 11	15 4	17 12	20 4	[illegible] 4	11 6	10 12	11 8	15 2	15 2	15 4			..
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	[illegible] 0				12 0	12 0	11 8	16 0 / New bhadoi 18 0	16 0 / 20 0	16 0 / 18 0			..
37	Malda (English Bazar)	15 0	15 0	16 0				11 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0			
38	Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	..		
	ORISSA															
	Orissa Division															
39	Cuttack	9 3	10 8	10 8				9 3	10 8	9 3	14 7	15 1	15 2			..
40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	11 8	.		
41	Puri	10 8	10 8	8 0				7 11	9 8	8 0	12 7	15 12	15 12	..	.	.
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	Chota Nagpur Division															
42	Hazaribagh	11 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	13 8			.
43	Ranchi	7 4 to 10 8	7 4 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0				10 0	12 0	8 8	13 0	14 8	13 0 to 14 0	..	..	
44	Palamau	13 8	15 3	14 10	22 8	22 8	28 8	12 6	12 6	14 10	13 8	14 1	16 14		..	.
45	Manbhum	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0		12 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	16 8	16 0			
46	Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	8 0				14 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	..	.	

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Brahmanbaria 10 seers, Chandpur 9 seers.
V At [illegible] Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 10 seers, Dinapore 10½ seers
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad and Nawada returns not received
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 10 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Siwan 11 seers 3 chittacks, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Hajipur 10 seers, Sitamarhi 11 seers.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madhubani 10 seers 14 chittacks, Samastipur 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*) Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.
			•		
		...	...		
..					
	..		..	..	
	•	..	20 0		
..		...	20 8	25 0	24 0
		...			...
...		..	16 0	16 0	25 0
		..			
..	...		20 0	21 0	25 0
..	...		19 0	22 0	28 0
..		..			...
	...	..	..	•	
		20 0			
					..
			•		
			..	•	
	...		...	..	
				..	
			24 0	24 0	21 0
		•	32 0	32 0	22 0
		...	23 10	23 10	30 0
0	22 0	...			...
..	...	...	...	..	...

...tricts of Bengal on the 30th September 1899—(concluded)

...(cut off) Corresponding return of last year	Retail Salt: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers, Salt: Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	R A P	R A P	BENGAL—concluded	
	(U) 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera	24 (Chittagong Division)
•	(V) 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali	25
	(W) 10 8	10 8	11 0	Panga 3 8 0	3 8	3 8 0	Chittagong	26
							BIHAR	
	(X) 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga 3 7 6	3 7 6	3 8 0	Patna	27 (Patna Division)
	(Y) 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	12 [illegible]	3 11 [illegible]	Gaya	28
	(Z) 10 12	10 8	10 8	3 11 0	12 0	3 15 0	Shahabad	29
	(a) 10 12	10 11	10 8	Panga 3 11 0	10 0	3 12 0	Saran	30
	(b) 10 8	10 8	9 0	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 5 0	Champaran	31
..	(c) 11 4	11 4	9 0	Crushed 3 8 0	3 8 0	4 7 6	Muzaffarpur	32
20 0	(d) 10 8	10 0	9 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Darbhanga	33
13 8	(e) 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Monghyr	34 (Bhagalpur Division)
	(f) 10 0	11 1	10 12	Panga 3 14 0	9 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur	35
	(g) 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36
	(h) 9 8	9 8	9 0	Karkatch 3 13 0	4 [illegible] 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar)	37
	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 11 0	4 0 0	4 [illegible]		
25 0	(i) 10 0	10 4	9 4	Karkatch 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas	38
							ORISSA	
18 6	(j) 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch 3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0	Cuttack	39 (Orissa Division)
10 8	(k) 12 4	12 0	11 0	Panga 3 1 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	Balasore	40
	(l) 13 0	13 0	14 0	Karkatch 3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	Puri	41
							CHOTA NAGPUR	
17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 7 0	4 5 0	4 1 0	Hazaribagh	42 (Chota Nagpur Division)
9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Ranchi	43
	9 0	8 11½	9 0	Panga			Palamau	44
	(m) 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga 3 8 0	4 11 0	3 11 0	Manbhum	45
10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum	46

...rices of salt per rupee are —Ba[illegible] 11 seers, [illegible] 10¼ seers
...rices of salt per rupee are —B[illegible] 10 seers, Madhipura 9½ seers, Supaul 10 seers
...ubdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 [illegible] seers per rupee
...price of salt—(karkatch) 9½ seers and (panga) 10 seers per rupee
...rices of salt per rupee are —D[illegible] return not received, Godda 10 seers, Jamtara ...
... Rajmahal 11 seers
...rices of salt (panga) per rupee are —Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers
... salt is 10¼ seers per rupee
...alt is 13 seers per rupee

m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee

Published for general information

F. A. SLACK,

Offg Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*)			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)			LINSEED			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		
Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P
0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 14 0
			3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0				4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
						4 0 0	3 14 0	3 6 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0 3 12 0	Black mustard 4 8 0 Rape seed 3 4 0	4 8 0 3 10 0
			4 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0				3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
	...		4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 0						
...			4 12 0	5 0 0					4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
2 3 0		1 7 0	2 13 6	2 13 0		3 8 0	3 9 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0
2 1 6	2 1 6	1 9 6	3 3 3	3 1 3	3 5 3						
2 4 0	1 15 6	1 4 6	3 5 3	3 8 6		4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	3 2 0
			2 5 6	2 0 6	2 0 6				3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...			5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

40 STANDARD SEERS

Til or jinjili seed			Sugar (raw)			Cotton, cleaned			Jute		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	18	49	50
Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
4 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	5 2 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
			5 15 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	..		..
			4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0			
			4 4 0	4 2 0	1 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	4 11 0	5 2 0	3 10 0
..		..	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0				4 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0			..	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 11 0
			4 12 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	13 0 0	12 12 0	13 0 0			
3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
..			2 15 3	2 15 3	4 0 0			..	..	..	..
			5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0			..
3 10 0	3 10 0	8 8 6	5 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0		..	..
..	..	..	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	..

Ghi (clarified butter)			Tobacco leaf			Hides (cow)			Grass		
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	215 0 0	0 13 0	0 12 3	0 13 0
33 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0									...
34 0 0	33 8 0	37 0 0	Madhakhah 6 12 0 Pulta 8 0 0	6 12 0 7 8 0	6 0 0 8 0 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 6 0 Cleaned hides per piece— 1 6 0 to 2 10 0	0 14 0 to 2 1 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 10 0 to 2 6 0 0 14 0 to 2 10 0			
52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0						
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0				0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 0
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	13 0 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0 per maund	20 0 0	...		
29 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0				0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	31 7 8	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0		..				
36 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0						
31 0 0	31 0 0	34 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	
29 8 0 to 36 0 0	29 8 0 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th September 1899.

Straw.			Jear stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts
						Iron			Firewood			Salt.			
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 5 3	0 5 3	0 8 0							0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	..			4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga	3 9 0	3 Midnapore
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..			7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4 Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	..			6 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 Rangpur
			..			5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Panga	3 12 0	6 Dacca
	...	...	...			5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0				3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga	3 8 0	7 Chittagong
						3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 6	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...			...	...	...	5 11 6	6 10 6	8 7 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed	4 7 0	9 Muzaffarpur.
	...	...	...			5 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 14 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 10 0	10 Bhagalpur
0 9 6	0 9 6		...			4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch	3 2 0	11 Cuttack
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12 Ranchi

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 697 Statistics —The following is published for general information

F. A SLACK,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during October 1899

NAMES OF MARTS	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Oct 1898	1st week of Nov 1898	1st week of Dec 1898	1st week of Jan 1899	1st week of Feb 1899	1st week of March 1899	1st week of April 1899	1st week of May 1899	1st week of June 1899	1st week of July 1899	1st week of August 1899	1st week of Sept 1899	1st week of Oct 1899
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Balliaghata ..	2 53,500	1 77 000	1 88 000	2 12 000	2 41 000	6 90 [illegible]	6 55 000	7 18 000	8 11 000	7 73 000	4 71 000	2,2[illegible] 010	3 53 000
Ultadanga	63 500	64 000	43 000	46 500	55 500	73 000	[illegible]5 500	77 500	77 010	70 000	52 000	46 000	59 700
Chitpur, Golabaree Kumartooly Hatkhola and Culpi Ghat	2 58 000	2 97 500	2 69 000	2 83 500	2 95 000	3 96 000	3 45 [illegible]	3 33 500	3 16 500	3 00 500	2,97 000	2 63 600	2 37 700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,900	2 500	2,000	1 900	2,600	3 300	4 600	3 500	3 [illegible]	3 030	[illegible]00	3 [illegible]	4 500
Tallygunge (Chetla Kidderpore and Munsurgunj)	1 03 3[illegible]	1 00 [illegible]	90 9[illegible]	1 32 000	1 38 700	1 7[illegible] 010	1 90 000	1 8[illegible]	1 [illegible]9 000	1 [illegible]3,100	1 74 3[illegible]	1 [illegible] 000	1 50 800
Minor bazars (1)	2 40 000	2 40 000	[illegible] 41 010	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	[illegible] 10 000	2 40 [illegible]	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50 000	2 50 000	2 50 000	2 50 000	2 50 000	[illegible]	2 [illegible]0 000	2 50 [illegible]	[illegible]50 000	2 50 000	2 50 000	2 5[illegible] 000	2 50 000
Ramkristopur* ...	81 000	83 500	69 500	95 700	1 09 [illegible]	1 27 200	1 42 000	1 39 100	1 24 500	96 500	87 000	1,26 500	1 11 500
Baidyabati Nawabganj Bhadreswar and Chandernagore †	1 533	17,398	19 [illegible]96	52 [illegible]57	14 [illegible]06	19 7[illegible]6	1 297	1 [illegible]94	1 [illegible]72	8[illegible]9	1 131	2 [illegible]34	2,1[illegible]2
Total	12 53 733	12,41 798	11 62,996	13 14 257	13 46 [illegible]56	18 33 2[illegible]6	19 15 [illegible]7	19 47 [illegible]94	20 23 572	19 06 [illegible]	15 75 331	13 29 634	14 39 352
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	8 298 (on 3rd October 1898)	5,106 (on 3rd Nov 1898)	18 538 (on 3rd Dec 1898)	22 394 (on 3rd Jan 1899)	16 348 (on 3rd Feb 1899)	[illegible] (on 3rd March 1899)	[illegible]204 (on 3rd April 1899)	5 438 (on 3rd May 1899)	4 [illegible] (on 3rd June 1899)	[illegible]38 (on 3rd July 1899)	1 [illegible]03 (on 3rd August 1899)	4 325 (on 3rd Sept 1899)	3 875 (on 3rd Oct 1899)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners returns.	[illegible]5 328 (1st to 3rd October 1898)	26 866 (1st to 3rd Nov 1898)	33 350 (1st to 3rd Dec 1898)	37 542 (2nd to 4th Jan 1899)	63 148 (1st to 3rd Feb 1899)	47 [illegible]2 (1st to 3rd March 1899)	43 [illegible] (1st to 3rd April 1899)	24 [illegible]8 (1st to 3rd May 1899)	28 190 (1st to 3rd June 1899)	20 [illegible] (1st to 3rd July 1899)	33 147 (1st to 3rd August 1899)	27 333 (1st to 3rd Sept 1899)	51 534 (1st to 3rd Oct 1899)
By Canal returns	34 504 (1st to 3rd October 1898)	45 363 (1st to 3rd Nov 1898)	29 191 (1st to 3rd Dec 1898)	81 558 (2nd to 4th Jan 1899)	1 0[illegible] 388 (1st to 3rd Feb 1899)	82 [illegible]06 (1st to 3rd March 1899)	41 311 (1st to 3rd April 1899)	30 444 (1st to 3rd May 1899)	20 [illegible]97 (1st to 3rd June 1899)	23 356 (1st to 3rd July 1899)	35 490 (1st to 3rd August 1899)	30 775 (1st to 3rd Sept 1899)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct 1899)
Grand total of Stocks	13,21 953	13,22,130	12 44 3[illegible]5	14 56 051	15 27 940	19 88 126	20 20 342	20 09 [illegible]9	20 86 147	19 51 639	16 48 471	13 85 067	15,75,975

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th October 1899.

F A SLACK,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1899

	Inches	Date	Hour
The mean pressure of the month	29 724		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers	29 682		
The highest pressure in the month	29 884	27th	10th
The lowest pressure in the month	29 393	23rd	16th
The range of pressure	0 491		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	111 4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	367 0		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	84 2		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83 3		
The highest temperature in the month	94 6	9th	
The lowest temperature in the month	76 7	13th and 24th	
The range of temperature during the month	17 9		
The mean daily range of temperature	11 8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	15 6	3rd	
	Per cent		
The mean humidity of the month	86		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers	85		
	Inches		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0 999		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0 987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	5 80		
The average cloud proportion of September from 22 years' registers	6 91		
	Ins		
The total rainfall of the month	8 94		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	8 03		
The average fall of September from 24 years' registers	10 18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	4 30	23rd	
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month	12		
The average number of rainy days in September from 48 years' registers	21		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	143 0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52 2		
The greatest sun temperature	154 2	18th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61 6	18th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76 5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2 7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	5 8	28th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	75 0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	240 0	24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	17 0	23rd, 9 to 10 P.M	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N 42, N E 27, E 40, S E 47, S 147, S W 179, W 94, N W 42, Calm 102

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with those registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory) The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore 003 lower The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0 6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W Kuchler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories

Meteorological Office, Govt. of India,
Calcutta, the 7th October 1899.

REGISTERED No 29]

No. 42 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1899

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898 99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ROAD & P W CESS

Darjeeling, the 11th October 1899

RESOLUTION—No 5828R P

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1898-99

The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts in which Act IX (B C) of 1880 is in force The following table compares the main results of the working of the Act during the past two years —

		1897 98		1898 99
(1) Current net demand ...	Rs	89,56,309	Rs	90,38,880
(2) Arrear „ „	„	17,82,378	„	18,60,441
(3) Total „ „	„	1,07,38,687	„	1,08,99,321
(4) Total collections	„	88,71,693	„	90,06,445
(5) Remissions	„	81,813	„	56,005
(6) Net balance	„	18,75,440	„	19,07,444
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand		99 0		99 6
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand		84 3		82 9

		1897 98	1898 99
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand		80 2	80 1
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		246,638	252,436
(11) Number of revenue free estates and rent-free tenures assessed		145,271	146,481
(12) Number of tenures assessed		1,521,897	1,575,142
(13) Number of recorded shareholders in estates		1,465,359	1,502,091
(14) Number of recorded shareholders in tenures		2,606,190	2 697,840
(15) Current demand of land revenue	Rs	3,85,33,272	Rs 3,90,03,120

The increase in the current demand has been obtained by revaluations and re-assessments in the districts of Burdwan, Mymensingh, and Backergunge

The total collections show an increase of Rs 1,34,752 over the figures of the previous year, but, owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs 32,004 The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 82 9 against 84 3, in 1897 98, and that of total collections on the current demand 99 6 against 99 0 The result was, on the whole, satisfactory

2 In comparing the results of collections in the various districts as given in the following paragraphs, it should be noted that effect has not yet been given to the suggestion made by Government in 1891, that in calculating the percentage of collections on demand the amount affected by the 15 days' grace allowed by law, should be eliminated from the arrear The Board propose to issue instructions which will ensure that this shall be done in future, and when this change is effected, the figures and explanations of the local officers will afford a juster criterion of the comparative standard of collections than they do at present For the present year the mode of calculation hitherto adopted has been retained

3 The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent. during the year —

District	Percentage of current collections on net current demand			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand		
	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	99 9	99 7	99 8	94 6	94 4	100
Jalpaiguri	99 7	99 7	99 7	100	100	100
Singhbhum	98 9	100	99 9	100	100	100
Purnea	97 4	89 7	93 3	95 6	35 0	91 4
Malda	95 7	96 7	97 5	99 7	99 2	99 2
Bogra	94 8	94 8	95 7	100	100	99 9
Dinajpur	94 4	95 7	94 7	99 9	100	99 9
Balasore	93 7	93 4	95 8	80 9	67 0	73.2
Nadia	93 6	84 5	90 2	99 2	97 3	96 0
Rajshahi	92 3	91 6	92 4	98 7	98 3	96 9
Dacca	90 2	90 0	90 7	91 3	90 3	90 6
Puri	91 8	97 2	96 6	99 8	100	99 0
Noakhali	90 1	92 4	92 4	90 0	96 7	96 5

The number of districts under this class remains the same (13) as in the year 1897-98, but Birbhum has descended to class II and Hazaribagh and Rangpur to class III from class I of the preceding year; their places being taken by Nadia, Purnea, and Balasore All of these districts, except the three named last, showed equally good results during the last three years, and the results are creditable to the officers concerned. Though Dinajpur, Puri, and Noakhali

retain their former position, they show a decrease in both the current and arrear collections Both current and arrear demands were realised in full in Singhbhum during 1897-98, but in the year under review the percentage of current collections on net current demand was 98 9 The districts of Jalpaiguri, Singhbhum, and Bogra succeeded in collecting the whole arrear demand.

4. The districts which fall into the second class, i e, those which collected more than 90 per cent of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand are the following —

DISTRICT	Percentage of current collections on net current demand			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand		
	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum ...	95 0	94 3	94 7	72 3	99 3	98 1
Murshidabad .	91 2	89 7	89 2	60 7	60 9	59 3
Gaya	90 8	76 3	74 0	76 9	89 2	84 6

Birbhum descended during the year from the first to the second class, owing, it is said, to the non-payment of the cesses till after the close of the year, by certain zamindars who are habitual defaulters and against whom certificates issued Murshidabad and Gaya rose to this class from classes IV and III, respectively. In both these districts there was an improvement in the collection of current demand, but the arrear collections showed poor results The short collections in Murshidabad are attributed to the difficulty experienced in realising cesses direct from rent-free lands, which were valued perfunctorily at the last revaluation No explanation has been furnished of the falling off in Gaya, and the Collector has been requested to see that better results are secured in future

5 In the districts of the third class mentioned below, the current collections fell short of 90 per cent but the arrear collections exceeded 80 per cent —

DISTRICT	Percentage of current collections on net current demand			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand		
	1898 99	1897-98	1896-97	1898-99	1897-98	1896 97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khulna 94 1	89 5	89 2	91·4	92 7	86 1	78 5
Rangpur . 92 8	89 3	91 8	92 2	99 4	99 4	98 3
Champaran 95·5	87 5	60 9	60 3	99 9	98 4	95 9
Cuttack*	87 0	84 7	81 6	80 8	79 8	90 5
Backergunge 96 1	85 2	85 0	85 6	99 1	97 7	98 7
Hazaribagh 96 2	84 9	94 4	96 3	91 9	93 8	97 6
Tippera . 87 4	84 6	82 0	86 4	91 8	92 4	91 3
24-Parganas 89 0	83 9	81 0	85 0	88 2	80 4	87 8
Chittagong† ..	83 2	79 0	82 0	90 2	89 5	79 0
Darbhanga 91 5	83 3	81 9	84 8	83 1	83 7	90 6
Faridpur ... 88 9	82 5	76 9	79 3	86 2	75 6	84 7
Jessore 90 8	81 5	81 5	82 0	95 4	97 3	90 0
Monghyr .. 85·8	78 3	79 4	78 4	81 0	79 2	81 5
Midnapore 83 6	77 3	75 3	82 7	95 9	95 7	87 1
Palamau ... 89·8	75 9	75 0	81 7	99 6	99 6	99 7
Patna ... 87 1	74 2	73 6	74 8	80 7	88 6	87 1
Ranchi .. 99·9	73 9	86 0	76 1	100	100	100
Muzaffarpur 82 7	63 6	67 3	68 2	84 7	84 8	83 7

* There is no March kist in this district.
† The last kist (25th February) of the year in this district became payable on the 12th of March 1899.

The figures in the first column of the above statement represent the percentage of current collections on the current demand of the districts against which they are noted, after eliminating the sums affected by the period of grace, which ended after the close of the year, for the realisation of which no coercive measures could be taken within the year. The balance thus arrived at is the true arrear for the collection of which the District Officer is responsible, and it is the figures in column 1 which must therefore be taken as the criterion of the work done. Nadia and Gaya have, as stated before, risen to classes I and II, respectively, while Manbhum and Mymensingh have descended to class IV. On the other hand, Rangpur and Hazaribagh have come down to this class from class I, and Cuttack, Faridpur, and Monghyr have gained a step. Eliminating the amounts affected by the period of grace, Khulna, Rangpur, Champaran, Backergunge, Hazaribagh, Darbhanga, Jessore, and Ranchi succeeded in attaining the prescribed standard for the first class, exceeding 90 per cent. The short collections in Rangpur were due to the absence of voluntary payments on account of the very low price of rice and other agricultural products. In Cuttack, collections were retarded by the defaults of some big zamindars, especially the zamindar of Aul. In Tippera and Ranchi, large sums, on account of the March kist, were realised after the close of the year. In the 24-Parganas the reason assigned is the same as in the last year, namely, that petty defaulters availing themselves of the concession granted in 1895, whereby the levy of interest for petty arrears was forbidden, withheld payment of cesses until the issue of attachment and sale notices. The bad outturn of crops during the last two years and the cyclone of 1897 told seriously upon the condition of the people of Chittagong, and account for the short collections in the district. The poor results in Muzaffarpur were due to the damage done by the floods of 1898. The prevalence of distress in the first quarter of the year and the failure of the jute crop from which the raiyats get most of their ready money are among the causes which contributed to the short collections in Jessore. With regard to Monghyr, the Board write :—"The majority of the zamindars pay their cesses through *tipdars* or agents, who appear to be in the habit of utilising the money of their constituents for their own benefit. The practice of paying Government demand through these agents, who watch the proceedings of the Arrear Collection Department and do not pay the cesses till certificates are ready to be filed, is one of the causes which impede the collection from reaching the prescribed standard." Midnapore has improved a little in collecting both current and arrear demands. The bad results in Palamau are attributable to defaults by the zamindars of Sonepura, Nowa, &c.

6. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which the current collections fell short of 90 per cent, and arrear collection of 80 per cent, are the following. This class contains nine districts against ten in the preceding year :—

District	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabna 94·3	89·6	92·3	90·1	70·1	72·3	72·1
Bhagalpur 93·8	87·2	86·1	88·9	74·0	76·7	83·0
Shahabad 92·9	84·3	85·5	82·4	69·8	77·3	76·7
Bankura .. 82·9	82·8	87·1	87·4	67·7	69·7	52·7
Burdwan 82·3	81·1	90·5	90·3	43·5	47·0	53·0
Mymensingh 85·5	77·0	88·2	90·1	79·9	93·0	87·6
Manbhum .. 80·7	72·0	76·7	50·1	66·5	89·4	99·5
Hooghly ... 72·4	68·5	73·8	63·7	57·5	48·8	53·2
Saran 73·8	59·5	63·9	56·2	70·6	68·8	79·3

The figures in the first column give the same information as the figures in the first column of the statement for third class districts Saran, Hooghly, Shahabad, and Bankura have appeared in this list for the last four years, while Mymensingh and Manbhum have come down to this class from class III, and Pabna and Burdwan from class II. Eliminating the amounts affected by the period of grace, Pabna, Bhagalpur, and Shahabad attained the prescribed standard as regards current collections Compared with the last year's figures, current collections fell off in Shahabad, Bankura, Hooghly, and Saran, while all these districts, except Shahabad, showed an improvement in arrear collections. The short collections in Shahabad are ascribed to the general unwillingness of the people to pay the cesses, and in Bankura to the payment by some of the big estates of their dues for the March kist after the close of the grace days The disinclination of the proprietors to pay the cesses until coercive measures were enforced, the attempts on the part of numerous petty proprietors to evade payment in the hope that the co sharers would pay their dues, and mistakes on the occasion of the last revaluation are reasons given to account for the falling off in Hooghly Except the last mentioned one, however, no excuse is given for the shortness of collections which is not common to every district in the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that better results may be obtained in future The bad results in Saran are said to be due to the incorrect state of the Land Registration Register D, in consequence of which the work in the Certificate Department was delayed, and in many cases unsuccessful, and to the leniency shown in selling estates during the year, a leniency hardly to be justified in view of the continued bad results of the last four years The Board of Revenue rightly consider the explanation inadequate, and have drawn the special attention of the Commissioner to the matter. In Pabna, many of the proprietors did not pay their dues until coercive measures were taken, and notices of certificates for less than Rs. 5 made out for the last kist of 1897-98 were not issued till December 1898 in accordance with the rules as to water districts. In regard to Burdwan, the Board write —(i) "The current demand was considerably raised, and the amount by which it was raised could not be realised on account of the new assessment having been made late in the year, (ii) a sum of Rs. 10,168 was remitted by the Maharaja of Kasim Bazar after the close of the year, (iii) Rs. 24,898 was also realised after the close of the year from the Burdwan Raj, (iv) evasion of payment of arrears by parties who try to throw the burden of payment on their co-sharers, (v) difficulty experienced in the realisation of arrears from revenue-free estates and rent-free holdings under direct collection on account of the non-registration of names by most of the proprietors and their successors and of the transfer of rights and titles necessitating in many cases the issue of fresh certificates." The collections in Mymensingh were retarded by the defaults of some of the proprietors of large estates, while the poor results in Manbhum were due to the non payment of the cesses due by certain encumbered estates. Compared with the figures for the previous year, Bhagalpur showed an improvement in current collections, but as the arrear lists for the whole year 1897-98 could not be prepared kist after kist, there was a falling off in the percentage of arrear collections This explanation, as the Board rightly observe, is not satisfactory

7. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realisation of the cesses during the last two years —

	1897 98	1898 99
Certificates pending from the previous year	52,493	44,572
Filed during the year ..	101,410	125,216
Total for disposal . .	153,903	169,788
Cancelled on objection	1,601	1,147
Struck off	5,210	6,724
Fully discharged ..	102,517	105,350
Pending at the close of the year .	44,575	56,567
Sales effected	2,866	3,323
Sales set aside	51	142

The number of certificates filed during the year 1898-99 has increased by 23,806. The increase occurred in all the Divisions except Rajshahi, Bhagalpur,

and Chota Nagpur The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Hooghly (10,567), Saran (10,536) Gaya (8,969), Midnapore (8,555), Patna (8,216) Chittagong (7,413) Shahabad (6,020) Darbhanga (5,431) Muzaffarpur (5,314) and Cuttack (5,183) The number of objections filed against certificates was 8,142 against 7,658 in 1897-98 In Saran, Hooghly, Dacca, Gaya, and Murshidabad, the number of cancellations was 191, 172, 141, 104, and 101 out of 835, 1,835, 581, 434 and 126, objections disposed of respectively. The defective state of land registration is the cause of the large number of cancellations in Saran and Dacca In Hooghly, it was due to double assessment, reduction of valuation on objection, and to failure to trace out lands or their holders In Murshidabad and also in Mymensingh, it is attributed "partly to the death of the judgment-debtors before the certificates were filed, and partly to the mistakes discovered on objections being filed that the judgment debtors were not liable for the amount under certificate" in other words, to carelessness in the Collector's office Closer supervision is evidently required in those two districts In 3,323 cases, as against 2,866 in 1897-98, sales were effected to realise the cesses The increase was due to a large number of sales in Gaya, and the Board have asked the Collector to explain the cause

8 Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Shahabad, Malda, and Hazaribagh. In Khulna, only 82 estates were revalued, and the valuation of those estates showed an increase of Rs 1,10,122 over the previous valuation The Board have asked the Commissioner of the Presidency Division whether the general revaluation of the district can be undertaken In Darjeeling, the revaluation of the Terai jotes and of the West Teesta khas mahals, which was sanctioned in October 1897, came to a close during the year. The valuation of the Terai jotes showed an increase of Rs. 51,634 over the previous valuation Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts when the year closed

9 Statement VI appended to the report compares the gross rental in each district for 1898-99 calculated from the returns under the Cess Act with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced and the gross rental of the preceding year The results of the Province are as follow —

		Rs
Gross rental at first assessment	..	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1897-98	.	16,35,06,247
Ditto in 1898-99		16,53,73,177

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 3,42,04,745 on the rental when the road cess was introduced The increase occurred in all the districts, except Murshidabad and Jessore Compared with the figures for the last year, the gross rental shows an increase of Rs 18,66,930, which, it is said, has been ascertained by revaluation, chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Manbhum, and Singhbhum

10 The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department. The work on the whole has been excellent, and the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to the Board of Revenue

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the. Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th October 1899

Burdwan.—Rainfall yesterday (15th) Weather seasonable Threshing of *aus* going on *Aman* and other standing crops are doing well Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kalna	13¾	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	11½	

Birbhum.—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of paddy good Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 2 95 Weather first part of the week fair, latter part cloudy ending with rain The rain has done much good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur

Midnapore.—Heavy rain during last two days ensures a good rice harvest Weather getting cool Fields are being prepared for the *rabi* crops Prices of common rice—

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	18	
Tamluk	14¼	
Ghatal	14½	

Hooghly.—Harvesting of *aus* continues *Aman* doing well Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Howrah.—No rain Weather hot but cloudy on Saturday morning Condition of *aman* paddy good Sugarcane doing well Rain wanted Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 91, Basirhat 43 Diamond Harbour ·50 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Harvesting of *aus* finished. Lands are being cultivated for *rabi* crops No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	14½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Kushtia 25, Chuadanga 02 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* good *Rabi* crops are being sown Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—No rain Weather cloudy Harvesting of *bhadoi* over State of standing crops good Sugarcane and mulberry doing well Sowing of *rabi* crops and *kalai* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient No cattle disease. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur ...	15	
Kandi	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 98, Jhenida 12, Magura ·46, Narail 22, Bangaon 1 35 Weather sultry, rainy and cyclonic since yesterday (15th) Lands are being cultivated for *rabi* crops Harvesting of *aus* over. Prospects of *aman* good Rain is badly wanted. No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar ...	17½	per rupee
Jhenida ..	18	
Magura ...	18	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Bagerhat 02, Satkhira nil. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* fair Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall nil Prospects of standing crops good Cutting and steeping of jute going on Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced No cattle-disease Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 01 Weather hot Standing crops fair No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur-Duars 24 Weather seasonable. Prospects of *haimanti* paddy good Lands are being prepared for tobacco Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 08, Siliguri 2 29 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* are doing well *Terai*—Jute is being sold, *haimanti* paddy, *kalai* and potatoes are doing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	8	per rupee
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall 12 Weather rainy Steeping and washing of jute continue Prospects of *aman* flourishing Cattle-disease reported from Nilphamari Rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee

Bogra—Rainfall at Sadar and Sherpur nil, Naukhila 12 Prospects of standing crops good Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Pabna—Rainfall at Sadar 2 42 Weather cloudy and rainy Prospects of crops good Price of common rice 15 seers 5¼ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Munshiganj 57, elsewhere nil Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 17 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar 12, Jamalpur 4 00, Kishorganj 1 23. Weather damp and warm Condition of crops good Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Netrokona	17	
Tangail	16	
Jamalpur	13	
Kishorganj	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Goalundo 55, elsewhere nil Weather seasonable, cool and rainy towards the end of the week. State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar 8 06 Weather cloudy Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 17 seers (*aus*) per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 07, Brahmanbaria 57, Chandpur 10 Weather cloudy and stormy Prospects of *aman* paddy continue favourable Insufficiency of fodder owing to floods reported from the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Average price of common rice 17¼ seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 8 92 Prospects of crops fair Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya decreasing Fodder and water sufficient Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 19 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall 12 Prospects of crops good Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Patna.—Paddy is doing well and prospects are favourable, but a shower of rain is urgently wanted in some places. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* in full progress. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Paddy suffering for want of rain *Rabi* lands being prepared Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil Rain wanted Fields are being ploughed and *rabi* is being sown Fodder and water sufficient, 202 cases of cattle-disease reported from Sasaram Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee

Saran—No rain Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* commenced Rain wanted especially for upland paddy Average price of common rice 11 seers 7 chitaks and of *makai* 12 seers 9 chitaks per rupee

Champaran—No rain Preparation of lands for *rabi* continues Sowing of wheat commenced Rain urgently wanted for winter rice and for sowing of *rabi* Price of common rice 14 seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice fair, but rain wanted for high-land paddy *Rabi* sowings commenced in places Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14 seers, gram 13 seers, and *rahar* 14 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Nights cool, days still hot Prospects of standing crops good Fields are being prepared for *rabi* Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells at sadar 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Monghyr—No rain Cool nights Days still hot Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr	10	per rupee
Begusarai	12½	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Weather chilly and cloudy Rainfall at Sadar 04 Prospects of winter rice continue favourable *Kurthi* and *kalai* sowing completed and prospects hopeful Rain badly wanted in Banka subdivision In Supaul lands are being prepared for *rabi* Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar ...	13	4	per rupee
Supaul .	18	0	
Banka .	11	14	
Madhipura	14	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at sadar ·06 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aghani* rice good Steeping and washing of jute still going on Ploughing for *rabi* crops in progress *Kurthi* plants thriving well Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar .	16	per rupee
Kishanganj	20	
Arana	18	

Malda.—Rainfall nil Days hot Mornings cool Sowing of *kalai* finished Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops Prospects of standing crops good Cattle-disease reported from some places Price of coarse rice stationary Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy and cold Prospects of all standing crops much improved The recent rain has greatly benefited the paddy crop Some damage done to the crop at Godda by the late flood Cattle-disease reported from Godda Water and fodder ample Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 15, Jajpur ·28, Kendrapara 39, Banki 33 Days hot Mornings cool Rain much wanted Harvesting of *beali* over *Sarad* withering for want of rain. Sugarcane, turmeric, *biri*, *mung* and *kulthi* are in progress Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Cuttack .	12	8	per rupee
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	11	13	

Balasore—Rainfall at Sadar 4 81 Weeding of *sarad* nearly finished *Aus* is being harvested Winter rice and sugarcane thriving Crops on high lands in Agarpira chakla suffering for scanty rain. Rice selling at 17⅛ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder sufficient

Angul—No rain Prospects of winter rice bad Ground very dry, and sowing of *rabi* stopped Cattle-pox continues at Bisipara Common rice sells at Angul 16 seers and at Kendhapara 12 seers per rupee

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 2 71, Khurda 09 Prospects of *sarad* crop greatly improved by recent rain miscellaneous crops doing well Damage to crops by insects reported from parts of the district Cattle-disease continues in places Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	11	13	per rupee
Khurda	10	8	
Interior of district	12	4	

Hazaribagh—Rainfall nil Weather cool, some clouds Standing crops suffering from drought Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall 15 Weather cloudy Prospects of crops poor Rain badly wanted Rice sells 9 seers per rupee in Ranchi and 12 seers in the interior No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Upland paddy dying Lowland paddy suffering very much for want of rain Prices are—rice 9 seers, *makai* 16 seers, *mandua* 18 seers, barley 17 seers, wheat 10 seers, and gram 13½ seers per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice suffered for want of rain, but it rained yesterday (15th) which has done much good An average crop is expected Cattle disease reported from police-stations Nirsa, Gobindpur, and Tundi Fodder and drinking-water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 12½ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—No rain Weather warm and cloudy, and rain is expected It is badly needed for the winter rice crop in the west of the district Common rice sells at 16¼ seers per rupee In Chakradharpur it is 8 seers per rupee

General Summary—General, and in some parts heavy, rain is reported to have fallen towards the close of the week This rain will do immense good to the winter rice crop The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are still bad, but some improvement is expected from the rainfall of the week The cultivation of the spring crops is going on, and some of them are being sown Sugarcane and other crops on the ground are doing well The price of rice is reported to have risen in several districts, particularly in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in Puri Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 17th October 1899

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th October 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature Mean	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Range	Temperature Minimum	Hygrometry Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry Vapour tension.	Hygrometry Dew point	Hygrometry Humidity	Wind Prevailing direction	Wind Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather
1899.				Inches						Inches		%			Inches	
Oct	8th	149.2	8.7	29.914	83.6	91.4	14.4	77.0	79.5	0.952	77.7	83	WSW and calm	61	Nil	Chiefly clear, △.
,,	9th	147.0	9.0	919	83.2	90.6	13.4	77.2	79.4	954	77.8	84	WSW and SW by W	75	,,	Chiefly clear, △.
,,	10th	148.3	10.1	918	82.7	90.8	14.4	76.4	78.7	928	77.0	84	SW, S and SSW	52	,,	Chiefly clear, △.
,,	11th	146.1	9.3	920	82.3	91.4	13.9	77.5	78.7	921	76.7	80	WSW and SW by W	58	,,	Chiefly clear, △.
,,	12th	147.3	9.3	917	83.0	91.3	15.6	75.7	78.3	907	76.3	80	SW, and SW by S	71	,,	Chiefly clear, △.
,,	13th	147.4	8.1	939	83.0	91.4	14.6	76.8	78.3	907	76.3	80	SW by S and SSE	53	,,	Partially cloudy, △, o
,,	14th	106.6	Nil	923	77.2	84.9	11.4	73.5	75.1	845	71.2	91	SSE, ESE and NNW	87	0.33	Cloudy, o, d, p

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29.921
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29.820
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	54.5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	81.8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82.6
The extreme variation of temperature	17.9
The maximum temperature	91.4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	80
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th October 1899	0.33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1.17
The total fall from 1st January to 14th October 1899	69.28
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	61.72

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△, dew, o, overcast, d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 16th October 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	STATION OBSERVATIONS — Air Pressure: Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading	Lowest 8 A.M. barometer reading	Mean 8 A.M. reduced to 32°	Mean reduced to sea level and constant gravity Lat 45°	Variation from normal mean	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily	Temperature: Highest of month	Lowest of month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Mean daily temperature	Variation from normal mean
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 787	29 514	29 681	29·728	+ 022	S40°W	66	96 4	75 8	91 9	79 3	85 6	+1 5
			Raniganj	29 552	29 293	29 436	29 719	—	S20°W	38	98 2	71 9	92 3	77 3	84·8	+1 6
		Birbhum														
		Bankura	Bankura	29 557	29 312	29 446	29 696	—	S20°W	32	97 1	73 1	92 4	78 1	85 2	+2 1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29 741	29 465	(a) 29 630	(a) 29·726	+ 023	S5°E	91	96 3	74 1	91 5	77 5	84 5	+1 3
		Hooghly														
		Howrah														
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	29 876	29 409	29 757	29 726	+ 033	S19°W	274	91 9	76 6	89 3	80 7	85 0	+1 4
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29 882	29 [illegible]26	29 763	29 729	+ 032	S34°W	75	94 4	76 7	90 6	79 0	84 8	+2·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29 850	29 560	29 736	29 732	—	S17°W	81	95 3	75 7	91 6	78 8	85 3	+2 1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29 809	29 453	29 702	29 717	+ 011	S17°W	67	98 2	75 8	90 2	79 5	84 9	+1 2
		Jessore	Jessore	29 866	29 551	29 750	29 730	+ 015	S45°E	(a) 33	94 5	76 2	91 3	79 1	85·2	+1 5
		Khulna														
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29 797	29 406	29 697	29 716	+ 012	S39°W	110	93 6	74 6	89 6	79 5	84 6	+1 8
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29 761	29 469	29 657	29 734	+ 021	S86°E	81	93 3	74 2	88 1	77 4	82 8	—0·2
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29 363	29 600	29 502	29 746	+ 004	N77°E	68	93 4	73 1	87 5	76 2	81 9	+0 5
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23 092	22 925	23 008	—	+ 008	N72°E	87	69 2	51 5	65 3	55·5	60 4	+0 5
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·738	29 489	29 640	29 753	—	S79°E	42	93·9	74 6	86 5	77 0	81 8	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29 761	29 514	29 660	29·739	+ 009	S77°E	50	93 2	73 7	87 8	76 8	82 3	—0 3
		Bogra	Bogra	29 806	29 555	29 711	29 725	—	?	?	93 2	73 2	89 0	78 0	83 5	+0·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29 823	29 581	29 724	29 723	+·009	S22 W	62	91 8	74 7	88 1	78 8	83 4	+0 7
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29 877	29 [illegible]3	29 769	29 743	+ 024	S7°E	135	95 1	75 7	88 9	79 2	84 1	+0 5
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 833	29 5[illegible]6	29 733	29 743	+ 016	S18°E	14	90 2	73 1	86 1	77 0	81 6	—0 8
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29 855	29 [illegible]8	29 749	29 743	+ 015	S1°E	50	93 3	73 4	89 1	77·9	83 5	+0 9
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·911	29 591	29 788	29 746	+ 031	S27°E	76	92 3	75 1	(a) 89 2	78 4	(a) 83 9	+1 2
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·858	29 632	29 772	29·756	—	S20°E	137	92 3	72 8	88 6	76 8	82 7	+0 4
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29 854	29 613	29 761	29 751	—	S27°E	86	91·2	70 8	86 8	76 1	81 4	—0·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29 804	29 572	29 718	29 753	+ 004	S40°E	113	91 5	73 6	87 5	76 5	82 1	+0 6
		Chittagong Hill Tracts														
Behar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29 699	29 460	29 577	29 713	+ 017	N82°W	92	95 0	73 2	90 7	78 8	84 8	+0 1
		Gaya	Gaya	29 515	29 [illegible]75	29 300	29 719	+ 032	S28°W	89	99 4	71 8	94 2	77 7	86 0	+1 6
		Shahabad	Dehri	29 520	29 280	29 400	29 705	+ 017	S33°W	49	96 8	72 0	92 1	78 1	85 1	+2 0
			Buxar	29 622	29 381	29 502	29 697	+ 007	S82°W	126	95 0	69 6	91 5	77 7	84 6	+1 5
			Arrah	29 690	29 444	29 570	29 713	—	N88°W	33	96 4	71 0	92 5	77 5	85 0	+1 2
		Saran	Chapra	29 697	29 456	29 576	29 711	—	S54°W	45	95 3	72 1	90 7	(a) 78 3	(a) 84 5	+0 7
		Champaran	Motihari	29 643	29 388	29 528	29 711	—	S82°E	80	95 0	72 8	89 9	77 1	83 6	+0 4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29 698	29 457	29 582	29 713	—	S76°E	(a) 28	94 2	73 7	89 8	78 0	83 9	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29 696	29 471	29 592	29 712	+ 007	S81°E	46	93 3	74 5	89 5	79 4	84 5	+1 0
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr														
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29 709	29 403	29 599	29·712	+ 022	S11°W	59	95 2	72 1	90 2	77 9	84 1	+1 0
		Purnea	Purnea	29 747	29 377	29 636	29 716	+ 008	N72°E	(a) 95	94 2	73 2	89 1	77 9	83 5	+0 4
		Malda	Malda	29 802	29 430	29 689	29 713	—	S18°W	66	94 6	75 5	89 9	78 5	84·2	+0 4
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29 382	29 056	29·273	29 719	+ 019	S45°W	56	96 0	70 8	90 3	76 5	83 4	+1 2
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 837	29 595	29 708	29 730	+ 048	S66°W	44	97 9	73·2	93 5	78 7	86 1	+2 2
			False Point	29 891	29 633	29 766	29 729	+ 048	S74°W	193	94 5	73 6	90 2	78 7	84 5	+1 5
		Balasore	Balasore	29 847	29 542	29 732	29 725	+ 048	S63°W	76	95 4	72 3	90 9	77·9	84 6	+1 9
			Shortt's Island													
		Puri	Puri	29 906	29 660	29 776	29 738	—	S76°W	235	97 2	75·6	91 5	80 4	85 9	—
			Gopalpur	29 902	29 660	29 772	29 733	—	S67°W	(a) 234	95 3	73 1	90 3	78·5	84 4	—
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 896	27 696	27 787	29 737	+ 042	S81°W	182	91·2	68·2	87 5	72 7	80 0	+1·9
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·862	27 572	27 674	29 738	+ 053	S76°E	145	90 2	67·9	87 0	72 3	79·6	+2 7
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29 180	28 930	29 046	29 734	—	S17°W	104	97 6	68·0	94·2	78 3	88 8	—
		Manbhum	Purulia	29 083	28 851	28 969	29 731	—	S72°W	81	95·6	69·9	93 0	74 8	83 5	—
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29 140	28·917	29 015	29 726	—	S56°W	26	95·9	69 5	92 2	75 6	83·9	+1 7
Assam	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29 584	29 350	29 489	29 780	+ 013	N9°E	61	92·2	73·0	87 2	75 8	81 3	—1 3
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·768	29 521	29 674	29 744	+ 002	S86°E	86	89·2	73·7	83 4	77 2	80 3	—1 1
		Cachar	Silchar	29 819	29 604	29 724	29·751	+ 030	S82°E	58	97·6	74·2	89 4	76 8	83·1	+0·1

Bengal for the month of September 1899.

Humidity		Cloud		Rain fall	District Observations — Rainfall — Of month					Since 16th May 1899					DISTRICT
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation from mean	Number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days	Mean of district	Normal mean	Variation	Mean number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days	
83	−3	5 1	−2 7	8 96	6 42	7·70	−1 34	6 20	11 03	53 11	43 56	+9 65	59 00	56·62	Burdwan.
86	—	4 7	—	4 64											
					7 11	9 90	−2 79	6 75	11 92	45 94	48 17	−2 33	58 75	59 73	Birbhum
81	—	3·6	—	5 40	6·70	8 15	−1 45	5 20	11 13	42 22	46 63	−4 61	49 80	56·85	Bankura
83	—	4 1	—	11 20	11 40	9 04	+2 36	9 83	12 13	63 85	47 54	+16 31	57 99	56·91	Midnapore.
					8·20	8 06	+0 14	7 67	12 00	62 46	45 03	+17 43	62 01	60·64	Hooghly
					9 49	8 07	+1 42	9 50	12 16	64 85	45 28	+19 57	66 50	62 59	Howrah
87	−3	7 1	−0 4	13 35	9 30	9 10	+0 20	8 43	12 46	62 08	48 39	+13 69	61 31	61·94	24-Parganas.
86	−1	6 0	−3 2	8 94	8 04	9 33	−0 30	11 00	13 73	63 83	48 50	+15 33	74 00	66 34	Calcutta.
84	—	5 5	—	5·01	4 17	8 12	−3 95	7 80	10 98	47 04	45 24	+4 40	63 80	58 63	Nadia.
88	+2	6·3	−2 2	9·94	9 02	9 02	0	9 38	11 57	54 53	43 22	+11 31	65 00	57 64	Murshidabad.
88	+1	5 5	−2 9	7 63	7·93	7 73	+0 20	10 00	10 96	55 34	43 84	+11 50	66 20	60 30	Jessore
					6 02	8 85	−2 83	10 33	12 36	53 58	49 36	+4·22	73 33	67·25	Khulna.
88	—	5 2	—	8 53	8 17	10 36	−2 19	10 33	11 49	58 79	46 44	+12 85	66 10	57·83	Rajshahi
89	—	6 2	—	25 31	16 47	11 36	+5 11	15 [illegible]	11 40	86 55	54 00	+32 16	78 80	60·00	Dinajpur
94	—	3 5	—	19 16	23 22	19 04	+3 18	13 12	13·20	117 83	104 04	+13 79	84·37	74·26	Jalpaiguri,
95	+3	(c) 6·8	−1 3	36 42	24 17	19 53	+4·64	14 50	16 03	124 65	117 49	+7 19	97 75	91 52	Darjeeling.
91	—	8 5	—	21·90	22 63	19 38	+3 25	18 25	13 85	110 34	103 98	+12 36	85 75	76 64	Cooch Behar.
92	—	6 4	—	23 53	21 31	13 33	+7 98	16 00	11 53	83 79	67 08	+16 71	78 60	60·36	Rangpur.
89	—	6 3	—	13 30	11 55	10 60	+0 95	13 75	11 74	69 37	53 11	+17 26	74 00	61·37	Bogra.
91	—	7 5	—	9·67	6 78	9·34	−2 56	13 50	11 70	55 78	46 97	+8 81	74 00	60 86	Pabna
87	−2	7 6	+0 4	8 83	8 13	8 69	−0 56	11·20	11 68	63 06	52 72	+10 34	76 60	67 70	Dacca
92	—	(d) 7 9	—	10 72	15 12	12·34	+2 78	15 57	12 33	87 95	68 10	+19 55	89 07	67 39	Mymensingh.
90	—	5 5	—	9 89	7 59	8 06	−0 47	12 67	11 02	57 08	48 16	+8·92	73 33	62 85	Faridpur
88	—	5 3	—	7 69	9 62	10 57	−0 95	11 33	13 80	71 84	65 12	+6 72	78 47	75 01	Backergunge.
87	—	8 0	—	15 26	10 43	9 43	+1 20	14 00	11 23		54 42			62 08	Tippera
93	—	6 5	—	17 69	17 01	13·98	+3 03	16 50	14 24	115 58	90 57	+25 01	93 00	78 93	Noakhali.
88	0	7 0	−0 1	10 54	13 29	11 80	+1 49	14 00	14 08	115 12	90 60	+24 82	83 20	78 78	Chittagong
					13 10	11 50	+1 60	17 00	15 84	74 05	71 59	+2 46	95 00	85 54	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
82	−3	4 0	−3 0	4 18	5 70	6 86	−1 16	5 00	9 04	43 24	38 69	+10 55	52 50	45 83	Patna
75	−6	3 0	−4 4	3 68	3 30	6 15	−3 15	4 43	8 53	46 67	37 05	+9 62	52 65	44 53	Gaya.
76	—	2·9	—	2 02											
78	—	3 1	—	1 44	3·72	6 83	−3 11	8 60	9 09	49 68	30 52	+12 86	48 57	44 47	Shahabad
83	—	2 2	—	6 58											
85	—	5 1	—	5 59	6 22	7·00	−1 38	4 33	8 60	56 94	38 57	+18 37	55 00	44 71	Saran.
90	—	(a) 3 8	—	8 57	6 25	9 50	−3 25	6 50	8 55	64 57	48 28	+16 20	60 50	47 80	Champaran
87	—	2·5	—	6 35		7 57			8 02		40 09			43 19	Muzaffarpur.
(a) 83	0	3 7	−2·3	6 85	7 77	9 91	−2 14	8 80	9 31	62 37	44 16	+18·21	59 80	47 41	Darbhanga
					7 93	7 99	−0 06	6 00	8 88	55 67	41 77	+13 90	48 40	44 64	Monghyr
85	—	5 1	—	17·02	16 63	9 27	+7 36	9 50	9 96	66 75	44·89	+21 89	62 49	51 60	Bhagalpur
90	+1	5 5	−1·0	17 99		12 92			11 34		63 26			61 13	Purnea.
89	—	5 4	—	6·91	10 80	11 19	−0 30	10 00	11·71	64·26	48 03	+15 63	66 50	57 97	Malda
83	—	5 5	—	10 65	13 18	9 17	+3·01	9 00	11 52		44 83			57 66	Sonthal Parganas
80	−2	5 4	−1·2	6 08	4 72	10 26	−5 54	6 87	12 48		47 61			55 23	Cuttack
84	−3	5 2	−1 4	5 12											
85	—	5·3	—	15 78	7 94	11 23	−3 28	8 86	12 95	4 33	47 08	+0 25	56 15	56 81	Balasore
82	—	4·8	—	3 69	4 50	10 74	−6 15	8·20	13·06	30 04	44 58	−14 54	47 40	52 91	Shortt's Island
79	—	1 7	—	2 38											Puri.
73	−13	7·2	−0·9	1 40	2 09	8 51	−5 82	4 17	11 31	40 79	45 54	−4·75	56·07	56 39	Hazaribagh.
72	—	4·7	—	2·18	2 58	8·76	−6 18	4 66	11 60	34 13	45 77	−11 64	47 33	57 67	Ranchi
74	—	2 4	—	0 74	1 51	7 82	−6 31	1·75	8·81	35 86	43 48	−4 56	40 50	49 48	Palamau.
79	—	1·7	—	15 87	8·05	7 79	+1 16	6 00	11 25	43·95	45 48	−1 53	52 84	57·38	Manbhum
82	—	2·5	—	2·74	5 55	7 86	−2 31	6·00	12·00	38 64	45 48	−6 79	53 75	57 90	Singhbhum.
95	+3	(a) 9·0	+0·6	18 09											
91	+1	7·8	+1·1	16·60											Sibsagar.
91	+3	8·0	+1·3	17 73											Dhubri.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna	0 45	0 23	..							0 61		0 21	0 01			0 03		0 12		
			Burdwan	0 13	1 11							..			0 05	0 15						0 03	
			Katwa		0 33													0 08				0 22	
			Raniganj	0 02										0 02	0 47	0 54			0·11		0 78	..	0 03
			Mankur										..	0 75	0 70			..		0 13			
		Birbhum	Suri											0 80	0 04	0 08			0 35	0·03	0 14		0 16
			Hetampur		0·03								..	0 33	0 03	0 08			0 17		0 54		0 09
			Rampur Hât	0 84	0 09	0 08					0 05					0 31			0·21	0 22	0 70		0 11
			Bolpur		0 30										0 90	0 26		0 03	0 06	1 84			
			Murarai	0 15		0 00									0 56				0 03		0 15		0 06
			Labpur		0 70					0 80					0 60	0 13			0 71	0 81			
		Bankura	Bankura												0 20	0 02			0 14				0 05
			Vishnupur												0 60			0 07		0 11	0 09	0 12	0 01
			Maliara												0 21	0 03			0 28				
			Khatra		0 [illegible]	0 07									0 80	0 37			0 03		0 40		
			Indas		0 30										0 15	0 09		0 47				0 04	
			Kotalpur												0 71	0 24							
			Onda							0 70							0 15	0 10					
			Gangajalghati																		0 83		
			Raipur		0 82						0 60					0 39	0 05		0 11		0 05		
			Sonamukhi		0 02										0 15	0 15				0 22			
		Midnapore	Contai	0 77										1 11	0 81	0 17	0 47	0 35	0 21		0 03		
			Tamluk	0 17	0 02	0 3							0 28	1 90	0 30	0 28	0 13	0 15	0 40				
			Midnapore		0 09									0 42	0 76	1 0				0 05	0 11		
			Ghatal	0 09	0 30								0 37			0 04							..
			Kukrahaty	0 41		1 41							0·29	0 50	0 02	0 55	0 13	0 03	0 31				
			Garhbeta	0 50				..					0 40	0 11	0 14	0 20	0 15	0 35	0 20				
			Panskura	0 17	0 06	0 15							0 27	1 02		0 85	0 05			0 12			
			Dantoon											0 36	0 59	0 21							
		Hooghly	Serampore	0 09											0 38	0 79	0 18	0 38	0 49				
			Hooghly	0 19									0·07		1 51	0 88	0 53	0 30	0 28				..
			Jahanabad	0 01											0 33	0 06	0 06		0 03				
		Howrah	Howrah	0 03	0 02									0 13	0 18	1 41	0 22	0 31	0 54				
			Mohesreka	0 23	0 07	0 20								0 28		1 07	0 07	0 25	0 43		0 65		..
			Uluberia	0 21		0 03								0 25	0 15	1 17	0 25	0 50	0 70	0 19			
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	0 10	0 09									0 20	1 40	0 56	0 52	0 38	0 02				
			Diamond Harbour	0 20									0 30	0 10	1 17		0 42	0 07	0 52				
			Canning Town	0 16	0 21									0 27	0 31	0 96			0 26	0 21			1 3
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0 17	0 07									0 13	0 81	1 72	0 31	0 41	0 13	0 17			
			Barrackpore	0 15											0 60	0 78	0 25	0 37	0 59				
			Dum Dum							0 75					0 60	0 52	0 47	0 65	0 10				
			Barasat	0 08											0 46	0 60	0 28	0 60	0 08	0 14		0·95	
			Basirhat		0 10											0 57		0 09	0 65	0 21	0 17		
		Nadia	Ranaghat	0 0	0 18	0 08							0·26		0 3[illegible]		0 30	0 04					
			Krishnagar	0 13	0 06								0 47		0 25	0 17							
			Chuadanga	0 16											0 21	0 01	0 11		•	0 13			...
			Meherpur	0 70											0 72	0 03	0 72		0 22	0 03	0 01		
			Kushtia	0 41		0 45		0 10		0 45					0 90	0 24	0 21			0 41			..
		Murshidabad	Kandi	0 21	0 20	0 56		0 08			..				1 62	0 05			0 18	2 45	0 01		
			Berhampore	0 63	0 52		0 41				..				1 51	0 04			0 66	0 27			
			Lalbagh		0 3									0 15		0 65	0 22		0 21	0 10			
			Azimganj	0 23	0 16									0 24	0 21	0 13		0 13		1 13			
			Jangipur		0 09	0 1[illegible]									0 8[illegible]	1 17			0 0[illegible]	0 36	0 40		
			Lalgola	1 [illegible]0		0 20				0 20					0 2	1 00	0 10	0 10		0·20	0 30		
			Akriganj	0 14		0 03					0 19			0 15	1 35	1 3[illegible]		0 10	0 15	0 09	0 41		
			Patkabari																				
			Dumkal		0 90										0 50		0 12		0 10	0 47			0 31
		Jessore	Narail	0 9[illegible]		0 61	0 0[illegible]			0 86				1 07		0 72	0 04	1 00	1 09	0 22			
			Jessore	0 12		0 14	0 13							0 15	0 10	0 35		0 05	0 07	0 79	0·10		
			Jhenidah	0 07		0 7[illegible]	0 [illegible]0			0 33					0 06	0 60	0 45	0 02	0 55	0 08			
			Magura	0 37		0 91	3 27			0 18				0 67		0 46	0 39	0·23	0 48	1 30			
			Bangaon	0·92										0 09		0 5[illegible]			0 46				
		Khulna	Satkhira	0 06						0 10					0 05	0 64		0 06	0 22	0 20			
			Bagerhat	0 32	0 29	0 10	0 37						0 18	0 41	0 12	0 38	0 24	0 47		0 12			
			Khulna			0 05	0 09	0 01	0 01		0 05			0 09		0 75	0 82	0 06		0 33	0 60		
			Kaliganj	0 03											0 64	0 83	0 13		0 50				
			Nakipur												0 30	0 34	0 75	0·08	0 22	1 54			
			Dumuria			0 17	0 68						0 30	0 41		0 56	0 30		0 16				
			Rampal	0 10	0 15	0 03	0 25							0 02	0 03	0 72	0 31	1·25					
			Kalaroa											0 22	0 02	0 75	0 02		0 41	1 50			
			Paikgacha	0 06	0 05				0 09	0 18				0 35		0·25	0 21	0 08		1 02		-	-
			Mollahat	1 [illegible]	0 02	0 05	0 25	0 62						0 02	1 25	2 35	1 91	0 21		2 12			
			Morellganj	1 07	0 74		0 37							0 40	0 37	0 18	1 18	0 29	0 19	1 49			..
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Boalia	0 13		0 59	0 20							0 03	0 04	0 64		0 02	0 33	0 61	0 74		
			Nator	0 15	0 0[illegible]	0 2[illegible]	0 54	0 20						1 33	0 11	0 00	0 08		0 18	0 25	0 87		
			Naugaon	0 17		1 05	0 1[illegible]	0 06	1 83					0 17			0 21		0·77	0 20	2 88		
			Lalpur	0 33		0 33	0 15	0 55					...		0 85	0 50	0 34		0 16	2 03	0 12		
			Mahadebpur			0 68	0 13		2 17						0·23	0 47			1 20	0 25	2 97		...
			Manda	0 14	0 30	0 11	1 42		1 15					0 44		0 82			0 45	0 41	0 94		...
		Dinajpur	*Nithpur*	0 38	0 50		0 30	1 00	1 23					0 98	0 92	0 10			0 88	0 10	2 09	0 34	..
			Nawabganj	0 1	0 16	0 14	0 03		0 12					0 80	0 70		1 80	0 17	1 39	1 15	1 40		0·2[illegible]
			Gangarampur	1 20	0 10	0 92		0 80	2 40	0 10				0·25	1 90	0 70	1 10		1·90	4 80	2 10		0 4
			Churaman	0 26		0 07	0 19	0 07	2 18	0 12				0 09	1 75	0 13	0 60		0 13	9·93	0 10	0·23	0 2[illegible]
			Raiganj		0 07	1 28	0 10	0 16	2 0	0 17				0 16	0 53	0 10	0·27	0 10	1 66	2 75	0 20	0 62	0·2[illegible]
			Dinajpur	1 73	0 11	1 37			2 17	0 27		0 08		0 56	1 03	0 20	0 23		4 75	7 85	1 08		0 1
			Balurghat	0 83	0 52	0 93	0 12		2 20	0 17			•		0 53		1 15	0 44	0·25	0·42	0 64		
			Thakurgaon	0 35		0 84		0 80	0 15	2 00							4 25	2 16	3 50	1 58	0 25		0 1[illegible]
			Setabganj	0 85	0 12	2 50				2 35							1 28	0 50	2 36	3 50	0 31		
			Ramganj	0·33		0 13	0 06	0 13		0 17					1 15		1 83	0 31	6 17	0 63	0 31	0 66	0 0[illegible]
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0 03	0 57	1 80	0 03	0 72	4 00	0 05	2 90	0 05		1·10		0 79	1 13	0 10	0 57	0 27	0 07	0 08	
			Alipore Duar	0 57					0 31	0 35	2 34	1 12		0 78	0 38	5 22	2 85	0 94	1 96	1 58	0 52		
			Fallacotta	0 04	0 90	0 04		0 15	0 13	2 22	4 58	1 80				7 05	2 40	0 61	1 48	0 05	0 90		
			Debiganj	1 70	0 28	2 88		0 28	0 17	1 00					0 06		3 48	5 78	1 33	1 45	0 15		
			Bhagalpur (*Nagrakatta*)		0 28			2 40	1 06	0 51	0 80			3 00		0 83	0 65		0 28	..	1 80	1·04	
			Kalchini																				
		Darjeeling	Buxa	0 10	0 65	0 80		1 1[illegible]	0 12	0 09	1 74	0 03		0·25		2 78	2 50	0 30	0 48	2·12	0 60	0 93	0 31
			Siliguri		1 50	0 20	0 30	1 18	0 27	0 08	1 [illegible]4	0 01		1 20		0 59	0 05		1 23	0·05			
			Darjeeling	2 12	0 71	2 24	0 50	0 21	2 84	0 15	0 03	0 06			0 55	0 02		0 02	0 34	0 06	1 87	0 03	
			Kalimpong	2 01	0 32	2 05		0 62	5 32	1 47	0 10	0 02						0·24		0·29		...	
			Mangpoo	1 24	0 28	5 10	0 04	0 48	3 02	1 21	0 06			0 04	0 14	0 01	0·15	0 02	0·17	•		0 95	
			Kurseong	0 50	1 72	2 70	0 13	1 16	3 3[illegible]	0 15	0 20	1 12	0 40					0·20	0 35	0 27	0 50	0 20	
			Pedong	1 93	1 25	0 52	1·40	1 43	1 03	0 71	0 74	0 28			0 25	1 38	0 03	0 20	0·07	0·42	1 11		0 06
		Tibet	Yatung	0 6			0 29	0 08	0 11	0 07			0 11	..	0 06	0 15	0 08	0 17	0·23	0·13	0 12		0 09
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	[illegible] 3	0 77	0 05		0 65	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	1 37			...	0 94	0 85	0 05	2 05	0 63	6·44	2 96	0 08	0 05
			Cooch Behar	0 16	0 58	0 32	0 02		0 93	0 74	1 0[illegible]	0 23				0 30	1 79	3 19	2·93	1·29	5 15	0 15	
			Mekliganj	0 10	0 63	0 45	0 25	1 8	1 13	0 47	1 27	0 25				0·13	3 63	3 41	1 60	2 23	0 18	0 23	0 12
			Mathabhanga	0 20	0 30	0 37	0 41	0 92	0 19	0 57	2 11	0 22		0 23	0 11	0 54	0 42	2 52	2 88	1·80	1 35	0 02	0 16
			Fulbari	0 80	0 32	0 32		0 30	0 02	0 0	2 03				1 00	0 40	1 40	4 50	2·90	4 40	1 50	0 20	0 65
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	1 45	0 0			0 76	2 44	0 04		0 12		•			0 60	0 81	0·36	0 91	1 42		
			Rangpur	2 04	0 77	1 01	0 81	0 46	2 34	1 18	0 02	0 49		•	0 36	0·11	0·96	0 84	4·31	0 12	1 18	0 19	2 07
			Peerganj	1 [illegible]	0 1[illegible]	0 21	0 19	1 10	0 63	0 44				..	0 03	1 22	0 56	0·86	3 19	1 27		0 20	
			Kurigram	2 0		0 32			1 53	1 37		0 60			2 64		0·60	0 46	3 50	1 55	0 95	1 00	1 10
			Gobindganj	0 6	0 2	0 18	0 70		3 09	0 04				0 24	0 06	0 60	0 52		0·95	0 18	1 55	0 06	0 02
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	1 64	0 04	5 06	0 11	0 43	0 19	2 75					0 20		1 45	4·50	1·90	7·65	1 40	0 16	0·21
			Ulipur	1 71	0 07	0 11	0 78	0 30	0 50	0 85	0 31	0·22		0 02	0 02		0·62	0 31	4 38	1 63	1 13	0 07	2·90
			Sundarganj	1 14	0 11	0 07	0 06		1 07	0 72	0 06		..	0 99	0 52	0 07	0·23	1 02	8 06	2 73	1 65	0 08	1 07
		Bogra	Sherpur	0 35	0 15	0 13	0 80	0 14	0 18				..	1 82		0·38	0·18	1 85	0 15	0 41	0 09	..	
			Nowkhilla	0 46		1 12	0 30	0 04	..				..	0 80	0 15	3 00	1 88	0·20	0 15	0 63	3 45	0 61	0 07
			Bogra	0 61		1 53	0 72	0 08	1 51	0 02				0 07	0·95	2·21	0·26	0 14	0 04	1 55	2·11	0·03	
			Panchbibi	0 14	0·21	0 40		1·26	2 56	..	..	0 18	..	0 14	0 26	0·56	0 56	0·11	0 40	0 85	0 60		
		Pabna	Pabna	0 76	0·12	0·22	..	0·20		0·12	..		...	0·15				0·22	0 46	0·31	•		..
			[illegible]	2·06		0 16	0·30	0·94	1·76					0·20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·23	1·03	0·32		0·08	

in Bengal in September 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rain fall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 up to 30th Sept 1899.	Average rain fall from 16th May to 30th September	Station.	District	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0 30	0 70	2 22	0 54							9	9 42	5 42	6 65	2 22	60 97	40 74	Kalna	Burdwan	Burdwan	South West Bengal
0 09	0 15	2 40	4 85							6	12 19	8·96	8 04	4 85	56 62	43 45	Burdwan			
	1 77	1 65	0 75							5	11 15	4 80	7·92	1 77	53 15	42 46	Katwa			
		1 12	1 80							6	11 76	4 64	7 33	1 80	33 59	4[illegible] 36	Raniganj			
..		2 90	3 80							5	10 64	8 27	8 84	3 80	61 84	4[illegible] 77	Mankur			
		1 05	3 26	0 25						7	12 92	5 66	9·95	3 26	53 6[illegible]	50 60	Suri	Birbhum		
	0 01	1 86	1 24	0 04						5	9 73	4 42	9 67	1 86	43 30	48 64	Hetampur			
..		0 4[illegible]	5 25	0 04						8	12 95	8 37	10 83	5 25	40 [illegible]6	47 09	Rampur Hât			
	0 40	3 05	3 12	0 13						7	12 09	9 90	9 16	3 12	46 06	46 80	Bolpur			
		0 93	8 32	0 02		..		.		5	?	10 27	?	8 32	63 70	?	*Morarai*			
	0 47	3 2[illegible]	5 62							9	?	12 56	?	5 62	53 80	?	*Labpur*			
		2 26	2 70							4	12 69	5 40	8 08	2 70	41 92	46 23	Bankura	Bankura		
		1 62	4 45				...			5	12 11	7 27	8·95	4 45	44 98	48 39	Vishnupur			
		2 57	1 72					..		4	11 31	4 86	6 67	2 57	32 76	44 79	Maliara			
		1 66	2 50							6	11 81	6 13	8 79	2 50	43 [illegible]3	40 92	Khatra			
0 13	0 43	1 20	7 12				..			7	10 55	9 93	8 43	7 12	47 08	44 56	Indas			
1·00	0 33	1 75	4 30				..			6	9 00	8 43	6 51	4 30	3[illegible] [illegible]2	46 36	Kotalpur			
		2 15	2 62				..			5	10 73	5 32	9 03	2 62	45·84	4[illegible] 85	Onda.			
		2 88	2 15							3	10 64	5 86	8 54	2 88	40 16	49 6[illegible]	Gangajalghati			
		3 91	1 80							6	12 5[illegible]	7 71	8 80	3 91	43 15	5[illegible] 64	Raipur			
	0 47	3 20	2 01				...			6	9 91	6 12	7 75	3 20	44 74	4[illegible] 96	Sonamukhi			
	0 41	4 41	0 80							10	13 03	9 52	11 00	4 41	7[illegible] 41	50 43	Contai	Midnapore		
	0 05	6 46	3 85							12	10 [illegible]2	1[illegible] 90	8 47	6 46	70 84	46 02	Tamluk			
0 63	0 29	3 45	4 65	..						8	12 07	11 47	7 66	4 65	57 14	13 46	Midnapore			
0 80	0 78	3 88	1 45							6	12 50	7 84	9 23	3 88	62 03	48 08	Ghatal			
	2 11	5 40	1 47							11	13 11	13 52	9 03	5 40	65 13	46 [illegible]	Kukrahaty			
1 50	0 80	3 00	2 50	..						12	11 55	10 1[illegible]	8 [illegible]3	3·00	47 31	50 02	Garhbeta.			
1 21	1 10	5 71	0 28							11	?	12 17	?	5 71	61 68	?	*Panskura*			
	0 26	5 21	0 50							[illegible]	?	7 61	?	5 21	42 92	?	*Dantoon*			
	1 51	4 05	0 47							8	11 76	9 21	8 06	4 93	73 7	44 54	Serampore	Hooghly		
	0 78	4 50	0 73							10	11 76	10 [illegible]5	7 33	4 50	62 [illegible]	4[illegible] 02	Hooghly			
0 61	0 25	2 25	1 07	0 01	..					5	12 48	4 75	8 79	2 2[illegible]	50 83	48 73	Jahanabad			
0 08	0 57	3 72	1 18							9	12 80	8 5	8 07	3 72	61 40	44 82	Howrah	Howrah		
	0 38	5·90	1 15	...						10	11 [illegible]2	10 72	8 06	5 90	[illegible]8 27	45 70	Mohesrekha			
	1 28	3 70	1 50							11	?	10 01	?	3 50	57 [illegible]	?	*Uluberia*			
	3 20	6 87	0 06							8	13 53	13 [illegible]	11 23	6 87	63 [illegible]6	54 3[illegible]	Saugor Island	24 Parganas	Presidency	
	3·05	7 50	0 70							9	13 46	15 23	10 21	7 50	76 96	51 53	Diamond Harbour			
..		2·23								[illegible]	13 15	5 [illegible]	8 75	2 23	51 40	51 15	Canning Town			
	0 27	4 30	0 73							11	13 73	8 64	9 33	4 30	63 83	48 50	Alipore (Obsy.)			
	1 07	4 35	0 32							9	10 9	9 08	7 74	4 35	65 5[illegible]	43 74	Barrackpore			
	0 84	3 08								8	12 92	6 57	8 99	3 08	65 50	46 40	Dum Dum			
	1 85	4 42	0 40	0 02						9	11 92	9 17	8 48	4 42	70 12	43 27	Barasat			
	0 07	3 21	0 31							7	11 26	5 47	8 31	3 21	41 15	48 81	Basirhat			
	0 17	2 21	1 23							7	1[illegible] 65	4 85	7 14	2 21	5[illegible] 82	42 40	Ranaghat	Nadia		
0 02	0 31	2 31	1 01	0 28						8	10 34	5 01	7 31	2 31	50 58	40 89	Krishnagar			
	0 34	0 6[illegible]	0 [illegible]5							7	11 7[illegible]	2 5[illegible]	8 88	0 8[illegible]	42 34	43 50	Chuadanga			
	0 2[illegible]	0 [illegible]0	1 35	0 05					..	7	10 69	3 93	7 86	1 35	41 28	42 92	Meherpur			
	0 04	0 24	1 05							10	11 50	4 4[illegible]	9 12	1 05	51 15	4[illegible] 51	Kushtia			
	0 13	1 91	3 2[illegible]	0 02						9	13 47	10 [illegible]0	9 12	3 [illegible]8	51 70	43 77	Kandi	Murshidabad		
	0 07	2 70	3 11	0 02						8	12 31	9·94	10 13	3 11	46 14	45 30	Berhampore			
	0 15	1 [illegible]8	3 31	0 20						10	12 65	7 39	9 73	3 31	49 86	4[illegible] 93	Lalbagh			
0·98		0 [illegible]0	4 38	0 07						10	12 83	8 18	9 24	4 38	45 42	44 07	Azimganj			
		0 15	6 67							7	13 16	10 49	10·04	6 67	59 15	44 24	Jangipur			
		0 10	7 00							11	12 39	10 30	10 25	7 00	82 75	45 73	Lalgola			
..		0 20	3 05							12	11 10	7 67	8 79	3 05	49 78	44 17	Akriganj			
											[illegible] 63		5 60			33 83	Patkabari			
		1 20	3 28						..	8	10 29	6 58	8·24	3 28	51 36	43 05	Dumkal			
	1 02	1 07	0 22	0 46						13	10 60	9 42	6 59	1 09	51 [illegible]8	39 97	Narail	Jessore		
0 00	0 52	3 47	0 50	..					0 38	13	11 96	7 63	8 09	3 47	58 01	4[illegible] 03	Jessore			
	0 06	0 44	0 98			..		0 03		8	11 32	4 48	8 58	0 98	40 28	45 44	Jhenidah			
	1 33	0 81	0 61							13	10 48	11 01	7 36	3 [illegible]7	[illegible]8 24	43 13	Magura			
	0 06	4 [illegible]5	0 64							5	10 42	7 11	8 05	4 15	60 38	43 [illegible]2	Bangaon			
	0 31	4 05	0 12	0 15					0 4[illegible]	[illegible]	12 00	6 [illegible]8	8 20	4 05	4[illegible] 71	47 3	Satkhira	Khulna		
..		1 60	0 06	0 26						13	12 36	4 92	9 11	1 60	51 01	53 [illegible]	Bagerhat			
	0 16	2 02	0 41	0 14						9	12 72	6 75	9 24	2 02	61 03	47 4[illegible]	Khulna			
	0 61	4 50							1 03	7	?	8 20	?	4 50	58 1[illegible]	?	*Kaliganj*			
	0 48	1 72						0 16	0 56	10	?	7 05	?	1 72	62 81	?	*Nakipur*			
	0 45	1 85	0 26			..				10	?	5 14	?	1 85	59 06	?	*Dumuria*			
		2 00	0 25	0 30						9	?	5 41	?	2 00	25 07?	?	*Rampal*			
0 70	0 26	4 00	0 26						?	8	?	8 14	?	4 00	52 [illegible]3	?	*Kalaroa*			
	1 06	4 93	0 42	0 15					0 [illegible]2	10	?	9 57	?	4 93	71 [illegible]4	?	*Paikgacha*			
	0 13	2 21	2 12							11	?	14 51	?	2 3[illegible]	13[illegible] [illegible]4	?	Mollahat			
		2 32	0 11	0 36						13	?	9 10	?	2 32	71 63	?	Morrellganj			
		0 19	4 16	0 07						10	12 12	8 34	10 38	4 16	50 57	46 00	Boalia	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	North Bengal
		0 16	0 04	0 13						11	11 52	5 21	11 14	1 33	54 11	50 41	Natore			
			1 39	0 08	..					10	10 92	9 41	11 13	2 88	70 08	48 24	Naugaon			
		1 15	1 42							11	11 64	7 38	8 95	2 03	49 04	40 43	Lalpur			
			2 10	0 90				.		10	11 33	10 15	11 14	2 12	70 72	50 14	Mahadebpur			
..	..		1 42							11	11 05	8 40	9 44	1 42	58 56	43 4[illegible]	Manda	Dinajpur		
			1 00	1 40	..					14	?	11 22	?	2 0[illegible]	64 34	?	*Nithpur*			
			1 39	0 63						14	?	15 71	?	3 12	72 84	?	*Nawabganj*			
			2 20	0 45						16	?	21 36	?	4 90	77 62	?	*Gangarampur*			
			1 45	0 46						14	11 35	18 52	12 49	9 03	[illegible]1 45	52 55	Churaman			
			2 60	0 23						17	11 40	13 85	11 11	2 75	73 [illegible]0	6[illegible] [illegible]	Raiganj			
			1 48	0 46						15	12 31	23 54	11 80	7 85	102 98	8[illegible] 66	Dinajpur			
			1 34	0 92						14	10 53	9 92	10 44	2 26	7[illegible] 71	45 60	Balurghat			
				3 80	..					12	?	20 06	?	4 25	7[illegible] 47	?	*Thakurgaon*			
		..	2 60	0 95			..			11	?	17 31	?	3 50	88 92	?	*Setabganj*			
			2 68	1 76						13	?	16 16	?	6 17	75 85	?	*Ramganj*			
1 48			1·03	2 20						14	15 04	20 05	22 37	4 00	108 64	111 4[illegible]	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri		
			1 06	1 39						15	12 40	21 77	20 82	5 2[illegible]	141 03	118 4[illegible]	Alipore Duar			
1 60	0 50		0 84	1 37						15	13 30	24 72	18 60	7 05	122 87	105 06	Fallacotta			
	..		1·75	2 15						13	12 40	22 36	14 35	5 78	98 81	81 08	Debiganj			
4 21	0 40	0 70		3 54						15	?	21 50	?	4 21	11[illegible] 68	?	*Bhagatpur* (*Nagrakatta*)			
											?		?			?	Kalchini			
0 11	0 15	..	1 35	1 44	0 08				0 41	20	19 54	18 55	30·97	2 78	1[illegible] 94	130·72	Baxa	Darjeeling		
0 24			1 80	3 98						14	15 38	15 32	17 90	3 98	110 96	10[illegible] 88	Siliguri			
0 09		0 18	5 80	10 40						13	18 04	36 43	17 81	10 40	137 66	10[illegible] [illegible]1	Darjeeling			
			4 80	9 16		.				11	14 [illegible]5	[illegible]6 40	11 94	9 16	[illegible]3 7[illegible]	[illegible]7 46	Kalimpong			
0 13		0 64	3 25	12 06			...			14	?	[illegible]9 89	?	12 06	141 34	?	*Mungpoo*			
...			4 67	15 12						17	?	33 [illegible]8	?	15 18	1[illegible]9 80	?	*Kurseong*			
0 44	0·31	3 16	4 42		0 05	.				18	?	20 21	?	4 42	91 1[illegible]	?	*Pedong*			
0 10	0 04		1·26	3 55						12	?	6 89	?	3 55	39 84	?	Yatung	Tibet		
			1 05	2 25						16	13 47	28 01	18 89	6 52	1[illegible] [illegible]7	92 61	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar		
..			0 92	1 04						16	14 00	21 90	20 38	5 15	118 8[illegible]	111 09	Cooch Behar			
0 21			1 00	1 82						20	13 91	20 69	18 85	3 63	104 [illegible]3	103 38	Mekliganj			
0·27			0 64	3 43						21	14 00	19 84	19 38	3 42	116 45	108 85	Matabhanga			
			0 85	1·00	0 10					18	?	29 04	?	6 60	127 71	?	*Fulbari*			
		0 19	0 89	0 82		..		.		12	10 80	10 83	12 51	2 44	61 13	57 89	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*)	Rangpur		
0 02			1 75	3 02	0 04	..				19	13 04	23 59	13 72	4 31	[illegible]5 50	67 42	Rangpur			
.			3 00	0 60				..		15	?	13 37	?	3 0[illegible]	60 91	?	*Peerganj*			
	..	0 03	2 10	1 05	1 00					16	11 14	21 85	13 15	3 50	[illegible]5 50	70 16	Kurigaon			
...			0 51	0 02						11	?	9 65	?	3 08	73 35	?	*Gobindganj*			
...		0 02	1 75	2·20						16	13 60	32 34	14 40	7 65	100 63	78 19	Bagdogra. (*Nilphamari*)			
	..		1 36	0 56	0 12					17	10 05	17 06	12 82	4 38	8[illegible] 81	61 73	Ulipur			
0 01		..	1 56	0 27			.			14	?	23 23	?	8 00	86 70	?	*Sunderganj*			
			0·94	0 43			...			14	11 00	8 06	10 07	1 85	56 88	51 32	Sherpur	Bogra.		
			0·78	1 58	..					14	11 05	14 92	9 66	3 45	60 55	50 97	Nowkhilla.			
.		0 07	1 26	0·07						11	12 04	13 90	10 88	2 31	74 84	54 99	Bogra			
			0 30	0·25	..	.	..	...	..	16	11 30	9·91	11·80	3 58	65 08	52 08	Panchbibi.			
..	0·05	0 36	0 42		.	.	...	.	..	12	13 08	8.90	9·37	0 76	48 04	46 39	Pabna	Pabna.		
...	0·02	0 10	0·05	0·12	...	...	..	..	..	15	11 31	9·67	9·10	2 08	63 49	47 53	Serajganj			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	1 80		[illegible] 0	0 09	1 1						0 73	0 29	0 43	1 84						
			Dacca	0 53		0 16	1 11	0 90						1 00	0 05	0 38	0 25	0 22	0 05	0 02			
			Narayanganj	2 47		1 01	0 09	1 32						1 03	1 00	0 50	0 51	0 04		..			
			Manikganj	0 47	0 1	0 12	1 10	0 12		0 02				0 06	0 83	0 90		0 16					
			Jaydebpur	0 6	0	0 08	1 05	0 14						0 65	0 03	0 12	0 36	0 60	0 48	0·05			
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	0 82	0	0 39	1 89	0 16	1 47	0 63			0 17	1·26	0 09	2 07	2 15	1 25	0·28	0·28	0·07		
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0 83	0 [illegible]	0 85	1 40	0 31						0·07	0 01	0 08	0 21	0 43	0 20	1 41			
			Mymensingh	[illegible] 3	74	0 16	0 84	0 44	0·23	0 07	0 18			1·90	1 62	0 63	0 58	0 14	0 78	3 67	0 20	0 19	
			Jamalpur	1 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 15	1 15	1 80							0 85		0 60	0·70					0 10
			Netrakona	1 20	[illegible] 33	0 81	1 15	1 35	0 90		0 25		0 28	0 59	0 30	0 15	0 98	0 49	0 91	2 46		0 05	
			Subarnakhali			0·75	1 2	0 [illegible]				0 25		0 48	0 52		0 25	0 25	0 35	0·15	0 15	0 25	0 37
			Durgapur	4 [illegible]	0 60	1 30	2 20	0 50	0 90	0 80	0 40				0 60	0 20	0 70	0 50	1 50	0 40			
			Sherpur Town	3 10	0 3[illegible]	3 00	0 6[illegible]	0 24	2 00	0 25				0 28	2 10	0 85	0 65		0 20		0·20	0 05	0 21
			Diwanganj	0 8	0 65	1 01	4 67	0 05	1 88	0 11					0 40	0 33	0 39	0 06	1 25	0 03	3·25	0 25	0 08
			Nalitabari	0 61	0 11	1 20	0 40	3 02		1 14				1 00	0 43	0 23	0 13	1 20	2 51	0 07	0·14		
		Faridpur	Madaripur		0 05	0 60	1 00	0 50	0 40	0 12				0 45	0 15	0 15	1 00	0 50	0 10	0 15	0 02	..	
			Faridpur	0 18	0 06	1 83	1 05		1 77					0 40		0 88	0 16	0 54	0 74	0·90			
			Goalundo	0 11	0 84	1 18	1 [illegible]1		0 62							0 25	0·18	0 19	0 24	0 49			
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	[illegible]10		0 84	0 47	0 03					0 90	0 57	0 05	1 65	0 05	0 37		0 35			..
			Pirojpur	1 4	0 03	0 10	0 72							0 90	0 25		0 30	1 16	0 05	0·05			
			Barisal	[illegible]0		0 88	0 35	0 05					1 12	0 84	0 64	0 35	0 15	0 37					
			Gaurnadi	1 [illegible]		1 21	0 82		0 01	0 02			..		0·94	0 51	0·03	1 03	0 10	0 26		.	
			Bhola	1 [illegible]0		1 10	0 8[illegible]	0 07						1 10	1 62	0 88		0 62	0 03	0 05			
			Daulatkhan	0 [illegible]		1 18	0 08			0 74				1 05	1·98	0 12		0 74	0 04	0 32			
			Buaphal	1 [illegible]	0 05	1 00	0 42	0 06		1 10			0 03	0 40	1 10	1 50	0 26	0 10	0 15	0 06			
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala	0 29	0 5[illegible]										0·27	0 39	0 15	0 66	0 14				
		Tippera	Comilla	0 31	0 [illegible]5	0 03		4 33	0 05	0 02			0 20	1 30	1 60	0 36	1 85	0 25	1 01	0·08			
			Chandpur	1		1 67	0 17	0 19	0 07				0 72	1 06	1 [illegible]8	0 56	0 74	0 [illegible]7		0·21			
			Brahmanbaria	0 [illegible]0	1 00	0 14	0 03	0 15					0 [illegible]0	2 75	0 38	0 94		0 33					
			Ramchandrapur	0 [illegible]	0 87	1 2[illegible]		0 20	0 25	0 23				2 35	1 27	0 30	1 06	0 04					
			Nasirnagar	0 [illegible]8	0 78	1 50	1 10	0 60	0 10		0 05			2 15	0 30	0 65	0 35	0 29					
			Daudkandi																				
			Kasba	0 8[illegible]	0 20	0 20	0 80	0 30					0 80	0 85	0 96	0 82	0 40	0 50	0 04				
			Laksam	[illegible] 37	0 21	3 10	0 40					0 10	0 31	0 35	0 55	0 03		0 10				..	0 52
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0 34	1 04	0 85	1 38	3 [illegible]8	0 37	0 44			0 15	0 32	1 56	2 06	0 92	0 15					
			Feni	4 [illegible]	0 04	1 84	0 73	3 18	0 18					0 56	0 20	0 71	3 30	0 44	0 67				
			Harishpur	4 27	0 04	0 11	0 11	3 70	0·26		0 17		0 08	0 78		1 44	1 96	0 80	0 00				0 15
			Ramganj	1 [illegible]2	0 30	0 48	0 32	1 62						3 [illegible]	0 97	0 03	0 31	0 25					
			Chhagalnaya	2 09	0 24		0	3 40	0 06				0 34	0 12	1 70	0 [illegible]1	1 44	0 84	0 17				0 05
			Hatia	0 92			2 82	0 [illegible]			0 [illegible]0				3 32	1 02	0 70						
			Lakhipur	0 7[illegible]	0 12	2 44	0 4[illegible]	0 88					0 15	1 62	1 [illegible]0	0 66	0 75	1 44					
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0 80	2 00		0 18	1 50	0 01		0 06	0 02			1 50	0 32	1 90	1 17				0 18	1 83
			Chittagong	0 88	0 18		1 50	0·76	0 0[illegible]		0·08				1 00	0 60	0 06	0 85	0 02		0 30		0 32
			Kutubdia	2 [illegible]6	0 33	0 31	0 65	0 3[illegible]	0·21					0 31	0 [illegible]1	0 98	1 30	0 60	0 57				0 22
			Satkania	0 0[illegible]	1 67			0 [illegible]1					1 5[illegible]		0 05	1 70		0 05	0 78				0 21
			Kodala	0 [illegible]1	0 02	0 03	0 6[illegible]	1 3[illegible]				0 43	0 60	0 82	[illegible] 87	0 70	0 07	0 10				3 00	0 35
			Fenua	3 [illegible]9	0 09	1 [illegible]6	1 00	1 31					0 40	0 73	0 83	0 89	0 30				0 34	1 00	0·17
			Mirsarai	1 [illegible]4	0 [illegible]	1 04	1 52	2 [illegible]6		0 [illegible]8			0 35		0 65	1 78	0 35	0 67	0 15	0 50			0 08
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatia	0 0	1 2[illegible]	0 24	[illegible]78	0 [illegible]0	0 12			..	0 80	0 40	0·78	0 84	0 34	0 4[illegible]	0 07			0 07	1 70
			Bandarban	0 70	0 64	0 30	0 [illegible]0	1 71	0 28	0 14			1 50	1 70	0 22		0 18	0 17	0 18	0 28			2 21
BIHAR	Patna	Patna	Patna														0 94	1 64	0 06	0·28			
			Dinapore														0 37	2 72	0 17	0 16			
			Bihar														0 13	0 39	0 88	0 09	0 22		
			Barh														0 26	1 28	0 32	0 18		..	
			Bikram														0 12	1 62	0 41	0 50	0 65		
			Hilsa	0 15													0 60	2 10	0 05		0 15		
		Gaya	Aurungabad												0 23			0 14	0·32	1 45			
			Gaya	0 11										0 05		1 05		0 88	0 31	0 50			
			Nawada												0 07			0 28	0·09	0 53	..	0 30	
			Jahanabad	0 15						...								1 03	0·34	0 13		1 61	
			Arwal	0 20														2 55	0 75	0·25		0 07	
			Daudnagar				..								0 06		0 01	0 53	0 56	0·08			
			Sherghati	0 11													0 23	0 31		0 12			
			Rajauli															0 32	0 44				
			Fakir Barawan																	0·50	0 30	0 29	..
		Shahabad	Buxar													...			0 27	1 02	0 12	0 03	..
			Dehri							.					..		0 01	0 91	0 97	0 03	0 04		
			Bhabhua			..			..			..		...				1·23	1 70				
			Sasaram														0 01	2 58	0 85	0 80			
			Arrah									0 67				2·72	2 52	0 11	0 33	0 04	0 46		
			Mohanea																				
			Ahiri												...		3 35			1 50			
			Agaon	0 30													0 22	1 50		1 50	2 00	2 12	..
			Ramnagar														1 85	0 25	0 40				
			Koath															1 20	0 60	0 30	0 46		..
			Sikraul															3 39		0 41			..
			Bassowan											..				1 30	0 50	0 30		..	
			Monaharpur														0 04	2 64	0 31	0 61	0 26	..	
			Chausa											...			0 07	1 32	0 88	0 11	0 17	0 09	
		Saran	Gopalganj	0 2[illegible]														5 81	0 05		2 26		..
			Siwan										..				0 62	0 97			2 59	1 00	
			Ekma														1 10	2 50	0 40	0·25	1 80	0 55	
			Chapra											..		0 23	0 40	2·25	0 05	0 54	1 55	0 07	
			Hathwa	0 28											..		0 53	3 17		0 12	7·12		
			Amnaur														1·30	5 15	0 01	1·98	0 25		..
			Basantpur						..				..				1 35	2 00	0 40	...	2 10		.
			Darowlee	0 04														1 40	0 02		0 02	1 90	
			Bhoreh								..							2 70	0·06		1 00		...
		Champaran	Motihari	1 66	0 02		0 37				..		..				0 85	4 48	0 74	0·21	0 21	0 03	..
			Bettiah	1 16	0 08											..		0·96	1·22		1 15		
			Bagaha	0 01	0 80			0 54		..								0 53	1·47	1·71	0·52		..
			Burhurwa	0 23			..											3 18	1 11	0 49	0·21		..
			Ramnagar	0 60	0·01			0 17	..									0·2[illegible]	0·36	1·00			
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	1 32													0 67	1 48	0 60				...
			Muzaffarpur					1 00									0 37	3 86	1 00	0 22			..
			Hajipur											..	0·20		1 10	1·98	0·12	2·38		..	...
			Taru ..																				
			Mahuwa														0·90	1 95	0·77				
			Shiuhar ..	0 57		0 50											1 24	2 45	1·26	0·25		1·25	..
			Pupri ..	0 75		0 65							..					2 12	0·45			0 10	
		Darbhanga	Tajpur			0 63								0 07	0 03	0·03	1 50	2 04	0·18	0·22			
			Darbhanga	0 78		0 20	0 09			0 08				0 07		0 13	0 66	1·25	1·06	0·15	0 05	..	
			Madhubani	0 37		0 63	0 38		0 03								0·02	2·22	0·91	0·04			0 25
			Bahera	0 13		0 30									0 50	1 50	1·09	0 42	0·25				0 09
			Rosera				0·32						..		0·14		1 40	5·28	0 87	0·26	1·26		..
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai	0 06		0 07											0·10		0·29	0 78	..	0 86	...
			Monghyr		0 07		0 76						..	..		...	0 60	0·25	0·46	0·05	...	1 16	
			Jamui										...		0·72			0·07	1·94		1·14	0 48	..
			Gogri			0 15	0 11					..		0·25	0·41	..			0·21		0 71	0 07	
			Jamalpur		0 26	0 13	0 24	...			..			...	0 49	..	0·35	0 11	0·16		0 21	..	0 46
			Shaikhpura							...				...					1 79				
			Chakai Bamda							..					0·06	0·09			0·97	1 18	0 02	0·42	0·02
			Chupreon ..										..					1·28	0 34				..
			Gidhour ..									..	0 30			...	..		2 75	0 15	0 25		
			Kharagpur ...		0 40		0 39			..				0·02	1·75	..	..	0·28	0·68	0 12	0 50	1 27	

in Bengal in September 1899—*continued*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 to 30th Sept 1899	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th Sept	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
	0 10	0 19	0 64							10	12 41	9 51	10 86	2 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	Munshiganj	Dacca		
	0 22	0 19	0 21	0 06						11	11 0	[illegible]	8 85	1 11	67 [illegible]	[illegible]	Dacca			
	0 24	0 18	0 31							10	11 61	8 78	8 51	[illegible]	63	[illegible]	Narayanganj			
	1 42	0 51	0 23							11	10 70	7 07	7 26	1 60	[illegible]	44 03	Manikganj			
	0 18	0 41	0 49	0 27						14	12 21	[illegible] 67	7 97	2 20	74 14	[illegible] 86	Jaydebpur			
		0 34	0 68	0 07	0 24				0 30	14	13 50	16 26	12 48	[illegible]	83 81	[illegible]	Kishorganj	Mymensingh		
	0 11	0 12	0 20	0 03						11	9 46	6 39	8 50	1 4[illegible]	[illegible]	48 07	Atia (*Tangail*)			
		0 25	1 49	0 50	0 08					11	14 84	19 72	12 94	[illegible]	[illegible] 77	67 [illegible]	Mymensingh		Dacca	
			1 55	0 75						11	13 1[illegible]	10 95	12 88	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 10	Jamalpur			
	0 10	0 25	0 92	0 39						19	14 61	17 15	13 42	[illegible]	[illegible]	73 [illegible]	Netrakona			
		0 2[illegible]									11 40		9 71			[illegible] 67	Subarnakhali			
	•		2 00	0 70						16	12 00	18 40	18 44	4 80	134 10	114 23	Durgapur			
			1 20	1 25						1[illegible]	?	1[illegible] 9	?	3 0	[illegible]		*Sherepur Town*			
			0 80	1 50						14	9 70	17 [illegible]5	10 43	[illegible]	88 0[illegible]	[illegible]0 81	Diwanganj			
		1 81	3 58							15	?	18 34	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Nalitabari*			
		1 10									11 23		7 68			47 90	Madaripur	Faridpur		
	0 90	0 53	0 27							13	11 70	[illegible]	8 95	1 83	[illegible]	0 80	Faridpur			
	0 13	0 46								12	10 08	6 60	7 [illegible]4	1 [illegible]	8 44	[illegible]	Goalundo			
		1 10	0 12	0 03					0 10	1[illegible]	14 20	10 35	1[illegible] 04	[illegible]	[illegible]	84 08	Patuakhali	Backergunge		
		1 60	0 20	1 20						10	14 00	7 [illegible]8	10 63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0 03	Pirojpur			
		1 08	1 06							11	14 61	8 [illegible]9	10 7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Barisal			
		0 95	1 25	0 58						11	12 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	7 35	1 6[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible] 47	Gaurnadi			
	0 04	0 70	0 26	0 05					1 9	11	1[illegible] 0	10 2[illegible]	10 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	67 99	Bhola			
0 09		0 46	0 [illegible]0						0 2[illegible]	1	?	9 26	?	1 98	[illegible]	?	*Daulatkhan*			
0 02		1 [illegible]0	0 4[illegible]	0 0[illegible]					1 [illegible]0	13	1[illegible] 10	11 15	11 62	1 [illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]9 68	Bauphal			
											13 [illegible]		10 05			[illegible]3 9[illegible]	Agartala	Hill Tippera		
0 07	0 20	[illegible] 80	0 86	0 [illegible]2	0 01				0 07	14	13 1[illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]0	10 [illegible]1	4 35	77 10	[illegible]	Comilla	Tippera		EAST BENGAL
	1 21	0 37	0 16	0 1[illegible]					0 0[illegible]	14	14 33	10 00	10 55	1 6[illegible]	[illegible]	61 02	Chandpur			
	0 70	0 77	0 26							13	12 16	9 88	10 [illegible]7	2 7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brahmanbaria			
		0 83	0 23							12	9 [illegible]	9 0[illegible]	7 62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ramchandrapur			
	0 24	0 64	0 [illegible]4						0 [illegible]	15	10 80	10 36	9 47	2 1	[illegible]	47 38	Nasirnagar			
											8 10		6 60			4[illegible] 0	Daudkandi			
0 04	0 34	0 80	0 28	0 40						1[illegible]	10 [illegible]	8 73	8 41	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	50 01	Kasba			
0 11	0 [illegible]3	0 [illegible]	0 61							1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 25	9 19	3 0	[illegible]	61 86	Laksam			
0 42	0 02	0 3[illegible]	0 3[illegible]	2 2					0 38	18	15 1[illegible]	17 6[illegible]	1[illegible] 7[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4 10	Noakhali	Noakhali		
0 50		1 [illegible]	0 26							14	14 6[illegible]	18 40	13 41	[illegible]	[illegible]	91 [illegible]	Fenny			
0 52	0 1[illegible]	0 10	1 [illegible]0	1 [illegible]2	0 11				0 [illegible]2	18	14 [illegible]0	18 1[illegible]	17 21	[illegible]27	1 [illegible]08	110 01	Harishpur			
0 2[illegible]	0 43	1 [illegible]6	0 13	0 5[illegible]					1 6	1[illegible]	12 40	13 13	[illegible]53	[illegible]	83 [illegible]	[illegible] 34	Ramganj			
0·74	0 17	0 3[illegible]	0 85	0 14						16	?	14 7[illegible]	?	3 [illegible]	116 [illegible]	?	*Char [illegible]*			
1 34		0 40	0 [illegible]0						1 3[illegible]	11	?	14 20	?	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Hatia*		Chittagong	
0 0[illegible]	0 15	0 12	0 40	0 05						13	?	11 [illegible]7	?	2 14	[illegible]	?	*Lakhipur*			
0 25	1 38	0 40	0 4[illegible]	0 [illegible]0				0 06	2 70	17	14 30	18 81	14 34	[illegible]0	[illegible]	1[illegible]0 38	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong		
3 3	0 07		0 7[illegible]	0 1[illegible]	1 12					13	13 [illegible]	12 4[illegible]	1[illegible] 1	3 3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chittagong			
0 09		0 07	0 50	0 70					0 1[illegible]	16	11 64	10 58	10 8	[illegible]	1[illegible]3 81	98 13	Kutubdia			
0 16			0 37						0 32	1[illegible]	14 10	[illegible] 88	1[illegible] 18	1 70	[illegible]	7[illegible]	Satkania			
	0 05	0 14	0 60	0 40			0 02	0 40	2 0	17	16 62	16 70	10 [illegible]0	3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kodala			
0 56		0 19	1 10					1 12	0 17	1[illegible]	?	15 7[illegible]	?	3 [illegible]0	[illegible]	?	*F[illegible]*			
3 28		0 7[illegible]	0 93	1 00					0 1[illegible]	18	?	1[illegible] 3	?	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Mo[illegible]*			
1 68	0 09	0 5[illegible]	0 05	0 50	0 13			0 08	0 10	1[illegible]	1[illegible] 84	13 10	11 [illegible]0	1 [illegible]8	74 05	61 59	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
0 17	0 13				[illegible] 31			0 80	2 10	20	?	10 [illegible]5	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Bandarban*			
			1 24							4	[illegible]	4 18	7 40	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible] 1[illegible]	Patna	Patna		
			2 86							5	0 [illegible]	6 08	7·2[illegible]	2	[illegible]	39 26	Dinapore			
			4 [illegible]0							[illegible]	[illegible] 35	6 14	6 47	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	38 93	Bihar			
			3 [illegible]8							[illegible]	8 81	5 82	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	36 [illegible]0	Barh			
			1 40							6	9 10	[illegible]	6 [illegible]8	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	39 36	Bikram			
			4 05							[illegible]	7 56	[illegible] 10	5 63	4 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hilsa			
			[illegible] 30							[illegible]	9 08	2 3[illegible]	6 80	1 1	[illegible] 51	33 13	Aurangabad	Gaya		
			0 80							6	[illegible] 31	3 68	6 89	1 05	[illegible]	40 08	Gaya			
											8 88		[illegible] 43			3[illegible] 17	Nawada			
			2 03							5	8 13	4 99	5 87	2 03	[illegible]	37 [illegible]2	Jahanabad			
			1 [illegible]5							4	8 2[illegible]	5 37	[illegible] 13	2	0 60	3[illegible] 90	Arwal			
			0 [illegible]1							7	7 1[illegible]	1 77	[illegible] 07	0 [illegible]	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	Daudnagar			
0 06			0 10							4	8 00	0 93	7 10	0 [illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sherghati			
			2 4[illegible]							3	9 07	8 21	5 0[illegible]	2 4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rajauli			
			2 32							[illegible]	8 00	3 11	5 61	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pakri Barawan			
										3	9 19	1 44	7 17	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Buxar	Shahabad		
			0 06							8	10 07	2 62	6 81	0 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dehri			
										2	9 16	[illegible] 92	6 91	1 [illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible] 01	Bhabhua			
										3	9 [illegible]3	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]8	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sasaram			
			0 [illegible]5							7	[illegible]81	7 10	7 1[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible] [illegible]1	38 05	Arrah			
											6 30		6 13			30 1[illegible]	Mohunea			
										2	?	4 8[illegible]	?	3 3	51 08	?	*Khiri*			
			0 30							[illegible]	?	8 14	?	[illegible]1	[illegible]	?	*Agiaon*			
										3	?	2 [illegible]0	?	1 8[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*[illegible]*			
										4	?	2 [illegible]8	?	1 [illegible]0		?	*K[illegible]th*			
		0 24	0 14							4	?	4 18	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*[illegible]*		Patna	BIHAR
										3	?	4 10	?	1 0	[illegible]	?	*B[illegible]*			
			0 05							4	?	3 93	?	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	?	*[illegible]harpur*			
										4	?	2 6[illegible]	?	1 [illegible]	18 10	[illegible]	*Chausa*			
										[illegible]	7 8	7 58	7 28	[illegible]31	[illegible]	38 98	Gopalganj	Saran		
										4	0 6[illegible]	5 15	8 57	[illegible]	7 0[illegible]	[illegible]	Siwan			
			1 15							7	?	7 7[illegible]	?	[illegible]0	[illegible]		*Ekma*			
			0 50							6	8 38	5 60	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36 [illegible]	Chapra			
			0 [illegible]4							8	?	11 [illegible]8	?	[illegible] 12	1 [illegible]		*Hathwa*			
			0 70							5	?	9 [illegible]	?	5 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Amnaur*			
										4	?	[illegible]	?	2 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Basantpur*			
										2	?	3 38	?	1 [illegible]0	0 18	?	*Dar[illegible]*			
			0 21							3	?	3 07	?	3 [illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Bhoreh*			
										7	9 04	8 [illegible]7	9 45	4 [illegible]	50 40	4[illegible] [illegible]	Motihari	Champaran		
			0 29							6	8 60	[illegible] 41	9 58	1 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bettiah			
			0 54							7	8 82	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bagaha			
			0 11							6	7 [illegible]3	5 38	7 98	[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]	Burhurwa			
			0 30							6	?	2 64	?	1 00	[illegible]		*Ramnagar*			
										4	8 28	4 02	8 97	1 43	[illegible]	[illegible] 85	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur		
			0 [illegible]1							6	8 96	[illegible]	8 02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Muzaffarpur			
			1 03							6	[illegible]	[illegible] 81	7 48	[illegible] 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hajipur			
											8 [illegible]7		8 [illegible]7			[illegible]	Paru			
											8 10		6 12			[illegible] 97	Mahuwa			
										7	[illegible]	7 51	7 [illegible]2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	Shiuhar			
										5	[illegible]	[illegible] 07	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 16	Pupri			
			1 20	0 03						6	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 10	[illegible] 04	63 [illegible]	[illegible] 57	Tajpur	Darbhanga		
			1 81	0 [illegible]2						9	9 10	[illegible]	8 94	1 [illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	Darbhanga			
			0 10	1 13						8	9 08	6 08	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madhubani			
			0 40	2 23						9	8 [illegible]	[illegible] 81	12 09	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bahera			
			1 48	0 87						9	10 64	11 3[illegible]	10 90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosera			
			2 29	1 09						6	[illegible] 40	5 41	7 56	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Begu Sarai	Monghyr	Bh[illegible]	
			3 43	1·90						7	10 6[illegible]	8 70	8 85	3 13	[illegible]	4[illegible] 57	Monghyr			
		0 0[illegible]	3 65	0 15						[illegible]	9 [illegible]	8 1[illegible]	6 89	3[illegible]	[illegible]7	40 02	Jamui			
		0 6[illegible]	4 90	5 93						9	9 00	13 28	9 95	5 83	[illegible]	43 09	Gogri			
			4 27	[illegible] 97						11	?	9 63	?	[illegible]	[illegible] 41		*Jamalpur*			
		[illegible]	2 99							2	5 [illegible]3	4 11	6 88	2 3[illegible]	[illegible]	33 35	Sheikhpura			
		0 08	4 04	[illegible] 48						5	?	7 36	?	4 04	[illegible]7	?	*Chakai [illegible]*			
		0 03	1 80	7 51						5	?	11 26	?	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Chupr[illegible]*			
			3 92	0 54						6	?	7 [illegible]1	?	3 [illegible]3	[illegible]	?	*Gidhaur*			
		0 05	5 22	1 30	[illegible]					11	?	12 86	?	5 [illegible]2	61 5[illegible]	?	*Kharagpur*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—*concluded*	Bhagalpur—*concluded*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0 11		1 78											0 14	1 8[illegible]	0 62	1 42			0 16
			Bangaon (*Syfabad*)			0 30												2 41		0 20			
			Supaul	0 1	1 37	0 08			1 3[illegible]						0 02	0 01	0 82	2 85	0 30	1 44		0 08	
			Partapganj	1 [illegible]		0 2	1 10		1 06								[illegible]	2 41	0 36			0 08	0·35
			Bhagalpur		0 14	[illegible]	0 47						0 03				0 15		0 25	3 41			
			Banka		0 05	0 14	0 13					0 07		0 03	0 44		0 03		0 84	1 18		1 14	0 15
			Colgong		0 14	2 28							1 20		0 10			0 30	0 56	0 67	0 82	0 06	
			Bausi	0 [illegible]	0 1[illegible]	0 20							0 1[illegible]	0 [illegible]5				0 40	3 65	0 05		0 15	
		Purnea	Kishanganj	0 08	0 23	3 07	0 12		0 18	0 42		0 42				0 07	11 [illegible]	2 12	0 74	0 37	0 18	1 10	
			Araria	0 11		0 10			0 1							0 07	2 80	2 60	0 17	2 20	0 20		0 14
			Purnea	0 [illegible]		0 8			3 6								0 40	0 12	1 30	1 10		0 12	0 [illegible]
			Gondwara (Korah)	0 7		0 13		1 33						0 15	0 19		0 02	2 20		0 54	0 33		
			Barsoe			1 0						0 40						2 10	1 90				
			Forbesganj	1 10		0 15			0 [illegible]								3 30	3 60	1 20	0 10		2 05	
			Kaliganj					0 54	0 40	0 50	1 10			0 10	0 18		0 25	0 70	1 40				
		Malda	Malda	0 03	0 [illegible]	0 8	0 1[illegible]		0 [illegible]					0 06	0 16	0 08			0 30	0 61	1 09		
			Chanchal	0	0 35	0 1[illegible]	0 04	0 40	1							0 71	0 86	0 18	0 30	7 52	0 32		
			Gajol	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 3[illegible]	0 07								1 00				0 80	[illegible]	0 62	0 22	
			Sibganj	0 17	0 3[illegible]	1								0 26	0 41	0 21			0 70	0 15	0 06		
		Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	[illegible]	1 04	0 [illegible]	0 0[illegible]						0 3[illegible]		1 22		0 3	0 12	2 07	0·34	0 3	0 02	0 17
			Godda		0 [illegible]	0 07	0 [illegible]								0 30	0 14			0 33	1 31	0 86	0 87	
			Pakaur		0 1	0 20						0 0[illegible]		0 05	0 31	0 1[illegible]	0 01		0 06	0 65	0 8[illegible]		0 20
			Naya Dumka	0 06									0 18		0 20				0 [illegible]	0 37	0 2[illegible]	1 66	2 10
			Deoghur																1 08	0 77			
			Jamtara						0 6					0 01	0 07	0 07			0 04	0 18			
			M[illegible]jama		0 15												0 10		0 67	0 20	0 30	3 05	
			Nunihat																		0 80		
			[illegible]											1 0					1 00	0 80		1 00	0 20
			Kathikund											0 45	0 21							2 51	
			M[illegible]lhapur						0 0						0 [illegible]			0 36	0 [illegible]	0 43	0 08		
			Sarawan																[illegible]52	0 61	0 [illegible]	1 11	
			Sarath	0 20											0 13				1 77	0 12	0 76	1 44	
			B[illegible]kope																0 4[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 00		
			Bhi[illegible]a		1 12									0 10	1 06				0 [illegible]	1 0[illegible]		3 38	
			Maheshpore														0 28				0 [illegible]		
			Barharwa		0 06	0 17	0 03					0 60			0 10	0 12			1 75	2 47	0 10		1 [illegible]
			Sahibganj	1 50			0 3				0 1[illegible]				[illegible]00		0 10	0 [illegible]	0 38	0 11	1 0		0 13
			B[illegible]o	0 35	0 84									0 1[illegible]		0 05		[illegible]40	1 5[illegible]	0 11	0 0[illegible]		0 15
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur										0 [illegible]	0 0[illegible]	0 37		0 1[illegible]						0 1[illegible]
			Banki	0 [illegible]								0 01	0 03	1 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 17	0 01	0 12			0 [illegible]		0 07
			Cuttack		0 [illegible]1									[illegible]	0 40	0 1	0 0[illegible]		0 45		1 0[illegible]		..
			False Point	0 05	0 10				1 [illegible]3					1 10	0 34	0 24		0 04		0 05			
			Kendrapara		0 31		0 14							1	0 [illegible]0	0 04	0 01	0 18	0 03	0 41	0 03		
			Jajpur		0 03									1 10	1 3[illegible]	0 4		0 06	0 23		0 06		
			Dharmsala						0 08				1 [illegible]3	0 10	0 25	0 1[illegible]		0 6[illegible]		1 45		0 0	[illegible]
			S[illegible]p[illegible]e											1 6	0 10	0 0			0 60		0 30		
			Tal Lahara	0 13										0 4[illegible]	0 12	0 4							
		Balasore	Akhyapada							0 04				0 [illegible]	0 34	0 22	0 13		0 03	0 07	1 30		
			Chandbali									..		0 86	0 07	0 2[illegible]		1 05					
			Bhadrak		0 1[illegible]					1 60		..		0 50	0 21	0 42		0 03	1 05	2 35	0 25		
			Soro				0 42			0 13				1 46	1 54		0 5[illegible]	0 14	0 16		0 13		
			Balasore		0 [illegible]								0 0	1 00	0 56	0 1[illegible]			0 83	0 34			
			Jellasore		0 31									1 13	1 57	0 71		0 35	0 86		0 11		
			Baripada		0 30					0 58				0 30	0 50	0 12		0 07				0 05	
		Puri	Puri	0 8						0 72				0 70	0 [illegible]	0 07	0 25	0 10		0 50	0 73		
			Khurda	0 20					0 40					0 32	0 70	0 09	0 34	0 04			1 [illegible]		
			Bhanjpur	0 10			0 05	0 02	0 08					0 [illegible]7	1 73	0 10			0 15	0 70		0 08	0 08
			[illegible]p									..	0 46	1 38	0 19		0 18			1 13	1 00		0 0[illegible]
			Satpara	0 30										0 38	0 [illegible]	0 06	0 60		0 40				
			Pipli	0 13			0 [illegible]				0 12			0 48	0 30	0 06	0 18	0 07		1 38	0 27		
			N[illegible]garh						0 33			0 06	0 94	0 77	0 11		0 04					0 4[illegible]	
			R[illegible]npur	0 21			0 57		0 08					0 18	0 5[illegible]	0 20	0 42	0 10	0 17		0 6[illegible]	0 87	2 02
			Ka[illegible]as	0 50										0 1	0 30			0 05	1 20			0 20	0 1[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)												0 22	0 02			0 03	0 06		0 [illegible]5	
			Hazaribagh				..							0 14	0 08		0 05		0 [illegible]	0 15		0 06	
			Barhi	0 12										0 1[illegible]	0 12				0 78		0 24		
			Chatra											0 10	0 20	..			0 06	0 04	0 23		
			K[illegible]l[illegible]ha												0·78	0 26			[illegible]	0 47	1 12	0 04	0 10
			Ramgarh														0 19	0 20	0 78	0 12		0 02	
		Ranchi	Lohardaga											0 20	0 11	0 48			0 08	1 74	0 05		
			Ranchi												0 80	0 85						0 36	
			Silli										0 05	0 03	0 09	0 43	0 07	0 61	1 05				
			Palkot												0 62	0 1[illegible]				0 00	..	0 70	0 02
			Tamar														0 42	0 1[illegible]	0 15				
			Chainpur																				
			Sirguja								0 60	0·20	1 00										
			Jashpur																				
			Gangpur																				
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)										..	0·12			0 07	0 1[illegible]	0 38	0 01	0 04		
			Balumath																1 40	2 10	1 10		...
			Husainabad													0 20		0 60					
			Mahuadand											..	0 54			0 05			0 09		
			Garhwa										..					0 80					...
			Panki				..										0 24		1 70	0 18			
			Latehar												0 12	..		0 26	0 12				
			Nagarantari														0 50		0 05		0 05		
			Lanka											..				0 03	0 73				
			Chatterpur												0 10	0 12		0 06	[illegible]				
		Manbhum	Purulia	0 32	0 07				0 05						2 37	0 35				0 16	0·06		0 01
			Gobindpur											0 44	1 15	0 02				0 49	0 82		0·29
			Raghunathpur						0 20						0 10						0 70		
			Barabhum	0 50										0 76	0 17	0 06				0 30	0 10	0 10	0 34
			Jhalda												0 07	0 15	0 06					0 70	
			Chas	0 42											1 04					1 80			0 17
			Pandra										...		1 40	0 02			0 07	0 62	0 43		
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa		0 05							0 08		0 27	0 45	0 48			0 14				
			Chakardharpur		0 08										0 20	0 08			0 10				
			Ghatsila		0 32									0 20	0 30	0 52						1·25	0 83
			Baharagora		0 15									0 85	1 68								
			Goilkera		0 20										0 46	0 15	..		0 58				
			P[illegible]lkasur		0 17									..					0 16				..
			Monoharpur											..					0 40			..	
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhar										0 05	0 60	0 90	0·24		0 06	..		0 05		0 08
			Anandpur	0 15		..		0·10	0 12								0 12	0 34		0 03		0 11	
			Talcher							0 11		0 17	1·28	0 83	0 57				0 08				
			Narsingpur					0 85				0 45	1 16	0 70			0 75	0 07	0 29				
			Angul	0 14									0 88	0 59	0·25		0 25						..
			Dhenkanal		0 15					0 17		0 02		1 28	0 90	0 10		0·15			0 02		0·14
			Bishpara							0 41	0 10		1 20	0·30	0 08		0 27	0·21	0 50				..
			Kunjabongarh							0·55				0·35	0·95	0 50		0 05		0 10	0 10	0 58	
			Baramba	0 20								..	0·22	0 72	0·26	0·20	.	0·04					0 40
			Baisenga	0 0	0 03						0 32	..	0·28	0 85	1 08	0·10				..	0 33	..	.

n Bengal in September 1899—*concluded*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 to 30th Sept 1899	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September	Station	District	Division	Meteorological Division
			3 25	8 05						9	9 6[illegible]	17 38	10 22	8 05	75 64	46 10	Madhipura	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur—*concluded*	BIHAR—*concluded*
			1 89	8 28						5	?	13 08	?	8 28	66 07		Bon[illegible] (*Sufabad*)			
0 25		...	1 47	7 98						10	9 88	1[illegible]	9 51	7 06	71 7[illegible]	[illegible] 31	Supaul			
			6 00	1 51						10	8 8	16 1	11 04	6 30	58 16	4 10	Pratabganj			
		0 27	7 53	3 38						9	9 4	17 02	7 37	7 3	67 [illegible]	40 13	Bhagalpur			
			11 81	1 25						9	11 35	17 01	8 30	11 81	63 [illegible]	40 5	Banka			
			6 30	2 10						10	10 64	13 57	9 01	5 31	63 [illegible]	33 1[illegible]	Colgong			
		2 08	9 07							10		16 61	?	9 [illegible]	54 [illegible]		*Bansi*			
			3 0	3 20						14	12 28	27 84	14 04	11 64	9[illegible] 04	[illegible]	Kishanganj	Purnea		
			3 50	8 00						11	11 30	0 02	13 4	8 00	3[illegible] 3	61 81	Araria			
	0 35		5 55	2 60						12	11 [illegible]	17 01	13 28	5	[illegible]7	[illegible] 3	Purnea			
		4 54	5 33	..						10	[illegible]	1[illegible]	9 06	5 34	[illegible]	18 [illegible]	Gondwara (Korah)			
		3 50	4 50				2 10			7	?	10 00	?	4 50	41 18	?	*Barsoe*			
			4 30	10 60						10	?	27 30	?	10 60	7[illegible] 11		*F[illegible]ganj*			
											12 60		14 76			81 1[illegible]	Kaliag[illegible]			
		0 06	6 80	0 10						[illegible]	11 35	6 97	10 85	2 81	58 1	4[illegible]	Malda	Malda		
			1 73							12	1[illegible]	1 15	10 70	7[illegible]	51 18	1 8	Chanchal			
			1 12							9	12 11	8 68	12 78	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	Gajol			
		0 48	7 30	0 05						10	11 [illegible]	12 40	10 62	[illegible]	[illegible]	40 [illegible]2	Sibganj			
0 27		0 06	2 65	0 35						14	10 41	10 36	11 13	[illegible]	61 0[illegible]	[illegible] 41	Rampurhat	Santhal Parganas		
		1 20	10 12	2 11						11	11 60	18 3	8 87	10 1	60 [illegible]	41 2	Godda			
0 22	0 04	0 50	7 75							10	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	12 25	7 [illegible]	54 1	1 78	Pakaur			
		1 78	3 95	0 11						10	13	10 [illegible]	9 3	3 3	63 [illegible]	48 40	Naya Dumka			
		3 82	3 34	0 27							1[illegible]	[illegible]78	8 23	3 2	[illegible]	41 0	Deoghur			
		0 50	1 82							4	11 [illegible]	3 40	7 69	1 82	[illegible]	40 1	Jamtara			
		0 50	15 61	0 95						[illegible]		1[illegible]		1 61	[illegible]	?	*Mahagama*			
											8 10		6 45			34 [illegible]	Nanihat			
	0 60	4 10								[illegible]	?	3 20	?	4 10	44 87	?	*[illegible]*			
		2 [illegible]	4 41							[illegible]	?	10 [illegible]	?	4 41	1[illegible]	?	*[illegible]kund*			
		0 75	2 75	0 18						7		11		[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*[illegible]hupur*			
		0 85	4 5	0 15						7	?	10 [illegible]	?	4	—	?	*[illegible]*			
		1 01	[illegible]							7	?	8 88	?	2	[illegible] 40	[illegible]	*Sarath*			
		[illegible]	12 35	2 [illegible]						[illegible]	?	1 14	?	1 3	61		*Barkope*			
			8 0	0 [illegible]						8	?	17	?	8 50	60 27	[illegible]	*Bh[illegible]*			
0 28		0 70	4 82							?	?	6 1	?	4 8[illegible]	1	?	Moh[illegible]pur			
		0 45	8 10	0 0						11	?	10 18	?	8 10	[illegible]	?	*Barharwa*			
			36	0 02						12		1 1	?	1 36	64 3[illegible]	?	*Sahibganj*			
	0 10	3 62	0 84							10	?	11	?	3 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Bari*			
0 05	0 18									5	11 [illegible]	2 21	10 18	0 [illegible]	[illegible] 08	43 18	Jagatsinghpur	Cuttack	Orissa	ORISSA
		0 97								[illegible]	[illegible]	3 10	9 72	1 1	8 2	43 [illegible]	Banki			
0 40		0 10								9	[illegible]1	6 82	11 07	4 00	3	[illegible] 94	Cuttack			
	0 17	1 30								[illegible]	13 3	12	11 6	1 [illegible]	38 18	51 17	False Point			
1 10	0 03	0 [illegible]								8	1[illegible] 3	2[illegible]	10 05	1 [illegible]	35 80	47 31	Kendrapara			
		0 [illegible]								6	1[illegible]	4 80	9 80	1 3	31 08	47 0	Jajpur			
	0 71									7	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	9 95	1 [illegible]3	37 [illegible]	48 40	Dharmsala			
0 27	0 10	0 [illegible]								8	11 [illegible]	4 6[illegible]	9 72	1 [illegible]		48 00	Salipur			
		0 13								5	[illegible]	1 31	?	0 4	51 03	?	*Pal Lahara*			
0 15		0 76								7	13 33	4 1	10 14	1 3[illegible]	38 06	45 26	Akhuapada	Balasore		
	0 19	2 17								5	1[illegible]	4 [illegible]	11 36	[illegible]17	34 52	4[illegible] 10	Chandbali			
0 21	0 04	1 0								10	12 1[illegible]	8 48	10 44	[illegible] 35	43 44	40 5	Bhadrak			
	0 24	2 15								10	1[illegible] 10	6 [illegible]	10 88	[illegible] 15	41 80	44 45	Soro			
0 98	0 20	6 15	0 40							11	14 00	11 46	12 95	6 1	54	50 98	Balasore			
0 3	0 27	[illegible]	0 11							11	1[illegible] 13	11 10	11 16	5	[illegible] 06	46 82	Jellasore			
0 61	0 07	3 [illegible]	1 80							8	13 64	8 [illegible]	11 64	3 35	6 81	50 01	Baripada			
	0 07	0 22								9	13 11	3 [illegible]	10 36	0 73	23 2[illegible]	40 63	Puri	Puri		
0 24		0 21								8	11 1	4	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	27 48	48 41	Khurda			
0 10		0 01								7	13 34	3 [illegible]	10 16	1 73	30 18	41 70	Banpur			
		0 50								7	1 18	4 80	11 65	1 38	32 30	45 80	Gop			
0 01	0 04	0 04								[illegible]	[illegible]	1 18	?	0 0	24 [illegible]	?	*Satpara*			
2 2[illegible]		0 27								10	11 30	5 10	10 59	2	[illegible]4	46 26	Pipli			
										[illegible]	?	2 70		0 84	3[illegible] 41	?	*Nayagarh*			
										11	?	7 32	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	*Ranpur*			
1 75		0 1								9	?	4 [illegible]5	?	1 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	?	*Kanas*			
		0 21	1 60							4	1[illegible] 12	3 03	8 42	1 [illegible]	35 61	44 03	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	Hazaribagh	Chota Nagpur	CHOTA NAGPUR
			0 63							4	12 30	1 40	8 76	0 [illegible]	11 10	4[illegible] 16	Hazaribagh			
			1 12							[illegible]	11 01	2 81	7 71	1 1	39 33	41 4	Barhi			
			0 14							4	11 00	1 16	8 12	0 40	4[illegible] 0	44 81	Chatra			
			4 0							1	10 73	4 50	[illegible] 46	4 50	48 04	45 47	Kharakdiha			
			0 4							6	9 45	3 22	8 51	1 12	?	47 83	Ramgarh			
										4	13 00	1 60	[illegible] 45	0 75	[illegible] 07	44 84	Lohardaga	Ranchi		
			0 11							[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 77	9 62	1 4	3[illegible]	4[illegible] 10	Ranchi			
		0 40	0 9							5	7 30	3 3[illegible]	7 22	0 [illegible]	3[illegible]	41 41	Silli			
										3	?	2 33	?	1 05	48 63	?	*Palkot*			
		0 76	0 55							6	?	3 40	?	0 6	1 [illegible]	?	*Tamar*			
										3	?	0 76	?	0 42	33 16	?	*Chainpur*			
										9	10 90	1 80	7 10	1 00	—	57 31	Surguja			
											13 14		10 90			6[illegible] 4	Jashpur			
											11 36		8 68			51 51	Gangpur			
										3	10 73	0 74	7 79	0 38	29 [illegible]	33 97	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau		
										Nil	8 73	Nil	9 43	Nil	36 98	38 45	Balumath			
										3	[illegible] 60	4 40	7 20	2 10	0 41	43 11	Husainabad			
										[illegible]	?	0 90	?	0 60	8 01	[illegible]	*Mahuadanr*			
										1	8 27	0 68	6 86	0 54	38 4	4[illegible] 24	Garhwa			
										1	?	0 80	?	0 80	41 40		*Panki*			
										3	?	2 12	?	1 70	36 64	?	*Latehar*			
										3	?	0 50	?	0 20	31 37	?	*Nagaruntari*			
...	...									1	?	0 00	?	0 0	33 15	?	*Ranka*			
										3	?	1 03	?	0 75	40 05	?	*Chatterpore*			
		0 22	6 20							6	11 32	15 87	8 04	6 22	56 11	45 87	Purulia	Manbhum		
		1 59	1 79							7	11 15	6 53	7 42	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 93	4[illegible] 10	Gobindpur			
		1 85	4 20							8	11 36	7 05	7 74	4 20	43 23	4[illegible] 61	Raghunathpur			
		4 80	6 04							9	11 00	13 17	6 81	6 01	[illegible]	4[illegible] 6	Barabhum			
		1 73	1 45							4	9 27	4 16	7 65	1 [illegible]	39 37	45 70	Jhalda			
		2 60	1 30							5	12 82	6 11	8 07	2 10	34 54	45 92	Chas			
0 95		0 80	1 35							6	?	5 04	?	1 10	40 [illegible]	?	*Pandra*			
		0 63	0 64							6	12 31	2 74	8 05	0 [illegible]	54 41	4[illegible] 51	Chaibassa	Singhbhum		
...		0 47	0 63							4	13 00	1 71	6 51	0 63	33 01	41 34	Chakradharpur			
		2 30	3 40							6	10 91	7 30	8 61	3 40	37 88	49 18	Ghatsila			
	0 38	3 26	2 05							8	12 00	10 46	9 27	3 [illegible]	4[illegible] 27	4[illegible] 65	Baharagora			
										4	?	1 40	?	0 73	32 87	?	*Gatkura*			
		3 17	4 10							4	?	7 60	?	4 10	52 61	?	*Kalikapur*			
		0 09								1	?	0 58	?	0 49	60 [illegible]	?	*Manoharpur*			
0 07		0 72	0 10								9 73		6 36			28 52	Keonjhar	Orissa, Tributary Mahals		
	0 04									8	?	3 24	?	0 90	33 00	?	*Anandpur*			
										8	10 87	3 00	8 88	1 28	18 88	44 09	Talcher			
										5	10 80	4 01	8 41	1 10	—	37 92	Narsingpur			
		0 25								6	12 20	2 34	9 12	0 88	24 15	42 61	Angul			
										8	12 87	3 41	10 40	1 28	31 [illegible]	40 49	Dhenkanal			
										7	13 20	3 25	10 98	1 [illegible]	21 17	46 55	[illegible]			
										7	10 92	3 18	10 79	0 9	21 06	43 03	Kunjabangar			
		0 10								6	?	2 14	?	0 73	16 6[illegible]	?	*Baramba*			
										7	?	3 01	?	1 08	21 80	?	*Baisinga*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1899

WEATHER was less settled over the Bay in September than during the previous months of the present monsoon season, but no disturbance of more than average severity occurred Two depressions formed over the Bay—one during the second week, the other towards the end of the third week—both of which had an important influence on the rainfall distribution in Bengal, and the former of the two in the area to the west of the province

The line of advance of the small cyclonic disturbances throughout the season has been, sooner or later, northwards or north-eastward, and the two which formed during the month were not exceptional in this respect The first crossed the coast of the Circars in a westerly direction It afterwards turned northwards, and when in the North-West Provinces the line of advance changed to east Though by that time the depression had become very shallow, it caused, during its eastward advance across Bihar and North Bengal, heavy general rainfall for several days Practically the only rainfall which was received during the month in the extreme west of Bihar was due to this disturbance Between the 15th and 18th there occurred the greater part of the total fall for the month in Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran, amounting on an average to 5 inches

The second disturbance began about the 18th, probably in the south of the Bay, and moving northwards developed into a cyclonic storm of moderate severity before the centre crossed the coast into Bengal near Saugor Island Inland the depression remained well defined till the centre was near Malda at 8 A M on the 24th, after which it rapidly filled up and had entirely disappeared by the following day

The most noteworthy features of the disturbance were connected with the rainfall (1) in its being unusually heavy in parts of the track of the central area, more especially in the phenomenal fall over the Darjeeling Hills, on approaching which the disturbance broke up and in a few hours ceased to exist (2) in the area of heavy rainfall being far north of the low pressure area and the centre of the cyclonic wind circulation, as shown by the observations at the ground level

The heavy rainfall not unusually precedes the depression, but in this case the rain had practically ceased at the various places over which the depression passed hours before the centre of the depression reached them At Calcutta, for example, the heavy rainfall began on the evening of the 22nd and ceased on the morning of the 23rd, about 12 hours before the centre of the low pressure area passed The rainfall extended rapidly northwards and began in North Bengal, while the depression area was still in the south of the province

Taking into consideration the fact that at the only high level station from which information is available, viz Pedong, the heavy rainfall began and ended twenty-four hours before that at Darjeeling, and also the separation of the area of heavy rainfall from the depression shown in the lower atmospheric strata, it appears possible that the phenomenal character of the rainfall was due to a disturbance in the higher strata as to which there can, of course, be only surmise

The rainfall which began on Saturday, the 23rd, was maintained during the 24th and part of the 25th in the Himalayas in consequence of the depression reaching the hilly region as a well defined depression of moderate depth and thereafter breaking up in the course of a few hours, an occurrence which is invariably attended by heavy rainfall, at times over a much wider area than that immediately under the influence of the cyclonic wind circulation

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was normal over the Bay, but as there was a considerable defect inland, the gradient was steeper than usual at that season A fairly strong monsoon was blowing across the Bengal coast with an easterly tendency, and though rainfall was fairly general, the only heavy falls occurred in East and North Bengal Temperature variation from the normal varied from excess of 7° in the south of the Circars to defect of 3° in North Bengal A steady moderate rise of pressure followed, the strength of the monsoon current diminished, and rainfall became light and scattered first in the west of the province, and after two or three days interval in the eastern districts Fairly heavy general rainfall continued in East Bengal till the 5th and in North Bengal till the 7th, after which rainfall almost entirely ceased till the 10th, except in the extreme north of North Bengal.

During the early part of the month pressure was steadily above the normal over the province with general westerly winds On the 9th a diffused low pressure area appeared over the north of the Bay, and led to a change of winds and indraught from the land across the Bengal coast, owing to which rainfall, as noted above, almost entirely ceased at inland stations.

The depression continued shallow, and moving westward crossed the coast of the Circars on the 11th, then moved north-westward, and on the 14th was shown as a shallow diffused low pressure area over the North-Western Provinces Up to that time south-easterly winds prevailed over Bengal, and general, though usually light, rainfall prevailed over the province, except in Bihar

After the 14th the shallow depression moved eastward into Bengal and gave heavy rain to the northern districts during its passage The falls were heavy and general in the west of Bihar on the 15th, and rain continued fairly general in that region for about three days The area of heavy rain followed the course of the depression eastward, the heaviest falls occurring in North Bengal on the 17th and 18th

About that time weather was becoming unsettled in the south of the Bay, but was not apparent at the coast stations, except by the steeper gradient in Madras and Ceylon The

depression moved northwards, but did not become well defined till the 21st, when lowest pressure was near the centre of the northern part of the Bay Strong winds prevailed over the southern area, and on the 22nd the average velocity increased to 25 miles an hour at Diamond Island The disturbance advanced slowly northward, and on the morning of the 23rd the centre was near Saugor Island with a depth, as compared with the normal, of about 25 inch

During its approach heavy rain had fallen in South-West Bengal and the adjacent parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Saugor Island, Balasore and Purulia, all receiving at least six inches within the previous 24 hours

On the morning of the 24th the depression lay over North Bengal and the east of Bihar, and was of about the same depth as when at the head of the Bay Cyclonic winds of moderate strength prevailed over the province, and very heavy rain fell to the north-west of the central area, notably at Bhagalpur, Banka, Arania, Forbesganj, Godda, Mohajama and Barkope, all of which received between 10 and 15 inches

During the 24th the depression appears to have turned eastward, and moving in a north-easterly direction broke up on reaching the hills That there was no definite depression during the heavy rainfall on the 25th in the lower ranges of the hills may be inferred from the pressure changes which occurred at Darjeeling Pressure fell 05 inch on the 24th and rose 08 inch on the 28th, these changes being no larger than frequently occur under ordinary circumstances The heavy rainfall probably extended some distance westward into Nepal, but eastward it fell off rapidly in amount

At 8 A M on the 25th all signs of the disturbance had ceased, except that there was a faint cyclonic circulation of winds in North Bengal Pressure had risen very rapidly over the province, and, being in excess of the normal, fine weather became general, and continued, practically without rainfall, till the end of the month.

Pressure changes were small throughout the month, except during the passage of the depression between the 23rd and 25th, when there was first a rapid fall, then a very rapid recovery, the rise in North Bengal between 8 A M of the 24th and the same hour of the 25th being 3 inch On an average for the month pressure was above the normal by nearly 05 inch in the south-western districts and between 01 and 02 inch in other parts

Temperature —Temperatures were high during a great part of the month, except in the north-east In Assam and the adjacent part of North Bengal there was considerable defect, greatest at Dhubri, where it was 2° 4 From the north east excess increased towards the west and south-west, and was as much as 4° in part of Orissa and Chota Nagpur Minimum temperature was practically normal over the whole province

Mean excess was 2° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, 1° 7 in South-West Bengal, 1° in Bihar, and about half a degree in East and North Bengal

The following table gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first nine columns giving the actual average falls in each division for each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the tenth column gives the actual rainfall of the first nine months as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period —

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Actual rainfall of first nine months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period
South West Bengal	230	52	17	135	118	122	154	85	92	113
North Bengal	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	138	119	119
East "	300	169	51	153	137	104	125	114	116	119
Bihar	224	56	17	283	101	143	167	127	102	136
Orissa	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	54	90
Chota Nagpur	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	54	57	90

Rainfall —At the beginning of September the low pressure in the east of the province diverted the moist winds from the Bay in that direction, and general moderately heavy rain was of daily occurrence in East and North Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam As pressure rose, the rainfall area contracted towards the east, and had practically ceased in East Bengal by the 7th, but continued in North Bengal till the 10th

The rainfall during the remainder of the month was caused by the two disturbances referred to above The first caused general showery weather, though not heavy rain, till it began to move eastward from the North-West Provinces about the 15th, after which for several days heavy falls were numerous in Bihar and North Bengal

About the 19th the second disturbance began to cause indraught from the province towards the Bay with the consequent decrease of rainfall, but as it moved northwards heavy rain set in and preceded the storm over a tract of country of varying breadth extending from the north-west of the Bay northwards to Bhagalpur, after which it turned north-eastward across the Nepal Terai towards the Sikkim hills The areas of heaviest rainfall were in Manbhum, Godda, Bhagalpur, and from the extreme north of Purnea, north-eastward In these the falls were from 10 to 15 inches and in the hills from 15 inches upwards Over the tract of varying breadth lying from south to north the falls varied between 5 and

10 inches, while to the east and west only light or moderate rain fell

The total rainfall for the month was in defect except in the extreme east, where rainfall was fairly continuous throughout, and in the districts over which the storm of the 23rd to 25th passed The areas of excess are in South-West Bengal, Manbhum, North Bengal, the west of Bihar, and part of East Bengal The excess was small except in the northern districts, where it was generally between 5 and 10 inches, and in the Darjeeling Hills, where it was between 15 and 20 inches

In Orissa and the west of Chota Nagpur there was a large defect, generally between 5 and 8 inches, and in the parts of the province other than those referred to above there was usually a small defect On an average for the large divisions North Bengal received 2 5 inches in excess, East Bengal 1 7, and Bihar practically the normal amount The defect in South-West Bengal was less than 1 inch, in Chota Nagpur 3 5 inches, and in Orissa nearly 5 inches

The following table contains full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of September in all districts of the province The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 25 years, the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district, the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district fall of the past month to the normal rainfal as a percentage, and the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall for the month varied from the normal —

Percentage Table for September 1899

Division	District	Normal district rainfall for September	Actual district rainfall for September 1899	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (−)
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	7 62	6 63	87	− 13
	Birbhum	10 18	7 23	71	− 29
	Bankura	8 51	6 45	76	− 24
	Midnapore	8 51	11 47	135	+ 35
	Hooghly	8 06	8 11	101	+ 1
	Howrah	8 06	9 73	121	+ 21
	24 Parganas	8 94	9 39	105	+ 5
	Calcutta	9 33	8 94	96	− 4
	Nadia	8 15	4 29	53	− 47
	Murshidabad	9 84	9 77	99	− 1
	Jessore	7 81	7 75	99	− 1
	Khulna	8 85	6 02	68	− 32
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10 58	7 65	72	− 28
	Dinajpur	11 39	23 54	207	+107
	Jalpaiguri	21 71	20 79	96	− 4
	Darjeeling	15 67	27 81	177	+ 77
	Cooch Behar	19 69	22 78	116	+ 16
	Rangpur	13 45	21 88	163	+ 63
	Bogra	10 92	12 25	112	+ 12
	Pabna	9 34	6 79	73	− 27
East Bengal	Dacca	8 84	7 17	81	− 19
	Mymensingh	12·37	14 93	121	+ 21
	Faridpur	8 16	7 79	95	− 5
	Backergunge	10 91	9 49	87	− 13
	Tippera	10 00	11 90	119	+ 19
	Noakhali	14 82	17 55	119	+ 19
	Chittagong	13 18	14 37	109	+ 9
	Chittagong Hills Tracts	11 50	13 10	114	+ 14
Bihar	Patna	7 01	5 69	34	− 66
	Gaya	6 69	3 01	45	− 55
	Shahabad	6 89	4 08	59	− 41
	Saran	7 55	6 17	82	− 18
	Champaran	9 81	6 72	69	− 31
	Muzaffarpur	7 97	5 61	70	− 30
	Darbhanga	9 58	7 00	73	− 27
	Monghyr	7 91	8 33	105	+ 5
	Bhagalpur	9 18	17 10	186	+ 86
	Purnea	13 28	19 54	147	+ 47
	Malda	11 04	7 76	70	− 30
	Sonthal Parganas	9 48	11·02	116	+ 16
Orissa	Cuttack	10 21	5 28	52	− 48
	Balasore	11 37	8·93	79	− 21
	Puri	10 67	4·36	41	− 59
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	8·65	2 27	26	− 74
	Ranchi	9 37	1 78	19	− 81
	Palamau	7·81	1 12	14	− 86
	Manbhum	7·74	11 32	146	+ 46
	Singhbhum	7 81	4·09	52	− 48

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of September 1899 —

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall							
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month			Rainy days			Since 16th May 1899	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in month	Normal average number in month.	Variation	Average	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ..	98 2	71 9	91 2	78 8	85 0	+1 7	7 90	8 62	—0 72	8 12	11 72	—3 60	53 89	46 38
North Bengal	93 9	73 1	88 1	77 7	82·9	+0 6	15 88	13 41	+2 47	14 27	12·10	+2 17	83 92	67 75
East „ ...	95 1	70 8	88 0	77 4	82 8	+0 4	12 41	10 69	+1 72	14 34	12 62	+1 72	81 13	66 34
Bihar	90 4	69 6	90 2	78 0	84 4	+1 0	8 74	8 59	+0 15	6 73	9 53	—2 80	58 67	43 32
Orissa	97 9	72 3	91 3	78 8	85 1	+1 9	5 82	10 72	—4 90	7 90	12 79	—4 89	38 98	46 67
Chota Nagpur*	95 9	67 9	88 9	73 5	81·2	+2 1	4 60	8 12	—3 52	4 61	11 03	—6 42	40 59	45 24
Assam	97 6	72 0	86 7	76 4	81 6	—0 8								

* Daltonganj and Purulia are not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th October 1899.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

ABSTRACT OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

For the half-year ending 30th June 1899

Description of goods	Quantity 1st half of— 1898	Quantity 1st half of— 1899	Receipts 1st half of— 1898	Receipts 1st half of— 1899	Quantity Increase	Quantity Decrease	Receipts Increase	Receipts Decrease
		Tons	Rs	Rs				
I —Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign Railways		641		474				
II —Cotton, raw		22		57				
III —Cotton manufactured—								
1 Twist and yarn European		3		6				
2 Twist and yarn Indian		24		41				
3 Piece goods European		82		136				
4 Piece goods Indian		56		80				
IV —Drugs and chemicals—								
1 Intoxicating other than opium								
2 Non intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark								
(b) Others		14		23				
V —Dyes and Tans—								
1 Indigo		1		1				
2 Myrabolams								
3 Cutch								
4 Turmeric		1		1				
5 Aniline dyes		4		8				
6 Others								
VI —Grain and pulse—								
1 Wheat		4		4				
2 Rice in the husk		60		41				
3 Rice not in the husk		20		14				
4 Jawar and bajra								
5 Gram and pulse		1		2				
6 Maccai								
7 Others		55		52				
VII —Hides and Skins—								
1 Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned								
(b) Raw		3		4				
2 Skins of sheep &c —								
(a) Dressed or tanned								
(b) Raw		3		2				
VIII —Horns		12		7				
IX —Jute								
1 Raw								
2 Gunny bags and cloth		42		46				
X —Lac—								
1 Stick								
2 Shell								
XI —Leather manufactured		1		4				
XII —Liquors—								
1 Beer								
2 Spirits								
3 Wines								
XIII —Metals—								
1 Copper unwrought								
2 Brass								
3 Copper, wrought		1						
4 Brass,		5		6				
5 Iron		261		311				
6 Others		12		19				
XIV —Oils—								
1 Kerosine		169		173				
2 Castor								
3 Cocoanut		2		2				
4 Others		5		6				
XV —Oilseeds—								
1 Linseed		528		226				
2. Rape and mustard		92		44				
3 Til or jinjili		4		5				
4 Poppy								
5 Earthnuts								
6 Castor								
7 Other		1 371		834				
XVI —Opium								
XVII —Paper and pasteboard								
XVIII —Provisions—								
1 Ghee								
2 Dried fruits and nuts		2		3				
3 Others		29		38				
XIX —Railway plant and rolling stock *carried for the public and foreign railways*—								
1 Locomotive Engines and tenders &c								
2 Carriages and trucks, &c								
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish plates								
(b) Sleepers &c		1		1				
(c) Other sorts								

Description of goods	Quantity		Receipts		Quantity		Receipts	
	1st half of—				Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	1898	1899	1898	1899				
		Tons	Rs	Rs				
XX —Salt		980	..	5 7				
XXI —Saltpetre &c —								
1 Saltpetre		1		2				
2 Other saline substances				..	..			
XXII —Silk raw—								
1 Foreign								
2 Indian					...			
XXIII —Silk piece-goods—								
1 Foreign								
2 Indian			..					
XXIV —Spices—								
1 Betel nuts		39	..	57			..	
2 Pepper		½		7				..
3 Ginger								..
4 Chillies		2		14				...
5 Cardamoms						...		
6 Others		27		34				
XXV —Stone and lime		187		115				
XXVI —Sugar—								
1 Refined or crystalized including sugar-candy		77		15				
2 Unrefined viz molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce								
XXVII —Tea—								
1 Foreign								
2 Indian								
XXVIII —Timber—								
1 Logs &c		248		99				
2 Poles								
XXIX —Tobacco—								
1 Unmanufactured		110		140				..
2 Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars					..			
(b) Other sorts		1		3				
XXX.—Wool raw	..							
XXXI —Wool manufactured—								
1 Piece goods, European							..	..
2 Piece goods, Indian		1		2	..			
3 Shawls							..	
XXXII —All other articles of merchandise—								
1 Indigo seed		4		6		...	..	...
2 Firewood	..					.. ..		
3 Others not specified above		457	...	445				
Total		5 67½		4 199		..		

A H MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts

GORAKHPUR, *the 11th October 1899*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N B, DACCA, K D, AND ASSAM BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipt	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			*
Total traffic for the week	201 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 0 0	12 98 [illegible] 0	2 84 270 0 0	16 040 0 0	4 06 [illegible] 0 0	36,450	51 449	87,899
Or per mile of railway	[illegible]	128 0 0	1 [illegible] 0	341 0 0	1 0 0	[illegible] 0 0†			
For previous 13 weeks of half year*	[illegible]	11 [illegible] 947 0 0	1 28 85 101 0	26 93 908 0 0	2 10 702 0 0	40 [illegible] 0 0	468 934	519 155	988 089
Total for 14 weeks	2 [illegible]	12 9[illegible] 327 0 0	1 41 21 741 0	2[illegible] 78 236 0 0	2 26,742 0 0	45 02 30[illegible] 0 0	505 384	570 604	1 075 988
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	193 [illegible]	56 9[illegible]5 0 0	14 99 4[illegible] 0	3 25 498 0 0	13 019 0 0	4 25 507 0 0	3[illegible] 702	49 701	80 493
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	236	10[illegible] 0 0	1 [illegible] 0	398 0 0	2 0 0	506 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 [illegible] 100	10 8[illegible] 0 0	1 31 [illegible] 0	2[illegible] 48 [illegible] 0 0	2,2[illegible] 833 0 0	38 56 800 0 0	4 76 771	508 122	984 893

* Audited up to 12th August 1899
† Excluding steamer earnings

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	27 290	10 180 0 0	66 [illegible] 0	6 100 0 0	160 0 0	17 010 0 0	2,490	2 024	4 514
Or per mile of railway	317	118 0 0	[illegible] 0	75 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	198 0 0			
For previous 13 weeks of half year*	3 [illegible] 060	5 9[illegible]2 0 0	3 86 91[illegible] 0	30 289 0 0	1 731 0 0	1 27 982 0 0	33,658	18 812	52,470
Total for 14 weeks	[illegible]	1 06 112 0 0	4 [illegible] 31[illegible] 0	36 689 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	1 4[illegible],[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 148	20 83[illegible]	56,984
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24 4[illegible]	[illegible] 470 0 0	61 73[illegible] 0	5 522 0 0	10[illegible] 0 0	13 397 0 0	2 520	2 152	4,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	87 0 0	718 0	68 0 0	1 0 0	156 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3 [illegible]	95 [illegible] 0 0	3,76 0[illegible] 0	31 214 0 0	[illegible] 015 0 0	1,20 868 0 0	34,138	28 374	62,512

* Audited up to 12th August 1899

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4 610	1 020 0 0	9 100 0	410 0 0	20 0 0	1,450 0 0	315	1,259	1,574*
Or per mile of railway	140	31 0 0	2 6 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	44 0 0			
For previous 13 weeks of half year†	43,2[illegible]5	9 783 0 0	39 333 0	3 260 0 0	46 0 0	13 089 0 0	4 948	12,426	17,374
Total for 14 weeks	47 866	10 803 0 0	48 433 0	3,670 0 0	66 0 0	14 539 0 0	5,263	13,685	18,948
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year		..				..	...	...	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year					..	...			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..							..	...	..

* Includes ballast train miles 650
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	R A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 650	490 0 0	5 640 0	720 0 0	110 0 0	920 0 0	250	376	626†
Or per mile of railway	67	20 0 0	228 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	37 0 0			
For previous 13 weeks of half year*	18 763	5 754 0 0	95 749 0	6 518 0 0	7 7 0 0	12 980 0 0	2 595	9 594	12,189
Total for 14 weeks	20 413	6 244 0 0	101 389 0	6 838 0 0	817 0 0	13 900 0 0	2 845	9 970	12 815
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

* Audited up to 12th August 1899
† Includes ballast train miles [illegible]

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 33 13 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2 390	980 0 0	9 810 0	750 0 0	80 0 0	1 810 0 0	195	815	1,010*
Or per mile of railway	72	30 0 0	297 0	23 0 0		(a) 53 0 0			
For previous 13 weeks of half year†	23 145	8,081 0 0	89 608 0	8 081 0 0	903 0 0	17 065 0 0	4 318	11 542	15 860
Total for 14 weeks	25 535	9 061 0 0	99 418 0	8 831 0 0	983 0 0	18 875 0 0	4 513	12 357	16 870
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 291	413 0 0	3 127 0	369 0 0	18 0 0	868 0 0	131	501	632
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	55	13 0 0	155 0	16 0 0		35 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16 470	5 691 0 0	52 905 0	5 131 0 0	1 292 0 0	12 13 0 0	2 084	7 947	10 031

(a) Excluding Coaching ferry
* Includes ballast train miles 280
† Audited up to 12th August 1899

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K D, and Assam Behar Sections)

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 831 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	180,148	75 790 6 4	10,50 655 0	2 06,282 9 0	11 701 5 2	2 93 774 4 6	33 351	37 637	71 488
Or per mile of railway	216	91 0 0	1 260 0	247 0 0	1 0 0*	353 0 0			
For previous 6 weeks of half year	1,257,798¼	5 55 886 5 11	47 54,551 0	8 10,726 0 11	71 22 1 1	14,37 634 7 11	2 15 596	2 08 539	4 24 045
Total for 7 weeks	1 437 946¼	6 31 676 12 3	58 05,206 0	10 17 008 9 11	8 [illegible] 6 3	17 31 408 12 5	2 50 [illegible] 7	2 46 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	167,938	65,702 0 0	8,28,182 0	1,76,896 0 0	8 301 0 0	2,50,989 0 0	33 604	37 181	70 785
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	205	80 0 0	1,012 0	216 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,344,562	5,62,434 0 0	55 58,423 0	9 55,478 0 0	83 091 0 0	16,01,003 0 0	2,45 547	2 38 716	4 84,263

* Excluding Steamer earnings

REGISTERED No 29]

No. 43 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL FOR THE YEARS 1896 97, 1897 98 AND 1898-99

No 622P —D

RESOLUTION

REGISTRATION

Dated Darjeeling, the 20th October 1899

READ—

The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99

Read also—

The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96, and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon

Read also the Statistical Returns for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 with the remarks thereon

MAULVI DILAWAR HUSSEIN, KHAN BAHADUR, held charge of the department throughout the triennial period, and has submitted the present report, which reached Government on the prescribed date.

2. The following table shows the total number of registrations, the number of offices open, and the financial results of the working of the department for the last four triennial periods For the last period the figures are also given for the several years —

Year	Number of registrations— Affecting immoveable property: Compulsory	Optional	Other registrations	Total	Total receipts	Total expenditure	Surplus	Number of registration offices.	Average receipts.	Average expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs
1887 88 to 1889 90	1 6[illegible] 012	356 125	413 806	2 395 063	33 14 255	18 05 876	15 08 879	304		
1890 91 to 1892 93	1 091 [illegible]	529,851	466 [illegible]1	2 988 100	40 09,758	20 40 334	19 69 424	333		
1893 94 to 1895 96	2 327 072	681 071	508 193	3 516 936	40 84,100	23,91 918	16 92 182	397		
1896 97	863 58[illegible]	261 759	184 813	1 31[illegible] 153	15 46 775	8 53 244	6 93 531	408	3 791	2 001
1897 98	929 518	316 202	19[illegible] 54	1 437 964	15 77 960	9 08 997	6 68 969	423	3 730	2 148
1898 99 ...	87[illegible] 771	275 876	16[illegible]	1 318 422	14 69 534	8 98 459	5 71 075	428	3 433	2 099
Total 1896 97 to 1898-99	2 670 061	853 891	541 012	4 068 539	45 94 275	26 60 700	19 33 575			

There is a steady progress in registration in Bengal, closely corresponding, as was to be expected, to the increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps, which was discussed in a recent Resolution The total number of deeds registered during the period under review is larger than that in any of the three preceding triennial periods The increase is equally noticeable in the case of deeds of which the registration is compulsory, and of those which it is at the option of the parties to register or not, and it is not confined to deeds relating to immoveable property, but extends to other classes of documents A marked feature of the period is a rapid increase of registration in Orissa The increase for the whole triennial period as compared with that preceding is in that tract 33 per cent, and in 1898 99 compared with 1895-96 it was no less than 72 per cent The Inspector-General asserts that the recent settlement operations in the Division have left the impression that occupancy tenancies are transferable, and that many transfers have in consequence been made Whatever the impression, there is no question as to the fact of the sudden and large expansion of transfers in Orissa It appears from Statement XIII of the Inspector-General's report that the great bulk of these transfers is from one raiyat to another, but in Puri the sales to the money-lending classes are now ominously frequent, and enquiries will be made through the Board of Revenue The total receipts of the triennial periods show a steady advance in the income of the department, although the surplus left after meeting the expenditure fluctuates The largest surplus was that obtained for the triennium 1890-91 to 1892-93, which amounted to Rs 19,69,424 The next period showed a considerable decrease, and it was explained in the last triennial Resolution that this was attributable to the orders of 1893, under which the minimum *ad valorem* registration fee was reduced from twelve to eight annas. The immediate effect of the reduction has since been counterbalanced by an increase in the number of deeds, and the surplus for the period which expired with the last financial year was Rs 19,33,575, nearly reaching the high figure mentioned above. Expenditure nearly keeps pace with the increase in receipts, but 83 per cent. of the charges consist of the commission fees and fixed salaries, which are regulated by rule, the cost of establishment is moderate, and the Lieutenant-Governor finds no reason to suppose that there is any want of economy in the working of the department. During this period registrations were most numerous in 1897-98, when the prevalence of famine and distress in many districts, especially those of Bihar, caused larger recourse to sales, mortgages and borrowing on money-bonds. Good crops and the consequent return of prosperity led to a decline in registration during the past year 1898-99, but the

total number of documents was nevertheless higher than in 1896-97, which also included some months of distress, and evidence is thus afforded of the tendency on the part of the people to avail themselves more and more of registration. In the recent Resolution on the Administration of the Stamp Department, notice was taken of the marked fall in the sale of documentary stamps in 1898 99 as evidence of the rapid recovery of the people from the effects of famine There is similar evidence in the registration returns, but on the stamps side the high water-mark was reached in 1896 97, on the registration side it was not reached till 1897-98 Registration is of course a later stage in a transaction than the execution of the deed which embodies it, but it is not uninstructive that registration is not always so immediate as was to be expected.

This is the fourth triennial report on the working of the department submitted to Government It will be convenient if, in preparing such reports in future, the Inspector-General of Registration will base his remarks and comparisons more on the figures and results of the triennial period rather than on those of the single year which has just elapsed, the latter being noticed also where they call for comment

3 *Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property*—The following statement furnishes the figures for deeds affecting immoveable property, the registration of which is compulsory, for the four last triennial periods —

Year	Instrument of gift	Deeds of sale or exchange— Of the value of Rs 100 and upwards	Of the value of less than Rs 100	Total	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs 100 and upwards	Other instruments	Instruments of perpetual lease	All instruments of lease other than perpetual	Total of compulsory registrations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1887 88 to 1889 90	14 [illegible]56	16[illegible] 691	[illegible]87 711	553 402	208 [illegible]80	28 308	217 302	602 434	1 [illegible]2[illegible] 042
1890 91 to 1892 93	19 [illegible]66	214 105	511 86[illegible]	72[illegible] 970	281 [illegible]	33 [illegible]43	[illegible]2 [illegible]64	60[illegible] 102	1 [illegible]01 698
1893-94 to 1895 96	2[illegible] 376	207 211	615 [illegible]16	882,427	35[illegible] 71[illegible]	[illegible] 9[illegible]2	206 013	73[illegible] 11[illegible]	2 [illegible]27 6[illegible]2
1896 97	9 302	103 911	231 0[illegible]6	33[illegible] 967	130 [illegible]	1 [illegible]425	93 [illegible]98	281 596	9[illegible]5 587
1897 98	9 8[illegible]0	116 382	259 330	37[illegible] 712	1[illegible] [illegible]0	1 [illegible]2	9[illegible] 2[illegible]3	286 211	929 508
1898 99	10 042	111 4[illegible]2	23[illegible] 812	351 304	138 [illegible]58	15 2[illegible]0	86 778	2[illegible]3 590	875 571
Total 1896-97 to 1898 99	29,324	341 785	730 198	1 081 983	419 461	45 070	272 519	841 403	2 670 666

The large increase in deeds of gift presented for registration was noticed in the Government Resolution of 1896. The period under review shows a further considerable increase, the total number of such deeds for the last triennial period being 29,324, as compared with 25,376 in the period preceding The districts showing the largest number of these deeds relating to immoveable property are Midnapore, Dacca, Tippera, and Mymensingh The three last districts have a large Muhammadan population, whose power of disposing of property by will is restricted by their law, and the Inspector-General believes that there is a growing tendency to meet this disability by the device of transferring property by gift in old age or failing health Gifts of property are also frequently made to wives for the marriage dower, or by persons starting on a distant pilgrimage Generally deeds of gift are more numerous in the districts of Bengal Proper than in Bihar and Orissa

The total number of deeds of sale of immoveable property registered during the triennial period was 1,061,983, as compared with 882,427 in the preceding period, the increase being observed in deeds of both under and over Rs. 100 in value. The highest figure was reached in 1897-98, and a considerable fall occurred in the past year, a season of plenty having succeeded two years of pressure. Out of the total of 1,061,983 deeds of sale registered during the last triennial period, no less than 736,033 related to raiyati holdings, 166,341 of which were held at fixed rates, and the remainder with the right of

occupancy The subjoined statement shows the large rise in registration of deeds of this class —

Year	Raiyati holdings at fixed rates						Raiyati holdings with right of occupancy					
		Purchasers						Purchasers				
			Zamindars						Zamindars			
	Number of transactions	Mahajans traders and money lenders.	Landlords of holdings transferred	Other landlords.	Raiyats	Others	Number of transactions	Mahajans, traders or money lenders	Landlords of holdings transferred	Other landlords	Raiyats	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1887-88 to 1889-90	98 775	14 28	3 27	7 73	51 58	23 14	200 02[illegible]	12 44	2 11	6 25	67 02	12 18
1890-91 to 1892-93	117 [illegible]8	15 25	3 16	8 70	51 21	21 63	313 046	12 01	2 72	6 25	68 63	10 39
1893-94 to 1895-96	143 275	13 24	1 99	12 20	50 91	21 68	4[illegible]7 160	11 30	1 72	6 20	70 11	10 67
1896-97	54 108	14 30	2 38	12 04	50 51	21 71	171 963	9 94	1 94	5 59	71 81	10 72
1897-98	59 870	13 26	1 [illegible]3	11 29	54 41	19 51	203 192	10 66	2 32	5 86	70 52	10 64
1898-99	52 463	14 76	2 01	10 34	51 57	23 32	194,537	9 76	2 24	7 04	69 01	11 35
Total 1896-97 to 1898-99	166 441	18 45	1 96	11 22	52 26	21 11	569 692	10 13	2 17	6 34	70 26	11 10

The figures, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see, indicate no increase in the percentage of those holdings which pass into the hands of money-lenders, the transactions being chiefly and increasingly between raiyats The Inspector-General should have quoted the High Court rulings to which he alludes as affecting transfers of holdings in Champaran and Dacca It is understood that he refers, in one case, to the decision of the High Court of 1897, reported in the Calcutta Series, volume XXIV, page 355, in the case of Bhiran Ali Shaik Shikdar (defendant) *versus* Gopi Kant Shaha (plaintiff), in which it was ruled that, in the absence of local usage or custom to the contrary, occupancy holdings are not saleable otherwise than at the instance of the landlord seeking satisfaction for a decree for arrears of rent Enquiry will be made in the Revenue Department in regard to the practice which is said to have sprung up in Champaran under which the landlord requires the tenant who desires to transfer to formally surrender the land, and takes a fee (*salami*) or enhanced rent from the incoming tenant It may be noted that land so surrendered does not, as stated, become *zerat* or proprietor's land, but remains raiyati land Instruments of mortgage are only subject to compulsory registration where immoveable property of a value of Rs 100 or upwards is hypothecated The number of such deeds for the period under review was 419,464, compared with 356,745 for the preceding triennial period The year 1897-98, for the reason already mentioned, shows the largest figure yet attained under this head, the next highest being that for the last year of the triennial period. Most districts share the falling off in numbers in this year, compared with that preceding Among the exceptions are Mymensingh and Tippera In the former, it is explained that transfers of occupancy rights having been declared to be void unless sanctioned by custom, mortgages have taken their place In Tippera it is remarked that money-lenders are now less willing than formerly to advance funds on a simple bond, and require the security afforded by a mortgage If, in Tippera, the mortgage of occupancy rights is valid at all, this change of practice will be beneficial by bringing the raiyat face to face with the dangers of debt to his tenure The interesting information which the Inspector-General gives will be brought to the special notice of the Board of Revenue

The bulk of the remaining transactions under this head consists of leases, of which the total for the period was 1,113,922, as compared with 1,003,132 in the preceding triennial period The increase has occurred in both perpetual and term leases Perpetual leases are most numerous in the littoral or other districts of Bengal traversed by large rivers, where large alluvial areas are settled or resettled, and tenants require the inducement of a permanent tenancy to undertake the expense of clearing the land The average area of land taken on the term leases is comparatively small, the annual rental being Rs 25 or under in no less than 76 4 per cent of the total number

The proportion of lettings in which *pattas* are given to the lessee as evidence of the terms of his holding has somewhat decreased in the period under review, as compared with the triennial period preceding The reluctance of zamindars to grant *pattas* to the tenants executing *kabuliyats* for their holdings has been commented on in past reports and resolutions The Inspector-General ascribes it correctly to disinclination on account of the expense and inconvenience involved, to an idea among the bigger zamindars especially that their dignity would suffer, and to an apprehension that *pattas* would assist the tenants in establishing occupancy rights Where settlements are made under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, the need for *pattas* and *kabuliyats* disappears, their place being taken by entries in the settlement records It is nowhere usual to grant *pattas* for leases of raiyati holdings, except when the area is large or the tenancy is of some special kind

4 *Optional Registration affecting immoveable property* —The following statement shows the numbers of deeds affecting immoveable property presented for registration during the last four triennial periods of which the registration was optional —

YEAR	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs 100	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs 100	Instruments of lease for one year or less	Awards (section 17 clause 2)	Other instruments registered under section 18 clauses (a) and (b)	Miscellaneous documents other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1887 88 to 1889 90	1,868	309 815	23 673	49	12 278	8 275	167	356 125
1890 91 to 1892 93	3 479	471 221	30 266	135	14 388	10 191	165	529 851
1893-94 to 1895-96	4 306	602 789	42 604	126	19 037	11 976	144	681 071
1896-97	1 648	230,914	15,648	31	8 757	4 734	31	261 753
1897 98	1 841	282 704	17 802	40	8 863	4 927	25	316 202
1898-99	1 408	243 652	17 726	38	8 631	4 391	30	275 876
Total 1896-97 to 1898 99	4 897	757,270	51,176	109	26 251	14 052	86	853,831

The most numerous class of deeds under this head is that of instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs 100 The increase in the number of such registrations is very marked, the total of 757,270 reached in the last period being more than double that attained in the first of the four periods The largest total during the last three years is that for 1897-98, and this was to be expected The large figure for 1898-99 shows, however, that the increase in the preceding year was not entirely attributable to the famine The recognition by the people of the advantage which registration confers probably accounts for the increasing number of these documents presented for registration, and the same explanation may be offered for the increase under the head of leases for one year or less and miscellaneous documents

5. *Registrations not affecting immoveable property.*—The following statement furnishes figures for the last four triennial periods Corresponding figures are also given for wills and authorities to adopt —

YEAR	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY					Number of wills (section 18 clause e) registered in book III	Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will book III
	Compulsory	Optional					
	Instruments of gift of moveable property.	Instruments of sale &c of moveable property	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f)	All other documents registered under section 18 clause f	Total of registrations in book IV affecting moveable property		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1887-88 to 1889 90	805	13,424	281 040	112 401	407 760	6,041	95
1890-91 to 1892 93	1,174	14,665	304,678	139 484	460 001	6,459	91
1893-94 to 1895-96	1 652	17 896	330 460	150 866	500,894	7 237	63
1896-97	687	6,498	120,062	55 180	182,4?7	2,367	19
1897-98	602	7,183	128,528	53 6?6	189 980	2 245	20
1898-99	603	6,247	105 300	52 621	164 771	2 191	13
Total 1896-97 to 1897-98	1,892	19,928	353,890	161,483	537 187	6 803	52

The only class of deeds under this head of which registration is compulsory is that of instruments of gift, the obligation to register being imposed in

their case by the Transfer of Property Act. The number of such deeds shows an increase in the last triennial period, but some falling off in the past two years. It is remarkable that out of the 603 deeds registered during the past year, 310 were presented in the Dacca district. The majority of these related to gifts of jewels by Muhammadans to their wives at marriage.

The bulk of the documents under this head consists of obligations for the payment of money The increase is steady, the fall in the past year being the natural consequence of agricultural prosperity. It is reported, however, that in some districts deeds of this kind are now less resorted to than formerly, and that security is now more generally required for loans The very marked increase noted above in optional registrations of mortgages of small value is probably in some measure due to the substitution of that class of deed for the simple bond without security

The number of wills presented for registration shows a tendency to decline, as is also the case with authorities to adopt. The number of wills deposited in sealed covers remains small. It has been found that of the wills deposited in this manner many lie unopened long after the death of the testator, whose wishes may thus remain unfulfilled. The question whether action should be taken to bring the existence of such wills to the notice of the persons presumably interested or whether the wills should be opened if they are not claimed, has been considered, and the Government of India have decided that it must be left to testators to make their own arrangements to cause effect to be given to wills thus deposited There are obvious objections to any interference on the part of the Government in the matter.

6 *Inspections*—The total number of inspections made during the year 1898 99 was 1,423, and this shows some improvement over the corresponding figure for the last year of the preceding triennial period. At the instance of this Government, the Government of India in 1897 sanctioned the conversion of the two appointments of Special Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 700 and Rs. 500, respectively, into three appointments, having attached to them the pay of Rs. 500, Rs 400, and Rs 300, respectively. During the year 1898-99, out of 428 offices open 296 were inspected by the Special Inspectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed and dissatisfied, especially with the small number of inspections done by the third Inspector, and he expects a marked improvement in the present year The first Inspector must also inspect a far larger number of offices instead of repeating inspections of particular offices. Inspections by Special Sub-Registrars attached to each district involve their absence from the head-quarters stations, and difficulty frequently arises in arranging for the registration duties of their sub-districts during their absence. With the view of obviating this inconvenience, and enabling the Special Sub-Registrar to perform his inspection duties with greater regularity, joint offices have been created at some head-quarters stations. The Sub-Registrar of these, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Special Sub-Registrar, is able to perform his ordinary registration work during his absence.

7. *Value of Property transferred under registered deeds.*—The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred by registered documents during the triennial period was Rs 61,98,73,218, as compared with Rs. 52,02,11,989 during the preceding triennial period, the corresponding figures for moveable property being Rs. 7,74,02,786 against Rs 7,20,69,951 in the preceding period. This increase is mainly due to the transactions of the first year of the period, a decrease having occurred in the two last years.

8. It was noted in the Resolution on the last triennial report that there had been a very marked decrease in the number of registrations under sections 12 (permanent tenures) and 18 (holdings at fixed rates) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the number having fallen from 79,109 in 1886-87 to 14,780 in 1895-96. The last year of the period now under review shows a further decline, the total being 13,083 The discontinuance of registration of transfers of occupancy holdings, which is not authorised by the Act, partly accounts for the decrease, but these provisions are unpopular alike with landlord and tenant. The landlords are unwilling to accept the small fees, or fear that acceptance might be construed into admission of adverse rights, while the tenants object to pay the fees, as they are required still to pay *salami* for mutation of names in the landlord's office. The provisions of section 176 of the Act, which relates to the registration of encumbrances, are practically inoperative. Resort was had to registration under this section in two cases only during the year.

9. *Registration in Calcutta*—Registration in Calcutta calls for notice. The subjoined figures show the numbers of deeds registered in the town of Calcutta during the last two triennial periods:—

	Total of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	Total of optional registrations affecting immoveable property	Total of registrations affecting moveable property
1	2	3	4
1893-94	3,885	64	557
1894-95	3,868	50	546
1895-96	4,080	48	536
Total	11,833	162	1,639
1896-97	4,342	68	642
1897 98	3,966	65	632
1898-99	3,[illegible]20	77	548
Total	11,628	210	1,822

It will be seen that the total of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property for the second period shows some falling off as compared with that for the first period. The following remarks of the Registrar of Calcutta regarding the large decline in registration in the past year may be quoted —

"The past year was a bad year for Calcutta offices The presentations here depend a great deal upon the trade of the place Circumstances combined and brought about results greatly detrimental to the interests of the mercantile community The general feeling of uncertainty and distrust in the fluctuating rates of exchange is the principal item Next may be noted the influx of English capital in the several departments of trade in India, which is gradually reducing the number of companies out in India, and consequently a fewer number of deeds are registered here The system of amalgamated tea and other companies is a new feature in Indian trade, and in a few of these newly consolidated companies several Indian companies have been absorbed The last cause is the plague scare, which has to some extent frightened the lower classes out of town, and the want of labourers and the high price of labour are indirectly affecting trade"

10 *Working of Act III (B C) of 1895*—The Inspector-General of Registration has submitted a separate report on the working of the Bengal Land Records Maintenance Act, III of 1895. The system provided by the Act for the registration of mutations of tenancies has had little success The matter is dealt with in the Revenue Department, and need not be discussed here

11 *Registration of Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces*—The following statement shows the working of Act I (B C) of 1876 during the last twelve years —

YEAR	Number of districts in which Act I was in force	Number of offices open on 31st March 1897	Number of marriages registered	Number of *talak* divorces registered	Number of *khola* divorces registered	Total number of ceremonies registered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1887 88	14	112	4,100	2 478	1,090	7 668
1888-89	14	113	4,527	2 819	1,113	8,459
1889 90	14	113	3 959	3 11[illegible]	1,137	8,215
1890 91	14	115	4,063	3 [illegible]54	1,234	8,451
1891 92	19	151	5,442	3,260	1,474	10,176
1892 93	19	151	6,780	3,853	1,542	12,175
1893 94	20	169	8 205	4,485	2,053	14,743
1894 95	25	191	9,488	4 784	1,789	16,061
1895-96	25	211	16,675	4,996	1 709	2[illegible],380
1896 97	29	226	12,043	5,709	1,93[illegible]	19,685
1897 98	30	241	10,765	5,452	1,695	17 902
1898 99	30	256	12,418	5,465	1,950	19,583

The Marriage Registrars are also appointed *Kazis* under Act XII of 1880 Forty-five new offices were opened during the triennial period under review The success of the Act varies much in different districts, the interest taken in its working by the Registrars and the adverse influence of the village mullas or priests, being the main factors It would appear that the Act is, on the whole gaining ground The fact, however, that 29 offices return no registration at all is distinctly unsatisfactory, and the Inspector-General will do well, as he proposes, to remind the Registrars that it is their duty to move about, and explain to the people the object and advantage of the Act The largest number of ceremonies registered under the Act was in 1895-96 The total for the last triennial period, however, exceeds that for the preceding period, and the reduction in 1897-98 appears to be correctly attributed by the Inspector General of Registration to the fact that in years of agricultural distress marriages are less frequent, and the people are also less able to pay the fees under the Act, and forego registration, which is optional

12 The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Khan Bahadur Delawar Hosaen Ahmed for his administration of the Department The names of the officers favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General will be noted by the Appointment Department of Government

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, for information and guidance

Ordered also that extract paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue Department of this office, for information and necessary action

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd October 1899

Burdwan—Rainfall at Sadar 2 89, Kalna 2 29, Katwa 2 54, Raniganj 2 20 Weather seasonable Threshing of *aus* nearly over Recent rain has done much good to *aman* Sowing of *rabi* commenced Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease in Katwa rapidly decreasing Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kalna	13⅗	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13	

Birbhum—Rainfall at Sadar 2 98 Rampur Hât 3 30 Weather getting cool Last rain has done much good to paddy crops, which are promising Price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers and at Rampur Hat 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura—Rainfall at Vishnupur 4 32 Weather fair and seasonable Sowing of *rabi* commenced in places Sugarcane and winter rice doing well Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Price of rice at Bankura 16 seers and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee

Midnapore—Rainfall at Sadar 3 41, Contai 4 31, Tamluk 4 71, Ghatal 3 31 Weather seasonable Prospects of winter rice very good Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Salboni and Benapura Fodder and water ample Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Contai	20 ch	
Tamluk	14-3½	
Ghatal	14-14	

Hooghly—Rainfall at Sadar 2 95, Serampore 2 73, Jahanabad 2 96 Prospects of winter rice and sugar-cane good Common rice sells at 14 seers 1¾ chitaks per rupee

Howrah—Rainfall at Sadar 2 40, Uluberia 2 72 Weather seasonable The recent rain has ensured a good rice harvest Sowing of *rabi* commenced Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Barasat 3 15, Basirhat 2 20, Diamond Harbour 4 96 Heavy rain early in the week The rain has done much good to the standing crops Prospects of *aman* good Lands are under cultivation for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12	per rupee
Barasat	14½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 33, Kushtia 2 40, Meherpur 2 93, Chuadanga 2 50, Ranaghat 2 67 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* good *Rabi* crops are being sown Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 08, Kandi 3 90, Jangipur 2 76 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* good Sowing of *rabi* crops continues The late rain has done much good to the standing crops Sugarcane and mulberry doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Hariharpara thana Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee
Kandi	18	
Jangipur	14	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jhenida 1 90, Magura 1·09, Narail 1 73, Bangaon 62. Weather seasonable Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on Harvesting of *aus* paddy over Prospects of *aman* paddy good No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Jhenida	18	
Magura	18	
Narail	17½	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 18, Bagerhat 3 17, Satkhira 3 35. Weather hot *Aman* plants thriving Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	... ...	16½	per rupee
Bagerhat	. .	16	
Satkhira	... ...	15	

Rajshahi—Rainfall at Sadar 2 84, Nator 2 86, Naugaon 2 32 Prospects of standing crops good No cattle-disease Fodder and water plentiful Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur—Average rainfall 65 Weather getting cooler Standing crops fair Cow-pox reported from Porsha thana Fodder and water sufficient Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri—Rainfall at Sadar 1 06, Alipur-Duars 56. Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy doing well Lands are being prepared for tobacco Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 35, Siliguri 56 Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *phaphar*, *tori*, wheat, barley and *kalai* doing well *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy, *kalai* and potatoes progressing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Hills	... .	9	per rupee
Terai	... .	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 26, Gaibanda 3 18, Kurigram 2 90, Nilphamari 80 Steeping and washing of jute continue Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops Prospects good Common rice sells at 16 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in the Nilphamari subdivision

Bogra—Average rainfall 2 35 Prospects of crops good Cultivation for *rabi* crops going on Fodder and water ample Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sirajganj 2 88 Weather seasonable Recent rain has improved prospects of standing crops Price of common rice 14 seers 15½ chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease in Tarash

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 1 83, Manikganj 2 50, Munshiganj 1 31, Narayanganj 1 44 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Jamalpur 2 00, Tangail 2 16, Kishorganj 1 99, Netrokona 3 55 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Condition of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 52, Goalundo 1 48, Madaripur 2 60 Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 04, Brahmanbaria 2 02, Chandpur 4 08. Weather seasonable *Aman* paddy doing well Prospects continue favourable Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 12, Feni 6 35 Prospects of crops fair Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops Veterinary assistant treating, cattle-disease at Chagalnaya Fodder and water good Price of common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall at Sadar 3 44, Cox's Bazar 12 39 Prospects of crops good Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Patna.—Rainfall nil Prospects of paddy crops up to date are favourable, but a shower or two of rain is urgently needed now. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops Sugarcane cutting has begun in places. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee

Gaya.—No rain. It is wanted for paddy crops *Rabi* sowing commenced Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings Fodder and water abundant One hundred and twenty cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram Rice selling at Sadar 11 seers per rupee

Saran—No rain Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowing going on Rain urgently required for *rabi* and paddy Average price of common rice 12 seers 1 chitak and of *makai* 13 seers 4 chitaks per rupee

Champaran.—Rainfall at Bagaha 61 *Aghani* paddy on high lands withering for want of rain In low and irrigated lands the prospect is still fair *Rabi* sowings commenced, but progress is slow Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice continue to be fair, but rain wanted for up-land rice. *Rabi* sowings commenced in places Prices, which are stationary, are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14½ seers, gram 13 seers, *rahar* 14 seers, and *marua* 15 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good, but more water wanted for the rice Fields are being prepared for *rabi* Fodder sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells at Sadar 12 to 13 seers per rupee

Monghyr—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Beguserai ·03, Jamui 25 Nights cool Days still hot *Rabi* being sown All standing crops doing well Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr	11¾	per rupee
Begusarai	12	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Nights cool Rainfall at Banka 39 Winter rice has been benefited More rain wanted *Rabi* sowings continue Stray cases of cattle-disease reported from Supaul and Banka subdivisions Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	13¼	per rupee
Banka	12½	
Madhipura	14	
Supaul	19	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj 06, Araria 03 Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowings commenced Prospects of *aghani* rice good No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	19	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1 68, Chanchal 60, Shibganj 1 48 Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced Prospects of standing crops good The recent rain has benefited the winter rice crop Cattle-disease reported from Shibganj and Malda Coarse rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas.—The cold weather is setting in Average rainfall 93, which renders bumper rice crop certain *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well Prospects very favourable Average price of common rice 12 seers 14 chitaks and of maize 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 10 37, Jajpur 10 63, Kendrapara 8 49, Banki 7 10, False Point 6 62 Weather seasonable *Laghu sarad* in flower *Guru sarad* in ear Sugar-cane, *rabi* and turmeric growing Jute and cotton being harvested Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	13	12	

Balasore.—Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Asu* is being harvested. Sugarcane thriving well Prospects of crops good except on high lands in Agarpara circle. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Rainfall at Angul 6 13 and Bisipara 3 99 Low land paddy revived and *rabi* sowing operations renewed Cattle-pox continues at Bisipara Fodder sufficient Common rice is difficult to procure, the rate is 16 seers at Angul and 12 seers at Khondmals

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 5 57, Khurda 9 10 Weather cool, winter approaching Crops saved where not already lost *Kulthi* being sown Sugarcane promising Other miscellaneous crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee
Khurda	11	4	per rupee
Interior of district	12	4	per rupee

Hazaribagh—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops poor Common rice sells at 11¾ seers per rupee

Ranchi—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of winter rice worse Rain badly wanted Rice sells 10 seers per rupee in Ranchi and 12½ seers in the interior No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Paddy suffering very much for want of rain *Rabi* sowing retarded Sugarcane doing fairly well Prices at Sadar are—rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, gram 14 seers, *mandua* 16 seers 14 chitaks, and *makai* 14 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 75, Gobindpur 97 Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice an average crop Cattle disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gobindpur, Topchanchi, and Tundi Fodder and drinking-water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 11 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum.—Report not received

General Summary—The general and heavy rainfall noticed in last week's report occurred in Bengal Proper and Orissa In Bengal it did considerable good to the standing crops, which are now sure to be at least fair, and in most districts good In Orissa, Cuttack and Balasore will enjoy excellent crops, while those in Puri and Angul have been greatly benefited In the Chota Nagpur Division the continued drought is causing injury to the rice crop, which is expected to be poor, and in the Patna Division it is injuring the unirrigated upland rice and retarding the sowing of the spring crops Prices are generally steady, in Orissa and Chota Nagpur they are somewhat easier than before Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts Fodder is generally sufficient

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 24th October 1899

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1899

REGISTERED No 29]

No. 44 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

No 2055Marine

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th October 1899

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report on the Howrah Bridge for the year 1898-99

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the bridge during the year 1898-99 as compared with those of the preceding nine years —

PARTICULARS	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Receipts	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts from railway traffic	1 36 604	1 51 408	1 53 811	1 35 364	1 14 468	1 24 6 3	1 23 678	1 30 310	1 28,954	1,10 727
Ditto local do										
Ditto hire of steamer *Helvetia*					50	64	25	70	104	57
Ditto *Howrah* or *Buckland*				21			10	950		14
Interest on Government securities	28 003	28 00[illegible]	28 0[illegible]3	28 003	29 936	24 404	24,4[illegible]4	23 753	32 310	32 18[illegible]
Proportion of rent of Head Office									418	542
Miscellaneous	1 864	1,51[illegible]	7 300	770	598	491	381	122	53	512
Proportion of earnings of steam tug *Hetty*						5,625	12,557	5 378	13 608	12 770
Rent of Bridge approach land							1 1[illegible]3	3 332	3 177	2 963
Total	1 66 471	1,80 923	1 60 174	1,64 158	1 4[illegible] 0[illegible]2	1,55 217	1 62,499	1,67,195	1,79,024	1 08,826
Deficit	8 553				8 559			537		
Total	1 75 0[illegible]4	1 80 [illegible]	1 60 174	1 64 158	1 53 611	1 55 217	1 62 499	1 67 732	1,79,024	1 08 826
Expenditure										
Interest on loans	7 074	7,168	7 [illegible]11	7 276	7 339	7 398	7 4[illegible]5	7 509	7 561	7 611
Proportion of Head Office charges	18 110	18 756	1[illegible] 486	16,121	17 135	14 453	13,008	11 7[illegible]	13 041	12 323
Establishment	3[illegible] 3[illegible]5	33 6[illegible]1	3[illegible] [illegible]12	1 69[illegible]	32 854	31 418	3[illegible] 826	31 913	32 073	32 741
Working expenses	5 304	26 511	[illegible]	23 421	20 004	[illegible]1 556	23 412	12 734	12 830	20 427
Repairs	60 [illegible]0	63 813	40 003	33 045	47 011	38 730	46 028	51 708	25 303	36 083
Ferry steamer *Buckland*	2[illegible] 313	15 12[illegible]	4 310	22 315	17 763	15 358	16 188	18 [illegible]	18 401	16 6[illegible]
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers quarters storeyard and police quarters	9 057	4 273	4 234	8 716	7,307	7 424	5 746	12 371	11 458	3 512
Miscellaneous										
Proportion of establishment &c of steam tug *Hetty*						5,073	9,[illegible]	15 097	9 123	11 074
Renewals	6[illegible]7							6 860	16 016	
Proportion of salary of Traffic Manager										3 5
Compassionate allowance	[illegible]84	317								
Total	1 75 024	1 67 66[illegible]	1,[illegible] 994	1,36 [illegible]82	1 53,011	1,40 [illegible]	1 5[illegible],675	1 67,732	1,47,066	1,41 771
Net Revenue		13 257	11 180	27 576	..	14 795	6 824	[illegible]	31,958	27 055
GRAND TOTAL	1 75,024	1,80 923	1,60 174	1,64 158	1,53 611	1 55 217	1 62 499	1,67,732	1 79 024	1,08,826

2 The receipts during the year amounted to Rs 1,66,471, showing a decrease of Rs 14,452 as compared with those of the previous year. The receipts from railway traffic were Rs 1,36,604 as against Rs. 1,51,408 in 1897-98.

3 The total expenditure amounted to Rs 1,75,024, showing an excess of Rs 7,358 over that of the previous year. The wearing surface of the roadway of the bridge was repaired, and all worn out battens and defective surface planks and beams underneath renewed Several of the defective superstructure timbers were replaced The pontoons were repaired, and the decks of all the pontoons were chipped and painted and well cleaned and coated with oil inside; and the fenders and sheathings of the pontoons were changed as found necessary Brackets and large iron stanchions were fitted underneath draw-bridge roller beams The bridge winches were kept clean and well oiled and all other gear was kept in good order, and all repairs carried out to keep the bridge in good condition

4. As in the preceding year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following amount, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received —

	Rs
Interest on Government securities of pontoon—Renewal fund .	2,240
The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—Sinking fund on loans	4,351

5 The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs 10,726 against Rs. 9,823 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs 903 The electric-lighting of the bridge was maintained throughout the year without any trouble, and the arrangement of having the engines at the Howrah Workshop continued to work well

6 The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 151 occasions, of which 101 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 50 were on Sundays on special application The number and description of vessels which passed through the bridge on these occasions are shown below —

VESSELS	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sea going vessels	110	235	326	241	282	291*	309	254	414	362
Inland steamers and flats	1,286	1,364	1,231	1,116	1,205	1,030	1,129	1,400	1,059	941
Steam tugs and steam launches	781	792	712	677	667	549	453	366	510	491
Port Commissioners vessels	83	20	53	38	45	161	183	66	92	53
Government steamers and flats		1	2	1	2	2			5	16
Total	2,260	2,412	2,324	2,073	2,201	2,033	2,074	2,086	2,110	1,863

7. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge during the year under review, but there was a large increase in the casualties to (1) inland steamers and flats and (2) cargo and passenger boats In both these cases the number of casualties was unprecedented, being 22 in the one case and 133 in the other. Of the boats which collided with the bridge 16 were lost and four lives There were altogether 169 cases of collision, as compared with 129, 109 and 78, respectively, in the three preceding years

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R B. BUCKLEY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Gaya—Rainfall at Sadar 42, Jahanabad 94, Aurangabad 32, Nawada 16 *Rabi* sowing going on Rain wanted for paddy crops Sugarcane doing well Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Shahabad—Rainfall at Sadar 2 00, Buxar 86, Bhabua 05, Sasaram 53 Rain to some extent useful to standing crops and *rabi* sowings Fodder and water abundant Seventy-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram Common rice selling at Sadar at 12 seers per rupee

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar 45 Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowing going on Rain will benefit paddy and improve prospects of *rabi* Average prices per rupee are—Common rice 12 seers 10 chitaks and *makai* 13 seers 10 chitaks, against 14 seers 15 chitaks and 23 seers 4 chitaks, respectively, the normal rates

Champaran—Rainfall at Motihari 10, Bettiah 21, Bagaha, 27 Ramnagar 67 The slight rain did some good to *aghani* rice, and facilitated *rabi* sowings Prospects continue fair Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall at Sadar 2 31, Hajipur 4 05, Sitamarhi 28 Prospects fair *Rabi* sowings in progress Rice doing well Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 15 seers, *makai* 14 seers, gram 13 seers, *rahar* 14 seers, and *marua* 18 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—Rainfall at Sadar 3 14, Samastipur 3 70, Madhubani 1 43 Prospects of standing crops good The recent rain has greatly benefited the paddy crop Preparation of lands for *rabi* continues Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells at Sadar 12½ seers per rupee

Monghyr—Rainfall at Sadar 73 Standing crops doing well *Rabi* being sown Rain urgently wanted Cattle-pox reported from Ballia out-post in the Begusarai subdivision Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Monghyr	11	3	per rupee
Begusarai	12	0	
Jamui	13	8	

Bhagalpur—Weather seasonable, occasionally cloudy Rainfall at Sadar 06, Banka 08, Madhipura 30, Supaul 1 25 Standing crops doing well, but rain required for *aghani* paddy and *rabi* sowings. Cattle-disease in Supaul and Banka Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14	per rupee
Banka	12½	
Madhipura	14	
Supaul	18	

Purnea—Rainfall at Sadar 9 06 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aghani* crop good Steeping and washing of jute nearly finished *Rabi* sowings going on well No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	19	

Malda—Rainfall at Sadar 45, Shibganj 06, Gajol 15 Weather—first part of the week fair, latter part cloudy, ending with rain *Rabi* sowing going on Prospects of standing crops continue good Cattle disease reported from some places Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Sonthal Parganas—Average rainfall 25 Crops all doing well More rain would be welcome, but is not expected Average prices are—common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and maize 19½ seers per rupee Cattle-disease in Jamtara and Rajmahal Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack—Rainfall at Sadar 03, Jajpur ·41, Kendrapara 95, Banki 08. Weather seasonable and cloudy *Laghu sarad* maturing *Guru sarad* in ear Sugarcane, *rabi*, and turmeric thriving Jute and cotton being harvested Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Sadar	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	13	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 85 Weeding of *sarad* continues *Aus* is being harvested. Sugarcane thriving well Prospects of crops good except on high lands in Agarpara circle Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from places Fodder and water sufficient

Angul.—No rain at Angul and Bisipara Weather cloudy Low land paddy doing well *Rabi* still being sown Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee at Angul and 12 seers at Bisipara Cattle-disease prevails in Khondmals

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 40, Khurda 05. Weather cloudy *Laghu* already withered. Prospects of *sarad* fair *Kulthi* being sown Sugarcane thriving Other miscellaneous crops doing well No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	Ch	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee
Khurda	13	2	per rupee
Interior of district . .	12	6	per rupee

Hazaribagh—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Continued drought causing injury to the paddy crops Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall 03 Weather seasonable Paddy very seriously damaged by drought *Rabi* sowing retarded Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers per rupee and in the interior 13 seers No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—Rainfall at Sadar 01, Hosenabad 2 00, Chattarpur 99, Ranka 45, Untari 18 Weather seasonable Slight rain also reported from some other places except in south of district Upland paddy dead Lowland paddy dying *Rabi* cultivation will start at once where rain has fallen Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, barley 15¾ seers, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, *mahua* 3¼ seers, and *marua* 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall at Sadar 01 Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice an average crop Cattle disease reported from thanas Purulia and Topchanchi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—Rain on 28th instant 10 More rain wanted for *rabi* crops Rice sells at Chaibassa 14 seers per rupee Average price in district—Common rice 15½ seers

General Summary—There was general, but very unevenly distributed, rainfall during the week, excessive in Chittagong, where some damage was done to the rice In the Patna Division much good was done to the crops in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, but the fall was too slight in the other districts to materially benefit the high-level rice In the Chota Nagpur Division the fall did not exceed a tenth of an inch except in parts of Palamau Consequently the rice is dying, with serious consequences in Ranchi and Hazaribagh, which with Singhbhum and Palamau will have very poor crops Elsewhere the crops are flourishing, and the prospects of the spring crops have been much improved by the rain The price of common rice is almost stationary Cattle are in good condition, there being plenty of fodder in every district

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 31st October 1899

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th October 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature Mean	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Range	Temperature Minimum	Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry Vapour tension	Hygrometry Dew point	Hygrometry Humidity	Wind Prevailing direction	Wind Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899.		°		Inches		°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches	
Oct	22nd	145 4	9 7	29 939	79 7	89 5	16 8	72 7	75 1	0 811	72 9	81	NNW and calm	45	Nil	Chiefly clear, △
,,	23rd	143 6	7 7	900	80 3	88 7	11 5	74 2	71 4	773	71 5	74	N, NNW, and calm	43	,,	Chiefly clear, △
,,	24th	140 5	8 0	858	78 9	87 7	17 2	70 5	72 6	718	69 3	73	NNW and calm	37	,,	Chiefly clear, △
,,	25th	141 4	1 9	873	78 9	87 6	16 1	71 5	73 7	763	71 1	77	ESE, SE, and calm	55		Chiefly cloudy, ≡ △
	26th	109 [illegible]	Nil	899	76 0	7[illegible] 8	5 4	71 1	73 3	777	71 6	85	[illegible] ENE and E	150	0 02	Cloudy, o d
,,	27th	98 1	Nil	861	74 9	77 6	4 4	7[illegible] 2	73 2	796	72 4	92	ENE and NNE	168	0 06	Cloudy o, d
,,	28th	120 9	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	76 2	81 1	9 1	72 0	73 8	803	72 6	89	N and NNW	63	0 01	Chiefly cloudy, d

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches 29 881
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 861
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	Hours 30 8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79 8
The mean temperature of the seven days	77 9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	79 5
The extreme variation of temperature	19 0
The maximum temperature	89 5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	Miles. 14
The mean relative humidity	% 82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th October 1899	Inches 0 09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1 76
The total fall from 1st January to 28th October 1899	71 95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64 33

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△, dew, ≡, fog, o, overcast, d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 30th October 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th October 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 28th October 1899			Week ending Saturday the 29th October 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	1,127	1,72,335	2,721	724	1,17,840	1 949
Jute	272	91,775	1,376	309	1,20 625	1 892
Firewood	72	52,100	781	138	1,11,675	1,704
Other articles	655	1,47,500	1,971	754	1,68,775	2,110
Total	2,126	4,63,710	6,849	1,925	5,18,815	7,655

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of August 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year

Articles	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	Total 1899	Total 1898	Increase	Decrease.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	1 814	51	1 463		1 865	1,463	402	
Cotton, raw		5		13	5	13		8
Cotton manufactured—								
Twist and yarn European	134		77		134	77	57	
Ditto Indian	4			1	4	1	3	
Piece-goods European	51		95		51	95		44
Ditto Indian	1	1		2	2	2		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium								
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark								
Others	3		4		3	4		1
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrabolams								
Cutch			1			1		1
Turmeric	5	16	1	38	21	39		18
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes								
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)								
Others	1				1		1	
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat			1			1		1
Rice in the husk	5	4	81	57	9	138		129
Do not in the husk	12	1 168	71	263	1 180	334	1 146	
Jawar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	31	373	71	39	404	110	294	
Others								
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep &c —		3		56	53	56		3
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns								
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw		563		224	5 563	224	5 339	
Gunny bags and cloth	37	6	13	7	43	20	23	
Lac—								
Stick								
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	2		1		2	1	1	
Liquors—								
Ale and beer								
Spirit of all kinds including country spirit			1			1		1
Wine	2		1		2	1	1	
All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer								
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought								
Brass ditto								
Copper, wrought								
Brass ditto	3	4	4	5	7	9		2
Iron and steel—								
Cast	2				4		4	
Unwrought								
Wrought	20	2	57	1	22	58		36
Manufactures of iron and steel	5				5		5	
Others	14	20	21	26	34	47		13
Oils—								
Kerosine	132	3	327	19	135	346		211
Castor	11				11		11	
Cocoanut	11		20		11	20		9
Mustard and rape	57	2			59		59	
Others	1		67		1	67		66
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		34		96	34	96		62
Rape and mustard	23	49	79	43	72	122		50
Til or jinjili		301		77	301	77	284	
Poppy								
Earth nuts								
Castor								
Others								
Opium	1		1		1	1		
Paper and Pasteboard	10	3	15	2	13	17		4
Provisions—								
Ghee	3		5		3	5		2
Dried fruits and nuts		49	1	18	49	10	30	
Others	76	67	73	44	143	117	26	
Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives engines and tenders and parts thereof								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates								
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron								
Other sorts								
Salt	378		292	31	378	323	55	

ARTICLES.	1899		1898		TOTAL		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down.	Up	Down	1899	1898		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Saltpetre, &c —								
Saltpetre	...							
Other saline substances								
Balast stone	78		201	...	78	201		123
Silk piece goods—								
Foreign	...	...		...		...		
Indian	...							
Spices—								
Betel nuts	1	121	4	280	122	292		160
Pepper	...						...	...
Ginger								
Chillies	2	17	1	61	19	62		43
Cardamoms								
Others	6	19	13	10	25	23	2	
Stone and lime	19	13	58	3	32	61		29
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised including sugar candy	58		51		58	51	7	
Unrefined, viz molasses and jaggory or gur, and other saccharine produce	23	90	21	75	113	96	17	
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian		...						
Timber	41		108		41	108		67
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	47	54	43	69	101	112		11
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts	1		2		1	2		1
Wool—								
Raw								
Manufactured								
Carpets and rugs								
Piece goods European			1			1		1
Ditto Indian								
Other sorts of manufactures								
All other articles of merchandise	189	180	172	202	369	374		5
Total	3 314	8 630	3 516	1 762	11 944	5 278	7 767	1 101

T SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 1,710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)					
Total traffic for the week	814 683	3 23 136 11 0	48 04 039 0	9 33 980 4 0	22 018 0 0	12 70 159 15 0	93,278	181 022	274 300
Or per mile of railway		188 14 7		546 0 4	12 14 1	747 13 0			
For previous 12½ weeks of half year	*3 921 460	*39 03 076 9 0	†4 94 94 856 30	†87 96 691 6 0	‡2 69 727 0 0	1 29 64 494 15 0	§1 152 342	§1,905 700	§3 058,042
Total for 13½ weeks	4 239 013	42 26 211 4 0	5 43 59 895 30	97 30 681 10 0	2 91 760 0 0	1 42 48 654 14 0	1 245 620	2 086 722	3 332 342
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	201 331½	2 88 019 12 5	43,69 732 [illegible]	7 12 238 13 5	18 646 15 0	10 19 53[illegible] 9 7	91 099	156,168	247 267
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		168 4 4		417 11 8	10 15 0	597 15 0			
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year	3 93 768	36 91 617 2 3	5 12 91,282 20	91 44 634 11 7	2 67,706 10 8	1 33 03 958 8 6	1 215 341	2 027 180	3 242 521

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims chiefly from stations on A districts to Gaya and from Gaya to stations on A L and B districts

(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food grains from almost all the principal stations and in coal traffic—Grand Chord and Jherriah branch

* Added No of passengers 2 721 and deducted Rs 4 428 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 19th to 26th August 1899

† Do Mds 1 02 934 and 6 688

‡ Deducted 3 781

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October 1899 on 1 710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)					
Total traffic for the week	332 299	3 63 038 5 0	46,91 734 30	9 39 448 12 0	22 072 0 0	13 24 559 1 0	94 328	178 197	272 525
Or per mile of railway		212 8 10		549 3 5	12 14 5	774 5 8			
For previous 13½ weeks of half year	4 239 049	42 26 213 4 0	5,43 58,895 30	97 30 681 10 0	2 91 760 0 0	1 42 48 654 14 0	1 245 620	2 086,722	3 332 342
Total for 14½ weeks	4 571 348	45 89 251 9 0	5 90,50 630 20	1 06 70 130 6 0	3,13 832 0 0	1,55 73 213 15 0	1,339,948	2 264 919	3 604 867
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	309 927	3 06 878 13 0	45 26 334 30	8 22 096 13 8	17 476 3 1	11 46 451 1 4	89 987	159 063	249 050
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		179 15 8		482 2 3	10 4 0	672 5 11			
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year	4,245 695	41 98 495 15 3	5,58 22 617 10	99 66 731 8 10	2 85,182 13 9	1 44 50 410 5 10	1 305 328	2,186 243	3,491 571

(a) The increase is due to Doorga Poojah traffic and movements of pilgrims from Gaya to stations on A L, and B districts

(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on B, C D and L districts

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	17 714	4 099 8 0	14,326 30	485 13 0	9 0 0	4 594 5 0	1 103	85	1,188
Or per mile of railway		184 6 7		21 13 8	0 6 6	206 10 9			
For previous 12½ weeks of half year	*2 0 420	*50 696 7 0	† ,69,017 20	† ,215 12 0	‡108 0 0	56 020 3 0	13,528	1,134	14,662
Total for 13½ weeks	238 134	54 795 15 0	1 83,344 10	5 701 0 0	117 0 0	60 614 8 0	14 631	1,219	15,850
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18 040½	4 204 5 2	6,128 10	293 2 0	6 7 6	4 503 14 8	1,128	60	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		189 2 0		13 3 0	0 4 8	202 9 8			
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year	243 940½	55 075 1 9	1,11 417 10	4,256 11 0	89 1 0	59,420 13 9	14,998	1,260	16,258

* Added No of passengers 1 925 and Rs 503 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 19th and 26th August 1899

† Ditto Mds 2 665 and 21

‡ Deducted 6

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October 1899 on 22·23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	M s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11 ,32	4 158 10 0	16 ?16 30	114 0 0	9 0 0	? 81 10 0	1 096	92	1 188
Or per mile of railway		234 0 11		27 ? 11	0 ? ?	31 1 4			
For previous 13½ weeks of half year	238 134	54 7?? 1? 0	1 83 314 10	5,7?1 9 0	117 0 0	60 ?14 8 0	14 ?31	1 219	15 850
Total for 14½ weeks	257 ?66	59 7 4 9 0	1 9? ?1 0	0 31? 9 0	1 0 0	6? 196 2 0	1? 727	1 311	17 098
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1?415	4 567 8 5	12 4?2 0	41? 8 0	5 8 6	4 986 8 11	1 098	90	1 188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		20? 7 6		18 0 7	0 4 0	224 5 1			
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year	262 386½	??,042 10 2	1 ?3 ?3? 10	4 ??0 3 0	?4 9 6	64 407 6 8	1? 096	1 350	17 446

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September 1899 on 162·21 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	14 ?50	16 046 15 0	87 4?7 30	13 ?4? 1? 0	6? 0 0	2? 1?3 1? 0	6 ?07	4 126	11 0??
Or per mile of railway		98 14 ?		80 7 0	0 6 7	1?? 12 1			
For previous 12½ weeks of half year	*?1? 4?	*1 07 3?? 13 0	†10 1 87 20	†1 42 ?7? 7 0	‡?0? 0 0	3 41 06? 4 0	?? ??6	§40 ???	§1 7 185
Total for 13½ weeks	251 ??9	2 ? 1 2 1 0	11 0? ?25 10	1 5? ? 7 4 0	??3 0 0	3 ?0 ?3 0 0	?? ?23	44 ??6	13? 208
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16 475	16 ?43 7 2	72 277 0	11 ??? 4 0	64 11 3	2? 660 6 5	7 ?2?	?092	10 718
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		104 6 11		?1 13 ?	0 6 ?	1 ? 10 6			
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year	??? ??9½	1 ?? ?89 11 0	7 38 10? 10	1,10 6?1 0	??0 4 ?	3 01 3?1 ? 6	?4,61	3? 91?	134 527

* Added No of passengers ?85 and Rs 1 5? }
† Deducted Mds 16 ?2 and added 1 383 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 1?th
‡ Added 2? } and 26th August 189?
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 162·24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	14 9?1	17 0?5 0 0	94 440 10	14 0? 1 0	?8 0 0	31 1? 13 0	7 007	4 128	11 135
Or per mile of railway		104 1? 0		86 13 10	0 8 8	1?? 3 6			
For previous 13½ weeks of half year	231 229	2 13 ?32 12 0	11 01 ?2? 10	1 55 027 ? 0	?3 0 0	3 70 3 0 0	93 ?23	44 ?8?	1 3? 208
Total for 14½ weeks	246 180	2 30 457 12 0	1? 03,??? 20	1 70 0?0 1 0	?41 0 0	4 01 418 13 0	100 ? 0	48 813	1 49 343
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17 344	19 208 5 4	82 924 10	13 718 ? 1	?0 14 0	33 007 12 5	7 391	3 8?5	11 2??
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		112 3 8		84 8 11	0 8 0	107 4 7			
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year	2 44,903½	2 09 128 0 10	8 21 026 20	1 24 ?8? 14 7	901 3 6	3 33 ??9 1 11	102 003	4? ?0	1 4? ?83

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings estimated	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	13 212	[illegible] 11 0	27 583 10	2,[illegible] 13 0	14 0 0	8 [illegible] 8 0	8 056	280	8 336
Or per mile of railway		[illegible] 10 1		32 6 4	0 2 10	108 3 3			
For previous 11½ weeks of half year	*[illegible]	*17 7[illegible] 3 0	†2,44 4[illegible] 10	†20 [illegible] 5 0	‡168 0 0	68 201 8 0	§12 640	§3 140	§15 [illegible]80
Total for 12½ weeks	[illegible]	3 600 14 0	2 72 014 [illegible]	23 [illegible]8 2 0	182 0 0	76 731 0 0	15 096	3 420	19 116
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

* Added No of passengers 63 and deducted Rs 413
† Do Mds 2[illegible] 197 and [illegible] 070 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 19th
‡ Do 18 } and 26th August 1899
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	13 298	[illegible] 183 10 0	37 56[illegible] 30	3 818 0 0	14 0 0	10 015 10 0	1 915	281	2 226
Or per mile of railway		78 7 1		48 6 11	0 2 10	127 0 10			
For previous 12½ weeks of half year	112 406	[illegible]3 690 11 0	2 72 014 20	22 8[illegible] 2 0	182 0 0	76 731 0 0	15 696	3,420	19,116
Total for 13½ weeks	12[illegible] [illegible]4	9 874 8 0	3 09 580 10	26 676 2 0	196 0 0	86,716 10 0	17 641	3,701	21 342
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B, Dacca, K-D, and Assam Behar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings, including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	165 160	84 550 0 0	10,99,320 0	2 52 860 0 0	14 610 0 0	3 52 020 0 0	35,404	46,496	81,000
Or per mile of railway	198	102 0 0	1,318 0	303 0 0	3 0 0	408* 0 0	..	..	..
For previous 15 weeks of half year†	3 007 605	13 83 9[illegible]4 0 0	1,56,97,457 0	32,56 438 0 0	2 42,769 0 0	48 83 161 0 0	541 850	626,084	1,167,934
Total for 16 weeks	3 17[illegible] 855	14 68 504 0 0	1,67,96 777 0	3[illegible] 09 298 0 0	2 57,379 0 0	52 35 181 0 0	5 7,2[illegible]	672 580	1,249,3[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]12 [illegible]89	1 23 029 0 0	11 71 906 0	2,[illegible] 9 131 0 0	13 354 0 0	3 85 514 0 0	35,589	53,660	89 249
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	[illegible] 9	149 0 0	1 421 0	302 0 0	3 0 0	4[illegible] 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 9 8 8 7	12 03 962 0 0	1 55,33,529 0	30 73 541 0 0	2 50 719 0 0	46 18,242 0 0	546 881	606,920	1,153 801

Note —Decrease in coaching traffic due to Doorga Pujah in the corresponding week last year
* Excluding steamer earnings
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	17 270	6 190 0 0	67 290 0	5 630 0 0	130 0 0	11 950 0 0	2,4 8	2 048	4 526
Or per mile of railway	201	72 0 0	782 0	65 0 0	2 0 0	139 0 0			
For previous 15 weeks of half year*	3 74 570	1 13 325 0 0	5 12 343 0	42 664 0 0	2 584 0 0	1 58 73 0 0	38 3,3	22 509	60,862
Total for 16 weeks	3 91,840	1,19,515 0 0	5 79 633 0	48 294 0 0	2 714 0 0	1 70 523 0 0	40 831	24 557	65 388
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24 200	9 104 0 0	48 012 0	4 923 0 0	95 0 0	14 122 0 0	2 352	2 360	4,712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	281	106 0 0	558 0	57 0 0	1 0 0	164 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3 71 063	1,12 427 0 0	4, 9 158 0	39 193 0 0	3 1 7 0 0	1 55 257 0 0	38 700	33 314	72 014

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 33 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	3 980	900 0 0	10 490 0	420 0 0	10 0 0	1 330 0 0	760	164	924
Or per mile of railway	121	27 0 0	318 0	13 0 0		40 0 0			
For previous 15 weeks of half year*	53 203	11 959 0 0	[illegible] 279 0	3 500 0 0	73 0 0	15 532 0 0	7 417	13 005	20 423
Total for 16 weeks	57 183	12 859 0 0	65 769 0	3 920 0 0	83 0 0	16 862 0 0	8 177	13 169	21 346
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year			1 371 0	69 0 0		69 0 0	..	528	528
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year			42 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...			1 371 0	69 0 0		69 0 0		528	528

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	840	250 0 0	5 190 0	270 0 0	110 0 0	630 0 0	200	404	*604
Or per mile of railway	34	10 0 0	210 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0			
For previous 15 weeks of half year†	22 474	6 807 0 0	1 12 1[illegible] 0	7 498 0 0	748 0 0	15 053 0 0	3 200	10 [illegible]2	13 271
Total for 16 weeks ..	23 314	7 057 0 0	1 17, [illegible] 0	7,768 0 0	858 0 0	15 683 0 0	3 400	10 466	13 8[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

* Includes ballast train miles 254
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 [illegible]	840 0 0	14 [illegible] 0	1 680 0 0	40 0 0	2 [illegible] 0 0	350	702	*1,052
Or per mile of railway	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0	51 0 0		(a)[illegible]6 0 0			
For previous 15 weeks of half year†	28 2[illegible]	9 974 0 0	1,08 [illegible] 0	9 916 0 0	1 271 0 0	21 101 0 0	4 923	12 777	17 700
Total for 16 weeks	30 21[illegible]	10 814 0 0	1 [illegible] 0	11 [illegible] 0 0	1 311 0 0	23 721 0 0	5,273	13 479	18 752
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 [illegible]7	656 0 0	5 [illegible] 0	384 0 0	176 0 0	1 [illegible]16 0 0	214	354	568
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]1	30 0 0	[illegible] 0	17 0 0		47 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19 5 [illegible]	6 816 0 0	63 [illegible]10 0	6 088 0 0	1 688 0 0	14 6[illegible]2 0 0	2 505	8,806	11 371

(a) Excluding ferry
* Including ballast train miles 384
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 139 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	0 3 8	1 009 0 0	11[illegible] 1 0	14 540 0 0	155 0 0	29 704 0 0	4 642	5 174	9 816
Or per mile of railway	23[illegible]	†11[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0	10[illegible] 0 0	1 0 0	221 0 0			...
For previous 14 weeks of half year*	4 [illegible] 102	1 74 510 0 0	11 69 [illegible] 0	1 2[illegible] 0 0 0	1[illegible] 38 0 0	3 1[illegible] 128 0 0	67 548	54,307	121 855
Total for 15 weeks	[illegible]6 [illegible]	1 8[illegible] [illegible]19 0 0	12 9[illegible] 3 8 0	1 43 [illegible]0 0 0	1[illegible] 303 0 0	3 45 832 0 0	72,190	59 481	131 671
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29 [illegible]80	11 [illegible]00 0 0	1,34 0 6 0	12 [illegible]35 0 0	142 0 0	24 676 0 0	3 633	4 251	7 886
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]37	96 0 0	1[illegible] 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	[illegible]97 0 0	..		...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4[illegible]0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]6 7[illegible] 0 0	10 03 1[illegible] 0	72 [illegible]12 0 0	4 616 0 0	2 43 [illegible]07 0 0	62 092	48 916	111 008

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th October 1899 on 1,055 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,055 miles open	(a)120,6[illegible]0	47 830	(a)7,03,[illegible]0	57 770	(a)15,230	(a)1,20,830	30 420	(b)25,124	55,544
Or per mile of railway	111 2[illegible]	44 08	[illegible] 34	53 24	14 04	111 36		...	
For previous 14 weeks of half year (c)	1 823 8[illegible]0	6 69 038	82 05 [illegible]2	9 53 022	2 05 384	18 33,444	3,68 236	3,67,706	735 942
Total for 15 weeks	1 [illegible] [illegible]06	7 16 868	89,00 [illegible]2	10 10 702	2 2[illegible] 614	19 54,274	3,98 656	3,92 830	791 486
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 9[illegible]5 miles open	111 238	37,319	3,08 6[illegible]	34 627	7 708	79 654	20,673	(d)16 502	37 175
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	1[illegible]0 [illegible]6	40 35	330 66	37 43	8 33	86 11			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1 [illegible]31 16[illegible]	5 82 649	39,21 06	7 17 0[illegible]9	1 79 071	14,79 079	3,28,641	3,23 345	651 986

(a) The increase is due to the increased mileage and the traffic being abnormally low last year owing to breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section.
(b) Includes 2 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(c) [illegible] figures up to week ending 19th August 1899
(d) [illegible] 3,11[illegible] miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st October 1899 on 1,085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	113 400	(a)48 450	7 23 670	(a)68 580	(a)14 830	(a)1 31,860	26 687	(b)26 025	52,712
Or per mile of railway	104 52	44 65	660 98	63 21	13 67	121 53			
For previous 15½ weeks of half year (c)	1 946 780	7 11,594	88 89 550	10 06 452	2 19 943	19 37 989	395 966	395,627	791,593
Total for 16½ weeks	2 060 180	7 60 044	96 13 220	10,75 032	2 34 773	20 69 849	422 653	421 652	844,305
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99 324	37,671	4 07 635	40,535	10 396	88 602	21 149	(d)17 742	38,891
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	107 38	40 73	440 60	43 82	11·24	95 79			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1 730 492	6 20 320	63 28 841	7 57,594	1 00 368	15 68 282	349 790	341 087	690 877

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage and the traffic being abnormally low last year owing to breaches in the line on the Tirhut section
(b) Includes 4,838 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(c) „ audited figures up to week ending 2nd September 1899
(d) „ 3,658 miles of ballast trains run on open line

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 11 miles for goods and parcels traffic only

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	23,054	16 431 0 0	2,45 268 0	15,829 0 0	427 0 0	32 687 0 0	2 823	8 111	10 934
Or per mile of railway	61 15	43 58	632 13	40 80	1 10	85 48	7 49	20 90	28 39
For previous 14 weeks of half year*	303 967	1,76 957 0 0	34 02 313 0	1 82 199 0 0	9 912 0 0	3 69 068 0 0	48 042	107 619	155,661
Total for 15 weeks	327 021	1 93 388 0 0	36,4[illegible]81 0	1,98,028 0 0	10 339 0 0	4 01 75[illegible] 0 0	50 865	115 730	166 595
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,395	11 836 0 0	2 30,057 0	8 654 0 0	344 0 0	20 834 0 0	3 235	6 287	9 522
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	75 33	41 69	816 80	29 54	1 17	72 60	11 39	21 46	32 85
Total to corresponding date of previous year	281,096	1,50 935 0 0	37 76,434 0	1,70 840 0 0	9 020 0 0	3 31,390 0 0	41 718	76 413	118 131

* Includes audited figures for week ending 2nd September 1899

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam Bengal Railway

Receipts for week ending 14th October 1899			Receipts for week ending 15th October 1898			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 14th October 1899			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 15th October 1898			Total increase in 1899	Total decrease in 1899
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked per week		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs			Rs		Rs	
388	32 687	85 48	293	20 894	72 60	388	7,83 674		29 3	6 70,322		1,13 352	.. ..

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OFFICIAL PAPERS

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1898-99

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE

Dated Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 344T F

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1898-99 with the observations of the Board of Revenue

MR. K. G. GUPTA held the office of Excise Commissioner throughout the year. He had immediately under him three Deputy Collectors, one as his Personal Assistant, and two as Travelling Inspectors of Excise In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the excise administration was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, while in 26 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of excise in addition to their regular duties. Sub-Deputy Collectors were in charge of the nine most important distilleries, the remainder being in charge of non-gazetted officers. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, and among the clerks in the office branch, the numbers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 201 and 141, respectively; while four of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class.

2. *Inspections.*—The tours of the Excise Commissioner occupied 121 days, and the Inspectors of Excise were on tour for 238 and 252 days, respectively. Every district and distillery and every depôt open throughout the year was visited by the Excise Commissioner himself or by one of his Inspectors. Most of the ganja warehouses, and a large number of outstills and excise shops, were also inspected, while all but 16 subdivisions in the province were visited by the Inspectors. With regard to inspections by Collectors, it is reported that the Sadar Excise offices in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga were not inspected at all, and that the distillery in Dumka, which had not been inspected once in the previous year, was again not inspected during the year under review as often as the rules require. In 14 out of the 18 districts, in which Special Deputy Collectors were employed, the prescribed minimum of touring (150 days) was attained In Darbhanga and Ranchi, where the deficiency was most conspicuous, the Board state the explanations received are not satisfactory. For Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff, who are employed on excise work, the minimum period of touring is fixed at 90 days, in 17 out of 26 districts, the prescribed amount of touring was done, the deficiency in the remaining nine districts varying from 10 days in Bankura to 77 in Singhbhum. The reasons generally given for insufficient tours are the paucity of officers at head-quarters, the exigencies of judicial or other work, and the ill-health of the officers concerned. In two districts, Manbhum and Birbhum, where the touring was insufficient in 1897-98, as well as in 1898-99, the Deputy Collectors who were in charge for the greater part of both years were Mr. W. H Mackenzie and Babu Bisvesvar Bhattacharji. The explanations given of the short tours performed by these officers are insufficient The Board will be requested to insist on the prescribed minimum being fully worked up to in future.

3. *Revenue and charges*—The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors is an item of the Imperial Customs revenue. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, net revenue, and percentage of charges on gross revenue for the last five years —

Period	Revenue	Charges	Net revenue	Percentage of charges
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1894 95	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5 07
1895 96	1,33,77,705	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5 04
1896 97	1,34,10,677	6,83,851	1,27,27,226	5 09
1897 98	1,27,48,059*	6,77,203*	1,20,70,856*	5 3
1898 99	1,34,27,228	6,74,503	1,27,52,725	5 02
Difference of the past two years	+6,79,169	—2,700	+6,81,869	—28

* Revised figures

In order, however, to obtain the true figures for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 12,308 on account of refunds, and Rs. 5,565 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realised, the latter of which are credited not to excise, but to Law and Justice This raises the expenditure to Rs 6,92,376 and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,27,34,852 against Rs. 1,20,46,526 in 1897-98. Thus in place of the large reduction in the receipts which was noted last year, a considerable advance, not only on the revenue of the previous year but on the receipts of 1896-97, has now to be recorded, adding another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the province to prosperity since the late famine. Calculated on the population ascertained at the Census of 1891 (after allowing for natural increase at the rate of seven per thousand per annum), the incidence of excise revenue per head of population during the year under

review amounted to two annas and ten pies, against two annas and eight pies in 1897-98. The net decrease of Rs. 2,700 in charges is accounted for mainly by the discontinuance of the grain compensation allowance given to menials in the previous year.

4. *Revenue by Divisions.*—Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus —

Divisions.	1894-95	1895 96	1896-97	1897-98	1898 99	1898 99 compared with 1897 98	
						Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Burdwan ..	12 32 386	13,30 348	13 56 767	13 52 065	14 84 754	1 32 689	
Presidency	36 15 302	38 42 466	38 78 369	37 76 707	39 02 545	1 25 838	
Rajshahi	10 00 540	10 73 235	11 12 258	10 44 479	10 47 797	3 318	...
Dacca	8 21 166	8 97 361	9 05 270	9 03 786	9 28 136	24 350	
Chittagong ..	2 88 837	3 41 931	2 74 725	2 73 400	2 84,039	10 549	
Patna	26 36 784	27 38 209	26 34 836	24 30 722*	26 08 163	1 77 441	
Bhagalpur	14 02 917	14 70 888	14 89 130	14 86 215	15 56 800	70 585	
Orissa	5 83 294	6 27 629	6 58 071	6 96 146	7 50 415	54 269	
Chota Nagpur	9 86 629	10 55,618	11,06 151	7 84 450	8 64,580	80 130	
Total	1 25 67 855	1 33,77 705	1 34,10,577	1,27,48,059	1 34 27 228	6 79,169	

* Revised figures

It will be seen that the increase was shared by all the Divisions The largest receipts were obtained, as usual, in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division The Presidency and Patna Divisions between them contributed about half the excise revenue of the Province.

5 *Revenue and Consumption* —The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of Excise —

	Revenue		Percentage of difference	Consumption		Percentage of difference
	1897-98	1898-99		1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs		L P gallons	L P gallons	
Country spirit — Distillery	27,40,063	31,05,315	+13 3	4,42,104	5,30,083	+19 9
Country spirit — Outstill	28,40,949	29,92,478	+5 3			
Country rum ..	4,14,665	3,15,613	—23 9	77,979	50,053	—35 8
				Mds	Mds	
Opium	23,18,598	24,01,026	+3 6	2,086	2,164	+3 7
Ganj	26,57,452	27,20,140	+2·4	4,651	4,797	+3 1

In last year's Resolution, the fact that the consumption of excisable articles diminished in a larger proportion than the revenue derived therefrom was noted as a satisfactory proof that the accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption had been carefully kept in view. The above figures, however, show that it is not possible to secure this condition at all seasons or under all circumstances. In the year under review the increase in consumption was proportionately larger than that in the revenue, and the reason is thus explained by the Board —

"The rates of quantitative duty levied on these articles remained unchanged, but the amounts which the vendors engage to pay at the commencement of each year for the privilege

of sale did not increase in proportion to the quantities which were ultimately sold. The consumption of each of these articles had received a check during the previous year, and it was not to be expected that the vendors, with their experience of that year, would offer very high fees for the shops during the year under report The license fees operate as a check on sudden fluctuations in revenue, and the loss sustained by the vendors by an unforeseen decrease in the consumption of one year is recouped by the lower fees which they pay in succeeding years

6 In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the past five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived --

Articles of Excise	Revenue					1898-99 compared with 1897 98	
	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Country spirit	55,61 516	59,11,840	60,80,461	55,81,012*	60,97,793	5,16,781	
Rum	4,32,227	4 66 296	4,18,760	4,14,665	3,15,613		99,052
Imported liquors	2,81,588	2,87,998	2,94,420	2,91,635	3,06,350	14,715	
Beer	538	485	507	726	5 419	4,723	
Tari	9,97,852	10,24,031	10,10,481	10,14,265*	10,28,219	13,954	..
Pachwai	3,82,336	4,09,284	4,43 481	3,70,843	4,46,441	75,598	
Charas	15,888	17,985	19,591	19,932	22,058	2,126	
Sidhi sabzi or bhang	55,394	59 498	65,564	64 083	67,240	3,157	
Majum	2,119	1 710	1,495	1,482	1,493	11	
Madak	89 439	77 332					
Chandu	27,624	30 360				..	
Spirits used in arts	390	1,097	812	126	320	194	
Ganja	24,92,755	26 80 819	27,31,522	26,57,452	27 20,140	62,688	
Opium	22,13,721	23 6[illegible] 129	23,25,603	23,18,598	21,01 026	82,428	
Miscellaneous	12 468	13,844	17,862	13,240	15,086	1,846	
Total	1,25,67,855	1,30 77,705	1,31,10,579	1,27,48,059*	1,34,27,228	7,78,221	99 052
					Net increase	6,79,169	

* Revised figures

The above statement shows that country spirits continue to bring in the largest revenue, and that the chief increase during the year occurred under this head Taking the percentage of revenue under each head on the total excise revenue, country spirits stand first with a percentage of 44 8, followed by hemp drugs (21·7), opium (18 7), tari (7 4), *pachwai* (2 9), and rum (2 3) This order is the same as that of the preceding year, except that *pachwai* and rum have changed places, the revenue from the former having exceeded that from rum during the past year

7 *Current settlements* —The settlements for the current year, as made up to the end of May last, show a marked increase of Rs. 7,33,102 as compared with the previous year, and this has been shared by all the divisions in the province The most marked increase occurred in the Chota Nagpur Division (Rs 2,55,463), followed by the Patna (Rs. 2,05,022) and Presidency (Rs. 1,08,213) Divisions. The improvement is undoubtedly owing to the cessation of scarcity and the bountiful harvests of the past year which have resulted in the settlement of a larger number of licenses and enhanced fees during the current year

8 *Country spirit* —Country spirit forms the chief source of excise revenue in Bengal Its manufacture and sale are carried on under two systems—the fixed duty or *central distillery* and the *outstill* system The central distilleries are maintained by Government, stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops The distillery fee, which is levied at the rate of 2½ annas per London-proof gallon, except in certain metropolitan districts where the rate is 1 anna per gross gallon, is taken as a contribution to the cost of the establishments, and as rent for the use of the premises. Duty is levied at varying rates, ranging from Re. 1-14 to Rs. 5 per London-proof gallon for different districts Outstills, on the other hand, are licensed at monthly fees, no separate duty being charged. The central distillery system is in force throughout the Burdwan Division, except in certain wild

tracts of Bankura and Midnapore, and also throughout the Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions, with the exception of the hilly tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Garhjat States, and in the Sonthal Parganas district In the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and part of Hazaribagh, a dual system of central distilleries and outstills is maintained, the areas served by the distilleries being defined, and outstills being placed at such distances as to minimise the risk of smuggling of outstill liquor into those areas In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, in the Chota Nagpur Division, except a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda of the Bhagalpur Division, the outstill system alone is in force

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs 31,05,315 was contributed by central distilleries under the three heads of license fees (Rs 10,73,628), still-head duty (Rs 19,67,440), and distillery fees (Rs 64,247), and Rs 29,92,478 by outstills, the former showing an increase of Rs 3,65,252 and the latter of Rs 1,51,529 over the receipts of the previous year The number of outstills sanctioned rose from 2,096 in 1897 98 to 2,104 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,018 to 2,076, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,199 to 1,190, and the number settled from 1,193 to 1,186 The increase in the number of outstills open during the year is due to the re-opening of outstills in the wilder parts of Cuttack where they had been closed for some time owing to the introduction of the distillery system, and to the fact that a large number (78) of the sanctioned number of outstills had remained unsettled in the previous year owing to the famine. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase of revenue in Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, and Howrah, against a decline in Bankura and Midnapore, the net increase being Rs 23,906 The increase was largest in Hooghly, where the employment of a special detective force has resulted in increased consumption of duty paid liquor The increase in the consumption of duty-paid liquor in Bankura, which has a bad name for illicit dealings, was not maintained during the year under review The Presidency Division shows an increase in revenue of Rs 2,19,294 shared by all the districts, Calcutta alone contributing Rs 1,80,046 In the Rajshahi Division with the districts of Purnea and Malda, a small increase of Rs 858 was obtained. The Dacca Division shows an increase in revenue of Rs 9,302, which is shared by all the districts except Faridpur. In the Chittagong Division, where the consumption of spirits is very limited, the revenue rose during the year by Rs 3,961.

The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, and is under the dual system of central distilleries and outstills, yields the largest revenue from country spirits, the amount realised in the past year being Rs. 20,81,267 against Rs. 18,95,726 in 1897-98, the increase occurring in both the distillery and outstill areas Four of the five districts in the Bhagalpur Division have already been discussed, and there remains only the Sonthal Parganas, from which an increase of Rs 11,001 in revenue is returned The Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions have also returned an increase of Rs. 12,264 and Rs. 50,654, respectively

Before the re-introduction of the distillery system generally in Bengal, the revenue from country spirits was (with the exception of one year, 1883-84) highest in 1887-88 (52 lakhs), after which it began to decline, till it stood at 45 lakhs in 1890-91 In 1891-92 it commenced to rise steadily till 1896 97, when it reached Rs. 60,80,000 In 1897-98 it receded to Rs 55,81,000, owing to the famine, but made a complete recovery during the year under review, the figure standing at nearly Rs 60,98,000 In last year's Resolution, reference was made to the relative consumption of outstill and distillery liquor in different districts of the Province and the proportion of revenue brought in by vend license fees compared with duty, which had led the Government of India to infer a widespread prevalence of illicit distillation and sale and the smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery tracts The Supreme Government suggested the adoption of certain measures to safeguard the excise revenue from country spirits, and the matter has been engaging the attention of the Board and the Local Government The final conclusions of this Government are held in abeyance, pending a further report from the Board. Meanwhile, as an outcome

of this correspondence, an experiment is being tried in the districts of Bankura and the Sonthal Parganas, which have a bad reputation for illicit dealings, by which distillery liquor is coloured red in order to facilitate the detection of outstill liquor when smuggled into distillery areas

In accordance with the desire expressed by Government last year, the Excise Commissioner has incorporated in the present report a statement showing the consumption of outstill and distillery liquor in different districts of the Province, the incidence of taxation per head, and the proportion of revenue brought in by vend license fees compared with duty. He prefaces his remarks by the statement that the figures of consumption of outstill liquor are based on information furnished by the licensees and by inspecting officers, and are almost valueless for purposes of close comparison. If any value whatever be attached to them, they would seem to show that the incidence of revenue is no greater in the distillery than in the outstill areas, though the distillery system obtains in the wealthiest tracts of Bengal, and that there are great inequalities of consumption between distillery districts, between outstill districts, and between the distillery and outstill areas of the same district All this would *primâ facie* establish the existence of illicit dealings, but the Excise Commissioner urges that in analysing the figures, sufficient allowance should be made for those ethnological and religious factors that account for the drinking habits of a people, *e g*, the chief drinkers are Hindi speaking races, aborigines, and mixed tribes, and to a much less extent Bengalis, while Uriyas are almost total abstainers, consumption also varies inversely with the proportion of Muhammadans in the population Mr. Gupta has also urged elsewhere that the consumption of country spirit should not be considered by itself, but along with that of rum, *pachwai, tari*, and imported liquors, and that the incidence of this combined revenue is a safer guide than that of the revenue from country spirit alone. It seems, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor that, making all allowances for these disturbing factors, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that illicit consumption does prevail in Bankura, Midnapore, in parts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadia, and Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas, and to some extent in Orissa, and that there is leakage of revenue in the distillery areas in Bihar and Hazaribagh That this is so is not denied by the Excise Commissioner whose criticisms are confined to pointing out the extent to which inferences may safely be drawn from the figures supplied.

9 *Sites of shops* —The rules forbidding the opening of shops in a bazaar, on high roads or close to places of public resort, seem to have been carefully observed, due regard being given to public opinion in the matter. During the year a liquor shop in the 24 Parganas, an outstill in Monghyr and three *tari* shops in Hooghly, Howrah, and Shahabad, respectively, were removed in deference to local opinion, a liquor shop in the 24-Parganas and two outstills in Jalpaiguri were closed at the instance of a mill manager and the managers of tea estates, in Midnapore the site of a pachwai shop was changed on the complaint of a missionary, and in Angul an outstill was transferred from the interior of a village to a place outside

10 *Country rum.*—The supply of country rum is derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Sakri in Darbhanga, from Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arkot in Madras. More than three-fifths of the demand is supplied by the Shahjahanpur distillery. The revenue from rum fell from Rs 4,14,665 to Rs. 3,15,613 in the year under review, the quantity consumed having declined from 77,979 gallons London proof to 50,053 gallons London-proof. Neither the Board nor the Excise Commissioner have as yet been able to trace the real cause of the striking decline in consumption, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the special report promised by the Board. Meanwhile, it would appear that the raising of the duty on country rum in January 1898 from Rs 5 to Rs. 6 has had a more seri[illegible] effect on consumption than was anticipated by the Excise Commissio[illegible] The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 36,920 gross gallons. Excluding the quantity exported to Assam and Port Blair, (4,682 gross gallons), the amount consumed in Bengal itself was 32,238, of which 20,910 gross gallons were consumed in Calcutta and 11,328 in the mufassal. The quantity

further imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjahanpur amounted to 2,032 gross or 2,029 London-proof gallons.

11. *Imported liquor*—The excise revenue from imported liquor, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,91,635 to Rs 3,06,350 Nearly one-half of the total revenue was collected in Calcutta. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by 12, and that of retail licenses by 2. The changes are ascribed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice a large increase in the importation of German white spirit, which is mainly used for the purpose of being manipulated into brandy and whisky. This question, however, is not one which can be dealt with by the excise authorities, who can do nothing to stop the practice beyond bringing it to notice

12 *Tari*—No duty is charged on tari, the sap of the palmyra or date tree, but revenue is derived from license fees for the sale of both fermented and unfermented tari. The number of licenses for the sale of the fermented liquor during the year increased from 13,233 to 13,262, and for unfermented tari from 1,568 to 1,872 The total receipts rose from Rs 10,14,265 to Rs. 10,28,219, the bulk of the increase occurring under fees for fermented tari The increase under this head was heaviest in the Patna district, and is explained by the fact that owing to the late settlement of the tari licenses no advance fees were paid in March 1898, nearly the whole of the demand being realized within the year under review As usual, the bulk of the tari revenue was derived from the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, which contributed between them 64 3 per cent of the total receipts Calcutta shows the heaviest decrease, which is ascribed to the plague scare. The Madras tree-tax system, the theory of which is that every tree yielding *tari* should pay a tax according to a fixed rate, is being tried, as far as is possible without amending the law, in selected areas in the districts of the Patna Division, and Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri and Hooghly.

13. *Pachwai*—This liquor, brewed from rice, forms the favourite beverage of the aboriginal tribes found in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions, the Sonthal Parganas, and the western half of Murshidabad. Another variety, prepared from millet (*marua*), is much drunk in Darjeeling The revenue is derived from license fees for sale and for home brewing, and these fees together yielded during the year a revenue of Rs 4,46,441 against Rs. 3,70,843 in 1897-98, nearly three-fourths of which was collected in the Burdwan Division The total number of licenses for sale rose from 1,592 to 1,606, and the number of licenses for home-brewing rose from 7,911 to 8,655

14. *Ganja*—The revenue from ganja is derived from license fees and duty which varies according to quality, thus "chur" pays a duty of Rs. 9 per seer, "round" Rs 7 8, "flat (small twigs)" Rs. 7-4, and "flat (large twigs)" Rs. 6. In Orissa, however, the rates are Rs 7-8 for *chur*, Rs 6-4 for round, Rs 6 for flat (small twigs), and Rs 5 for flat (large twigs) Flat ganja (large twigs) which pays the lowest rate of duty seems to be most in favour The following statement shows the main statistics relating to ganja revenue in the last three years —

	Licenses sanctioned	Licenses issued	Quantity consumed	Revenue
	No	No	Mds	Rs
1896-97 ..	2,708	2,688	5,008	27,31 522
1897-98 ..	2,712	2,706	4,651	26,57,452
1898-99	2,711	2,699	4,797	27,20,140

The area of land brought under ganja cultivation during the year again decreased by 577 bighas, and the quantity produced by 376 maunds. The report called for last year on the question of extending the area under cultivation so as to ensure that the supply shall not fall short of the demand has not been received, but it is remarked by the Excise Commissioner that the present tract with but slight additions is quite capable of meeting all demands in full, and that there need be no apprehension of the undue contraction of the area so long as the cultivators can get a fairly remunerative price for the drug. The Board agree in this opinion. The system of supplying Rajshahi ganja to the Tributary States in Orissa, under which the Chiefs

have been requested to suppress the cultivation of the plant in the States and obtain Rajshahi ganja at cost price and issue it to consumers after levying duty, continues to work well, and under it the smuggling of foreign (Garhjat) ganja is reported to have practically ceased The quantity exported to the North-Western Provinces was 450 maunds, to Nepal 199 maunds, to Assam 548 maunds, while 216 maunds were distributed between Cooch Behar, the Garhjat States and other places

15. *Bhang, Majum and Charas*—*Bhang*, which is also known under the name of *siddhi* and *sabzi* (dried leaves of the hemp plant), grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and is collected for sale chiefly in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The number of licenses for the sale of *bhang* rose from 330 to 351, and the revenue increased from Rs 64,083 to Rs. 67,240, but the consumption fell from 966 maunds to 965 maunds. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,493 against Rs. 1 482 in 1897 98 *Charas*, or the resin exuding from the unseeded female hemp plant, is the essence of ganja in its greatest purity and strength, and is imported into Bengal from the Punjab The consumption remained nearly the same as in the previous year, viz 40 maunds, while the revenue increased from Rs 19,932 to Rs 22,058

16 *Opium*—Excise opium, *i e*, opium offered for sale in these Provinces as distinguished from provision opium prepared for export, is supplied to licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs 33 a seer in Orissa The following statement illustrates the demand during the last three years —

	Licenses	Consumption	Revenue
	No	Mds	Rs
1896 97	3,180	2,110	23,25,603
1897-98	2,990	2,086	23,18,598
1898-99	3,623	2,164	24,01,026

The number of permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medicinal purposes, which are included in the number of licenses above, increased by 644, while the number of ordinary licenses for retail sale fell by 11 The increase in consumption and revenue is ascribed to the general prosperity during the year. The question of the smuggling of opium to Burma has been receiving close attention during the last two years, and the main remedy against this smuggling seems to lie in the employment of adequate preventive measures in Burma. The bulk of the illicit traffic is carried on in steamers from Calcutta, and the Customs Preventive staff has been on the alert, and made several important seizures. Enquiry has shown that so far as duty-paid opium is concerned, its sale in the producing districts is too small to leave room for much smuggling.

17. *Methylated spirit.*—The quantity of this spirit, which is either imported or methylated locally, issued during the year fell from 66,448 to 65,619 gallons, but the revenue remained almost stationary, viz Rs. 4,611. There was a large decrease (19,467 gallons) in the imports of ready-made methylated spirit, and this is ascribed to the working of the new rules which were intended to prevent the consumption of methylated spirit for drinking

18 *Offences against the Opium and Excise laws.*—The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws increased from 3,634 to 3,830. A large proportion of these cases are of a technical nature relating to illicit possession of various exciseable articles, and the fact that in spite of the admittedly large extent to which the Excise laws are broken, so few cases of real importance have been instituted, would seem to indicate that detective ability in the Excise Department is not of so high a standard as it might be. The arrest of 1,510 persons was effected by the Police, while arrests by Excise officers numbered 2,320, the percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by Excise officers being 89 2 against 85 7 in those instituted by the Police. There was an increase in the number of arrests for illicit distillation and in the number of persons convicted, the figures being 459 and 405 against 248 and 210 in the previous year For this increase, the Sonthal Parganas are mainly responsible. The amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs 71,909, of which Rs 52,533, or 73 per cent., were realised.

A sum of Rs 58,098 was distributed in rewards to Police and Excise officers and informers against Rs 53,615 in the previous year Considering that the sole motive for breaking the Excise laws is the desire for pecuniary gain, and that the offenders whom it is the main object of the law to reach, viz, those who make a profit out of breaking it, may reasonably be considered able to pay a larger proportion of the fines inflicted than 73 per cent, it may be doubted whether too much energy has not been expended in securing the punishment of technical, as opposed to serious, breaches of the law The districts in which illicit dealings are believed to be most prevalent have been indicated in paragraph 8, and it behoves the Excise Commissioner to apply the best material at his disposal in searching out and bringing to justice the real offenders in these areas.

19 *Miscellaneous* —The year was marked by the introduction of uniforms for the officers of the Bengal Excise Department All officers not above the grade of Sub-Deputy Superintendents in charge of Distilleries are required to procure uniforms at their own expense, those for menial servants being provided at the cost of Government

20 The thanks of Government are due to Mr K G Gupta for his successful administration of the Department and to the Board for their supervision during the year The Excise Commissioner expresses his obligations to the District Officers generally, and to some of them in particular, including the Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerjee Bahadur, C I E, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta The names of the officers specially mentioned by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this Government

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E N BAKER,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 6th November 1899

Burdwan No rain Weather seasonable *Aman* paddy and sugarcane doing well Sowing of *rabi* crops going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kalna	13½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13½	

Birbhum —Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Aus* being harvested and *rabi* sown *Aman* promising Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura —Rainfall at Sadar nil, Vishnupur 37 Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced *Rabi* sowing still continues Standing crops doing well No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice at Bankura 16 seers and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee

Midnapore —No rain Cold weather set in Prospects of winter rice good *Rabi* crops are being sown Cattle-disease reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee
Contai	18	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	

Hooghly —No rain Prospects of *aman* and *rabi* crops good Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Howrah —No rain Weather seasonable Condition of *aman* good Sowing of *rabi* continues Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee

24-Parganas —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Sowing of *rabi* has commenced No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee
Barasat	11	8	
Basirhat	13	14	
Diamond Harbour	12	13	

Nadia —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Sowing of *rabi* continues Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—Rain at Jangipur 24 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* favourable *Kalai* and mulberry doing well Sowing of *rabi* continues No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Jangipur	14	
Kandi	18	

Jessore —No rain Sowing of *rabi* going on Prospects of *aman* good No cattle disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Jessore	16	per rupee
Jhenida	18	
Magura	17	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna —No rain Weather seasonable *Aman* paddy doing well Lands are being prepared for the *rabi* crops Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator ·02 Prospects of crops good Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 02 Weather cool Standing crops good Cow-pox reported from Paibatipur Fodder and water plentiful Common rice 17 seers in Dinajpur town and 16 seers at Thakurgaon

Jalpaiguri—Rainfall at Sadar 67, Alipur Duars 79 Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy doing well Preparation of land for tobacco still continues Common rice sells at 11 seers 13 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—Rainfall at Darjeeling 63, Siliguri 2 12 Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Haymanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai*, *phaphar tori*, wheat and barley progressing *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy, *kalai*, potatoes and mustard progressing Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	9	per rupee
Terai ..	16	per rupee

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 04, Nilphamari 20 Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 16 seers 9 chitaks per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari

Bogra—Rainfall at Sadar 05 and at Naukhila 24 Prospects of crops good Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee

Pabna—Rainfall at Sirajganj 09 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Price of common rice 14 seers 11 chitaks per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Manikganj 04, Munshiganj 52, Narayanganj 06 Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Tangail 1 67, Netrokona 1 70, Kishorganj 1 52, Jamalpur 1 16 Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Health of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Goalundo 1 20, Madaripur 2 80 Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall at Sadar nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Tippera—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Chandpur 43, Brahmanbaria 67 Weather cool and seasonable *Aman* paddy in flower and doing well Common rice 17 seers per rupee

Noakhali—Rainfall nil Prospects of crops good Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya Cattle-disease is also reported from Senbag Fodder and water good Price of common rice stationary

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 27, Cox's Bazar 13 01 Prospects of *aman* crop favourable Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 15 seers per rupee

Patna.—Rainfall nil Prospects of paddy crop fair Sowing of *rabi* continues About two or three annas of the opium sowing have been completed and some of them are germinating satisfactorily Condition of cattle good Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee

Gaya—Rainfall nil Early winter paddy being harvested *Rabi* sowing continues. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 03 Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowings in progress Paddy affected for want of timely rain in Arrah Ninety-nine cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at Sadar at 12 seers per rupee

Saran—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Siwan 62, Gopalganj 30 Weather seasonable Recent rain has benefited paddy and *rabi*, and has made prices easier Average price of common rice 13 seers 1 chitak and of *makai* 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee

Champaran.—No rain Prospects continue fair *Rabi* sowings in full swing Poppy sowings commenced Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 16½ seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil Prospects good *Rabi* sowings continue Prices are—Common rice 12 seers wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 13 seers, *rahar* 14 seers, and *marua* 18 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather temperate Prospects of standing crops good *Rabi* sowing going on Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	11	0	per rupee
Samastipur .	14	0	
Madhubani	13	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jamui 60 Weather seasonable *Rabi* being sown Prospects of standing crops fair Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Monghyr .	11	3	per rupee
Jamui .	14	0	

Bhagalpur—No rain Weather seasonable *Aghani* paddy coming into ear Prospects favourable *Rabi* sowing continues Sporadic cattle-disease prevails in the three subdivisions Prices stationary

Purnea—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishenganj nil, Araria 03 Weather seasonable Prospects of *aghani* rice good Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops Cattle-disease reported from Raniganj, Kasba, and Araria Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar .. .	16	per rupee
Kishenganj	17	
Araria ..	19	

Malda.—Rainfall only at Gajol 6 Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Winter rice doing well Cattle pox reported from Gomastapur Fodder and water sufficient Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Sonthal Parganas—Average rainfall 91 Crops doing well Harvesting begun on high lands Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal and Dumka Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient

Cuttack—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jajpur 07, Kendrapara nil, Banki nil. Weather seasonable *Laghu sarad* maturing *Guru sarad* in ear Sugarcane, *rabi*, and turmeric thriving Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	13	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil *Sarad* in ear. *Asu* is being harvested Sugarcane thriving well Prospects of crops good Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 seers per rupee at Balasore Fodder and water sufficient

Angul—Weather cold at night, but hot in the day Rainfall at Angul 05 and at Bisipara 10 Paddy crop in ear *Rabi* sowing in progress Sugarcane doing well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease continues in the Khondmals Common rice sells at 16 and 12 seers per rupee at Angul and Khondmals respectively.

Puri—Rainfall at Sadar 02, Khurda 68 Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested *Kulthi* growing *Biri* being sown Sugarcane being pressed Other miscellaneous crops doing well Cattle-disease reported from certain quarters Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Khurda ...	14	7	
Interior of district	14	0	

Test-works opened in certain parts of Khurda, where distress is apprehended

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Paddy seriously damaged by drought Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of winter rice in progress, outturn very poor Continued drought prevented the preparation of land for *rabi* crops Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers per rupee and in the interior 14 seers per rupee No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau —No rain Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowing going on in places where rain fell More rain wanted for *rabi* cultivation Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, *makai* 13½ seers, *gram* 14 seers 1 chitak, *marua* 15 seers 3 chitaks, and wheat 11¼ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from a few villages

Manbhum.—No rain Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice an average crop Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Topchanchi, and Tundi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 13¼ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum —Rain 10 More rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Common rice sells at 15 seers 14 chitaks per rupee

General Summary —There were scattered showers in various districts in the week, which were specially useful in Angul, Puri, Singhbhum, and Saran for the sowing of the *rabi* crop The reports from all divisions except Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur show that the winter rice will be an excellent crop, and that the less important *rabi* is being sown under favourable conditions All the districts of the Patna Division have good, or middling crops, except Shahabad, and though test-works have been opened in the Khurda Division of Puri, yet prospects are now much brighter there and in Angul Only in Chota Nagpur is severe scarcity apprehended, the untimely cessation of the rains having ruined the rice crop and endangering the sowing of the *rabi* In Manbhum, however, an average crop of rice is expected The price of common rice is lower in Puri, Hazaribagh, and a few other districts, elsewhere it is stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is everywhere plentiful

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 7th November 1899.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. *Statistics.*—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during November 1899

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED OF—												
	1st week of Nov 1898.	1st week of Dec 1898	1st week of Jan 1899	1st week of Feb 1899	1st week of March 1899	1st week of April 1899	1st week of May 1899	1st week of June 1899	1st week of July 1899	1st week of August 1899	1st week of Sept 1899	1st week of Oct 1899	1st week of Nov 1899
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Baliaghata ...	1 77 000	1 88 000	2 12,000	2,41,000	6,20 000	6 55 000	7 18,000	8 11 000	7 73 000	4,71 000	2,29 000	3 53,000	3 59,000
Ultadanga	64 000	43.000	46,500	55 500	73 000	75 500	77 500	77 000	70,000	53,000	46,000	59 700	36 500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	2,97 500	2,69 000	2 83 500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3 48,500	3 33 500	3 16 500	3 00 500	2,97,000	2,63 600	2,37,700	2 34,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	2 000	1 900	2,600	3 300	4,600	3 600	3 700	3 000	2 900	3 000	4 500	2 900
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1 09 900	90 900	1 32 000	1 38 700	1 75 000	1 90 000	1 85 500	1 99 000	1 73,000	1,74,300	1 62 000	1,50 800	1,47 500
Minor bazars (1)	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2,40 000	2 40 000	2,40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2,40 000	2,40 000	2 40 000	2,40 000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50,000	2 50,000	2 50 000	2,50 000	2 50 000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur* ...	83 500	60 500	95 700	1,09,000	1 27 200	1,42 000	1 39,000	1,24,500	96 500	87,000	1,26,500	1 11 500	1 07 000
Baidyabati Nawabganj Bhadreswar and Chandernagore †	17,398	19 596	52 657	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152	11,469
Total	12,41,798	11 62 996	13 14,257	13 46 056	18 33 276	19 15 887	19 47 894	20 23 572	19 06 869	15 75 331	13,22 684	14 39 352	13 68 869
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	5,106 (on 3rd Nov 1898)	18 838 (on 3rd Dec 1898)	22 394 (on 3rd Jan 1899)	16 348 (on 3rd Feb 1899)	25 063 (on 3rd March 1899)	19 294 (on 3rd April 1899)	5 438 (on 3rd May 1899)	4 668 (on 3rd June 1899)	838 (on 3rd July 1899)	1 503 (on 3rd August 1899)	4 325 (on 3rd Sept 1899)	3 875 (on 3rd Oct 1899)	16 645 (on 3rd Nov 1899)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners returns.	26 866 (1st to 3rd Nov 1898)	33 350 (1st to 3rd Dec 1898)	37 842 (2nd to 4th Jan 1899)	63 148 (1st to 3rd Feb 1899)	47 082 (1st to 3rd March 1899)	43 850 (1st to 3rd April 1899)	24 983 (1st to 3rd May 1899)	26 190 (1st to 3rd June 1899)	20 576 (1st to 3rd July 1899)	33 147 (1st to 3rd August 1899)	27 333 (1st to 3rd Sept 1899)	51 534 (1st to 3rd Oct 1899)	39,990 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899)
By Canal returns	48 369 (1st to 3rd Nov 1898.)	29 191 (1st to 3rd Dec 1898)	81 558 (2nd to 4th Jan 1899)	1 02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb 1899)	92 706 (1st to 3rd March 1899)	41 311 (1st to 3rd April 1899)	30 944 (1st to 3rd May 1899)	29 697 (1st to 3rd June 1899)	23 356 (1st to 3rd July 1899)	38 490 (1st to 3rd August 1899)	30 775 (1st to 3rd Sept 1899)	81 114 (1st to 3rd Oct 1899)	66 276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899)
Grand total of Stocks	13,23,139	12,44,375	14 56,051	15 27,940	19 88,126	20,20 342	20,09 259	20 86 147	19 51 639	16 48 471	13,86,067	15,75,875	15,11,780

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th November 1899

F A SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

I

Imports into Calcutta

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July 1899

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products		Oilseeds		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Coal and coke.	Indigo	Sugar.		Tobacco	
	Rice and paddy			Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny bags.†	Linseed	Mustard seed.						Refined	Unrefined	Unmanufactured	Manufactured
	Rice	Paddy *	Total (in rice)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Burdwan	71 142	28 355	88 864	2 722	5,076	9	96 671	18	14 808	2 339	586			2	25,09 682		...		135	15
Birbhum	51,537	829	52,055	341	352		52,748		4,270	1 348	354			52			..			
Midnapore	1 03 437	6,549	1,07 530		1,274	130	1 08 934		4 944	465	165		184	60	5 022			1 593	340	
Hooghly	71 545	19 305	83 611	16 623	17 918	50	1 18 202	2 907	486 556	10 166	1 409		159	..	1 515		1 196	3,353	9 375	1 846
24-Parganas	2,09 283	41 310	2 35 102	42	1,272		2 36 416	9 530	1,344 854	1 199	689		1 814		9 605		2,138	6,758	2,286	915
Nadia	20 176	415	20 436	57 487	1,55,814	4 024	2 37 761	8 365	8,528	46 306	2 899		344	616			380	346	1 736	..
Murshidabad	22,526	106	22,592	40,858	29 417	3,700	96,567	12,407	3 215	16 849	1 516		3	1 627	3,077	......	48	188	115	4
Jessore	3 275	2 650	4,931	34	8,046	207	13 218	450	245	2,457	332		2					1,843	588	...
Khulna	4,680	24,460	19,968	...	856		20 823	..	..	275	..			..	......		250	9,425		..
Rajshahi	3 256	...	3,256	1,469	2 075		6,800	15 899		1 847	268	..	..	198				...		...
Dinajpur	7,149	..	7,149	...	..	..	7,149	316	12 705					..				..		....
Jalpaiguri		..					...	6,048	44 905	..		29 199		..	...	...	..	...	984	...
Darjeeling	..		.. ..	..				700	20 965		..	22 114		..					220	..
Rangpur			..	71	101		172	24 041	140		526	531	595						39 628	
Bogra	8 950		8 950				8 950	6 568	210	...		..	..		..			..		
Pabna	12	...	12	3 457	7 439	..	10 908	2,12 769	8,400	522	22,671				...	..			1 113	..
Cooch Behar								2 690											203	
Dacca	3 379	..	3 379	838	10 074		14 291	1 39,416	1 2.0	2,043	4,841		1 342	...						
Mymensingh	12		12	..	92	2	106	37 020			4 479						..		15	
Faridpur	46,218	300	46,405	4,193	1 49 727	5 871	2,06,196	1 01 181	5 425	16,514	24,120		157		..			148	..	.. ...
Backergunge	86 958	825	87 473	..	700		88 173	2,200		1 182	40		—							...
Tippera	6 445		6 445				6 445	649	..	240							..			..
Noakhali	12 800		12 800		750		13 550	..		5 825			975				..			
Chittagong	2		2				2					221	819							
Total of Bengal	7 32,783	1 25 104	8,10 972	1 28 135	3 90 982	13 993	13,44 0[illegible]2	5 82 274	1 961 390	1 09 577	64 595	52 065	6 424	2,5[illegible]3	28 28,901		4 012	23 654	56 740	2 780
Bihar.																				
Patna	5	..	5	20 866	29 797	11 191	61 859			1 50 401	15 199		..			3	...	898	925	1,527
Gaya	...		...	2 760			2 760			7 810				-						159
Shahabad				16 243	27 233	420	43 896		11 480	27 492								2,809		..
Saran				6 829			6 829		175	55 421	4 226		23					...	..	
Champaran	8		8	511	127	150	796		70	15 640	6,995							362		
Muzaffarpur	2		2			362	364		2 240	39 219	183					3			238	
Darbhanga					145	327	472		120	75 745	7 681			...				348	686	
Monghyr	733		733	37 816	17 109		55 658		70	36 859	12 635		413				..	20		2
Bhagalpur	5		5	28,664	1 878	10 031	40 578	15	52[illegible]	13 118	13 019					6		2		...
Purnea				5 096	2 449		7 545	8 766	700	3 568	10 289		12						9 399	
Malda				5 538	1 952	691	8 181		490	2 066	450			30		..	..			...
Sonthal Parganas	342		342	29 516	8 071	1 205	39 134		91[illegible]	5 674	9 615		..					224	144	84
Total of Bihar	1 005		1 005	1,53 829	88 534	24,377	2 67 835	8 781	17 115	4 32 568	86,1[illegible]5	..	448	30		12		4,663	11 392	1 772

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported	FOOD-GRAINS							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS		Tea Indian	Cotton raw	Silk raw	Coal and coke	Indigo	SUGAR.		TOBACCO	
	Rice and paddy			Wheat	Gram and pulse	Other food grains	Total.	Jute raw	Gunny bags †	Linseed.	Mustard seed						Refined	Unrefined	Unmanufactured	Manufactured
	Rice	Paddy *	Total (in rice)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.
Balasore	3 195	600	3 570				3 570													..
Total of Orissa	3 195	600	3,570				3 570													
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	...	..	...	....	...	...		...	175	167		130	2		1 16 165					
Manbhum ...		..		..					140			..			19 00 661					
Singhbhum	...																			
Total of Chota Nagpur	...				..				315	167		130	2		20 16 826					
Grand* Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	7 37 072	1,25 704	8,15 637	2,81 964	4,79 516	38 370	16 18,487	5,91 055	1 978 820	5 42,612	1 50 790	52 195	6,574	2 583	45 45 727	12	4 012	28 317	68 132	4 552
OTHER PROVINCES																				
Assam	4,935	..	4 935	518	4,577	..	10,030	694	280	12 936	1 11 654	1 08 828	40							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	233		233	5 69 656	51,092		6 20 981		5 390	2,25 590	92 237	536	3 439			3		1 755	16	2
Punjab	41		41	696	676		1 413		315		2,785	376	1 547	..						
Central Provinces	2,502	.. ..	2,502		573	18	3 093			1 703	407		471							
Rajputana and Central India.		.. ...	..					..	245	2,720	2 597		1 615			...			1	..
Berar	..	...		...					...				8 235		..					
Bombay	..	..					..	..		...	..								10	
Madras		..	..					..										....		1
Grand Total of Imports in July 1899	7,44,783	1,25 704	8,23,348	8,52 834	5 36 434	38 358	* 22 51,004	5 91 749	1 985 0..0	7 85 567	3 60 470	1 61 935	22 221	2 583	45 45 727	15	4,012	30 072	68 159	4 555
Grand Total of Imports in July 1898	8,66,162	96,266	9 61,878	4,35,734	4 14,077	53 397	17 64 786	4 80 916	841,868	13,20 104	3 22 634	1 45,845	63 259	2 414	46 30 956	28	77 428	53,179	60,270	4 026

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of July 1899 was as follows —

Exported from Calcutta	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny bags	Linseed	Mustard seed	Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds
Indian Ports, viz —																		
Bombay	41 306	41	41 331		73 069		1 15,000		4,0 000		29 671	4,101			385		..	
Madras	5 432		5 432	172	52 133	1 814	59 551		207 880			48		27	103	1		1
Burma	2 749		2 749	1 647	17 596	554	22,546	48	1,?98 600	67	1	19	116	15	392	1 059	38 608	99
Other Indian ports				181	2 838		3 019	..	17 6?1			2		..	1,501	2 809	1 938	7
Sind									261 600			35						
Total of Inter-portal Trade	49,487	41	49,512	2,000	1 46,236	2,368	2 00 116	48	2 235 731	67	29 672	4,378	116	42	2,600	3 959	40,628	1,03
Foreign Ports—																		
United Kingdom	60,228		60,228	6,02,949	1 69,558		8 32,735	70 048	1 835 954	4 50 347	34	1 89 811	2 101	1 490				3
Other foreign ports	7,33,167	1,458	7,34 078	84 701	18 122	3,890	8 40,791	60,946	11 003,039	4,05,925	44	19 045	16 493	64	5		3 661	14
Total of Foreign Trade	7,93 395	1,458	7,94,306	6 87,650	1 87,680	3 890	16,73,526	1,30,994	12 838 993	8 56 272	78	2 08 856	18 694	1 554	5		3 661	1[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in July 1899	8 42 882	1 499	8,43 818	6 89 650	3 33,916	6 258	18 73,642	1,31,042	15 074,724	8 56 339	29 750	2 13 234	18 800	1 596	2,605	3,959	44 309	1 21
Grand Total of Exports in July 1898	8 29,769	570	8,30 125	8,32,110	93,708	18 868	17 74 811	65 760	17 868 158	14 47 629	91 278	1,73 602	23 227	1 922	3,543	1 887	2[illegible] 987	71

III

Imports into Calcutta

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1899

Specification of Routes	Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy	Food-grains: Wheat.	Food-grains: Gram and pulses.	Food-grains: Other food grains	Fibrous products: Jute, raw	Fibrous products: Gunny bags.	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Mustard seed	Tea Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk raw	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: [illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	No.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	M
By country boats	4 80,632	81,513	1,08 173	2 63 958	2,770	87 315	1,341,998	76,465	25 905		3,477	727	9,780		3 652	20 637	12 691	1
By river steamers	28,823	620	15,340	16 123	1,821	2,79,881	3,395	1,30 860	1 29 121	90 649	699	1 348	3,077		300	191	1 20[illegible]	
By rail: E I Railway	98 540	23 934	7,16 750	1 38,696	25,158	22,153	43,750	5,41 884	1 75 727	1,042	15 418	276	45 26,458	15		6 415	8 235	
By rail: E. B S Railway	35 792		17,520	1 16 917	8,645	2,42,110	595,525	30,207	27 947	51,313	1 354	226	588			1 36[illegible]	43 [illegible]	
By rail: Assam Bengal Railway	2,395		..				280		1 049	18 931	819							
By rail: Bengal Nagpur Railway	742	...		516		..	175	7	22		52	6	.. ..					
By road	1,09,659	19,628	42	224		10,290		144			402		5 824			1 464	2 770	1
Grand Total of Imports in July 1899	7,44,783	1,25,704	8,52,834	5,36,484	38 388	5,91,749	1,985,050	7,85,567	3,00,470	1,61,935	22,221	2,583	45 45 727	15	4,012	30,072	18 1[illegible]	4,
Grand Total of Imports in July 1898	8,00,162	98,866	4,35,734	4,14,077	53 397	4 80,916	841,885	12,20 104	3 22,634	1 45,845	63,259	2 414	46,36 956	28	[illegible]7 128	[illegible]3 174	60 2[illegible]6	4,

IV

Exports from Calcutta

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July 1899 —

Whither exported.	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny bags
	European	Indian	European	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Burdwan	1 23 205	1 164	3,2	1,100	18 890	6 702	99 775
Birbhum	86,691	2 876	32	543	9 267	2 243	73 32[illegible]
Midnapore	1 88 407	6 232	1 682	135	31 839	2 084	1 460
Hooghly	1 04 932	6 000	154	47	1 016	4 351	71 150
24 Parganas	2 81 513	8 735	866		11 472	60 421	23 040
Nadia	1 68 774		2 421	228	28 472	7 630	58 944
Murshidabad	86 861	782	343		27 685	1 423	21 615
Jessore	4 210		105	5	12 958	2,140	4 610
Khulna					3 941	1 975	
Rajshahi	59 432		167	161	12 893	1 721	8 073
Dinajpur	38 732		28	205	9 059	2 075	7 875
Jalpaiguri	59 204		6	197	9 892	4 021	7 770
Darjeeling	28 658		30	176	5 753	2 413	595
Rangpur	1 64 608			498	15 581	2,250	16 485
Bogra	97 612		153	110	5,263	354	17 325
Pabna	1 03 203			471	24 318	5 754	18 725
Cooch Behar	27 080	102		64	1 663		140
Dacca	1 99 269		2 593	34	22 094	4 454	8 155
Mymensingh	1 31 998		167	276	4 579	3 612	7 070
Faridpur	52 128		370	139	16 924	6 388	45 920
Backergunge			125		25 500	15 160	1 3 5
Tippera	68 295	1 328	704		6 378	1 075	8 200
Noakhali	1 376	850	109		13 450	830	
Chittagong	12 170		88			4	
Total of Bengal	20,28 457	28 047	10 993	4,389	3 21,700	1 60 107	[illegible]13 109
Bihar							
Patna	49 084	204	504	1,124	43 840	16 628	137 760
Gaya	23 598		18	524	11 112	862	23 310
Shahabad	86 387	82	24	1 867	13 668	1,318	3 175
Saran	56 [illegible]02		63	269	18 095	2 607	14 350
Champaran	45 300		39	90	11 250	2 017	20 440
Muzaffarpur	29 340		3	114	15 422	5 554	23 800
Darbhanga	36 123			312	20 487	6 706	17 115
Monghyr	28 [illegible]82	850	13	1,100	19 644	5 508	73 70
Bhagalpur	39 [illegible]		113	454	22 174	5 226	[illegible]820
Purnea	1 20 612		85	494	10 635	3 822	13 315
Malda	59 330		69	360	5 113	1 703	3,495
Sonthal Parganas	29 334	1 972	21	843	20 453	4,854	[illegible]080
Total of Bihar	5 84 458	3 108	1 033	7,041	2 14,151	56 887	4[illegible]3 030

Whither exported	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags.
	European	Indian	European	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	Rs	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No
Balasore	644	3 258		201	1,000	171	540
Total of Orissa	644	3 258		201	1,000	171	540
Chota Nagpur							
Hazaribagh	4 697	68	2	144	4,433	628	2,520
Manbhum	62 272	1 462	6	1 239	11 450	1,733	13,160
Singhbhum	11 408	238	19	26	4,632	212	3,710
Total of Chota Nagpur	78 377	1 768	27	1 409	20 515	2,573	19 390
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	26 91,036	36 181	12 053	13,040	5,57 366	2,19 736	986 069
Other Provinces							
Assam	2,93 421	476	1,094	707	35 407	23,304	27,930
North Western Provinces and Oudh	11 00 540	3 604	2 238	562	19,607	41,744	317,380
Punjab	3 43,185	204	322	5	13	2,375	413,280
Central Provinces	22 247	4 790	154	50		6,718	71 575
Rajputana and Central India	30 912	300	169			1,925	3,115
Berar	2 601	646					5,880
Nizams Territory	414				.. 17	...	70
Bombay	730						..
Madras	138						
Grand Total of Exports in July 1899	44 85 536	46 213	16,030	14,364	6,12 410	2,95 804	1 825 299
Grand Total of Exports in July 1898	67 71 371	35,786	20,158	48,154	6,64,550	3 22 498	19 803 217

V

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1899 was as follows —

Imported into Calcutta	Cotton piece goods.		Cotton twist		Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags
	European	Indian	European	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs *	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports— United Kingdom	1,23 05 044	..	8 437	.	4 54 475	10,698	..
Other foreign ports	50 930		1,012		3,70,984	3,72,810	...
Total of Foreign Trade	1,23 55,974		9 449		8 25,459	3,83,508	
From Indian Ports— Bombay	10 755	1 164	..	15,915	58 038	114	
Madras	3,362	29 632			599		..
Burma	21 651			4		39,545	..
Other Indian ports	2 448						
Total of Interportal Trade	40,215	30,796		15 919	58 637	39,659	
Grand Total of Imports in July 1899	1 23 96,189	30,796	9 440	15,919	8,84,096	4 23,167	
Grand Total of Imports in July 1898	93 54 656	1,71 521	6 807	21,114	7,13,762	4,96,195	4,779

* As per tariff declaration value

VI

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1899 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specification of Routes—	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,53 500	6,000	548	..	1,56,053	34,929	98,889
„ river steamers	6,95,333		4,595	707	1,25,814	50,339	80,165
„ rail — East Indian Railway	22,73,128	19,234	3,747	10,508	2,38,955	1,09,668	1,415,855
„ rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	10,65,639		5,668	2,818	84,394	98 212	198,030
„ rail — Assam Bengal Railway	56,967	2,652	587	..	2,178	197	4,376
„ rail — Bengal Nagpur Railway	5,637	9 592		336	693	201	24,605
„ road	2,75,532	8,735	585		4,298	7,258	3,390
Grand Total of Imports in July 1899	44,85,536	46 213	16,030	14,364	6,12,410	2,95,804	1,825 299
Grand Total of Imports in July 1898	67,71,371	35,786	20,158	48,154	6,64,550	3,22,498	19,803,217

F. A. Slack,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statistical Department,

The 4th November 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31st OCTOBER 1899

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Fo[od] ...

Division	Number	Districts	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice best sort: Present return	Rice best sort: Next preceding return	Rice best sort: Corresponding return of last year
		BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Burdwan Division	1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	14 8				11 0	12 0	9 11
	2	Birbhum	13 0	13 0	12 0				12 0	12 12	12 0
	3	Bankura	10 0	10 0	13 0				10 0	10 0	12 8
	4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 10				11 4	12 0	10 10
	5	Hooghly	10 0	12 0	12 0				7 8	7 8	7 8
	6	Howrah							10 12	10 10	9 0
Presidency Division	7	24 Parganas							8 8	8 10	7 0
	8	Calcutta	10 10	9 6	12 12	12 4	12 4	16 0	7 9	8 0	7 9
	9	Nadia	13 5	13 5	12 13	22 14		14 9	6 10	6 10	6 2
	10	Murshidabad	Jamali 14 0 Gangajali 12 0	14 0 12 0	16 8 16 0	20 0	18 0		12 8	12 8	10 8
	11	Jessore	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0
	12	Khulna							13 0	13 0	13 0
Rajshahi Division	13	Rajshahi	16 8	15 9	16 8	24 0	22 8	22 12	10 8	12 0	10 4
	14	Dinajpur	9 9-6t	12 0	12 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	9 9 3t	12 0	12 0
	15	Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	12 0				5 0	5 0	5 8
	16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 4	5 4
	17	Rangpur	11 0	12 0	11 0				8 0	7 0	7 8
	18	Bogra	9 0	9 15	15 0				12 0	14 4	9 12
	19	Pabna	16 8	16 8	14 4	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0
Dacca Division	20	Dacca	10 0	10 12	13 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	10 4	11 8
	21	Mymensingh	10 0	13 8	13 8				14 0	16 0	10 0
	22	Faridpur	15 0	15 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0
	23	Backergunge							12 0	12 0	12 0

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*): Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.
	...		18 0	16 8	16 13
			13 8	15 0	17 5
			12 8	12 8	14 0
			12 0	11 0	13 8
			11 0	12 0	16 0
			16 0	16 0	15 8
			13 0	12 11	16 0
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	15 0
		...	16 0	14 8	18 13
...		...	18 0	14 8	20 0
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	19 0
	...	...	16 0	20 0	18 0
...	...		16 8	15 0	22 12
...	...	...	12 0	14 8	12 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0
...		...	15 0	15 0	15 0
	...		16 0	17 4	16 8
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0
...	...	...	9 0	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks, 10½ seers

B At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10½ se[ers]

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10½ seers, Jahanab[ad]

F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee

G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—C[...] 10 seers 10 chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 10½ chittacks

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 11 seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed)

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 11 seers, Jangipur 10 seers, Kandi return not received

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9½ seers, Narail 10 seers, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks

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quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize (Zea mays.) — Present return	Indian-corn or Maize — Next preceding return	Indian-corn or Maize — Corresponding return of last year	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus Indicus) — Present return	Arhar — Next preceding return	Arhar — Corresponding return of last year	Salt — Present return	Salt — Next preceding return	Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt — Present return	Wholesale Salt — Next preceding return	Wholesale Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	BENGAL		
			10 0	11 0		A 11 8	11 8	11 7	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division
...			9 0	12 0		B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum	2	Burdwan Division
..	...	..	10 0	10 0	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura	3	Burdwan Division
...	...		9 0	10 0		D 11 4	10 10	10 8	Panga 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 6	Midnapore	4	Burdwan Division
			8 0	10 0	7 0	E 10 8	10 8	10 0	Curshed 3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Hooghly	5	Burdwan Division
			11 8	11 8	11 4	F 10 8	10 8	10 2½	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah	6	Burdwan Division
		.	9 8	10 6		G 10 12	10 12	10 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24 Parganas.	7	Presidency Division
11 6	11 6	20 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta	8	Presidency Division
			10 10	9 6		H 12 1	12 1	11 3	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	Presidency Division
			11 0	12 0		I 11 0	11 0	11 0	Karkatch 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Murshidabad	10	Presidency Division
..	...			8 0	10 0	J 9 2	11 0	9 2	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jessore	11	Presidency Division
..	.	..	10 0	11 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna	12	Presidency Division
	..		17 4	16 8	21 0	L 9 12	9 12	10 3	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi	13	Rajshahi Division
..			6 0	9 9-3t		10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Dinajpur	14	Rajshahi Division
			9 0	10 0	12 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri	15	Rajshahi Division
17 0	20 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	N 6 8 7 0	7 8 7 8	8 0 8 0	Panga 5 12 0 Rora 5 10 0	5 4 0 5 4 0	5 0 0 5 0 0	Darjeeling	16	Rajshahi Division
18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	Rajshahi Division
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...	..	.	9 12	9 12	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna	19	Rajshahi Division
...	...		8 0	8 0	13 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division
...	..	...	8 0	10 8	10 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh	21	Dacca Division
...		..	[illegible] 0	7 0		S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur	22	Dacca Division
...	...	..	..		•	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge	23	Dacca Division

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Bagorhat 9 seers, Satkhira 11¼ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Nator 10½ seers, Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Gaibanda 10 seers
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 9½ seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 9th September, 1899.

Present.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K C S I, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR W B OLDHAM, C I.E.
The Hon'ble MR R B BUCKLEY
The Hon'ble MR C W BOLTON, C S.I.
The Hon'ble MR E N. BAKER
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C I E
The Hon'ble MR C E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR F F HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Alleged Illegal Sentence

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked —

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the case of one Hazle, who was convicted in May last by the Sub-divisional Officer of Raniganj of grievous hurt for having assaulted an old khansama named Hossein Buksh and knocked out two of his teeth, and was sentenced to a fine of sixty rupees, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks? Did the Magistrate in his judgment say "I consider that Hazle committed a cowardly assault on a defenceless old man, and that he should not be lightly punished?" Is not a sentence of fine illegal upon conviction in a case of grievous hurt under section 325, Indian Penal Code, which makes it obligatory upon the Magistrate to inflict a sentence of imprisonment? Having regard to the character of the assault committed by Hazle, which has been described by the Magistrate as "a cowardly assault upon a defenceless old man," and the obvious illegality of the sentence of fine, will the Government be pleased to take such action as the justice of the case may demand?

The Hon'ble Mr Bolton replied —

"The attention of the Government was drawn to the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. The conviction and sentence, and the law as to the punishment for the offence of grievous hurt, are correctly stated in the question The passage quoted also appears in the Magistrate's judgment. The accused was an Eurasian gunner guard of the East Indian Railway The Magistrate thought a fine of Rs 60 adequate, and awarded Rs 25 to the complainant as compensation, besides a small sum for costs The character of the punishment, it is evident, was carefully considered by the Magistrate, with full regard to the circumstances of both the complainant and the accused, it was acquiesced in by the complainant, who could easily have moved the Magistrate of the district in the matter, and probably, therefore, the sentence, which gave him a compensation, was that which satisfied him In these circumstances the Government did not interfere"

Aid to Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Schools

The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, asked —

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a short statement showing the total number of indigenous Sanskrit Grammar schools and the total number of indigenous Persian or Arabic schools that are receiving pecuniary help in any shape from the funds at the disposal of Local and Municipal Boards in Bengal and the amount of aid received from Local and Municipal Boards in Bengal by each of these two classes of indigenous schools during the last three years?

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied —

"No returns giving the details asked by the Hon'ble Member are furnished to Government."

Encouragement to Indigenous Schools

The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, asked —

Will the Government be pleased to state how far, in its opinion, the Local and Municipal Boards are, in the matter of affording encouragement to the indigenous Sanskrit and Persian

> "That where Municipal and Local Boards exist, the registration, supervision and encouragement of indigenous elementary schools, whether aided or unaided be entrusted to such Boards, provided that Boards shall not interfere in any way with such schools as do not desire to receive aid or to be subject to the supervision of the Boards"

Grammar Schools of this Province, carrying out in practice the recommendations contained in paragraph 675 of the Report of the Education Commission, extracts from which, for convenience of easy reference, I beg to quote in the margin?

> "That the aid given to elementary indigenous schools be a charge against the funds at the disposal of Local and Municipal Boards, where such exist, and that every indigenous school, which is registered for aid, receive from such boards the aid to which it is entitled under the rules"
>
> "That the officers of the Education Department keep lists of all elementary indigenous schools, and assist the Boards in selecting schools to be registered for aid, and in securing a proportionate provision of education for all classes of the community"

The Hon'ble MR SLACK replied —

"All the information on the matter to which the Hon'ble Member alludes in his question is contained in the annual reports submitted to Government by the Director of Public Instruction A copy of the latest of these reports, *viz*, that for the year 1897-98, has been given to the Hon'ble Member, whose attention is invited to paragraphs 220 to 228 of the report The Government will welcome from the Hon'ble Member any information he has in regard to the contributions to these schools, and will consider with him whether any action is necessary."

THE CIVIL COURTS AMINS BILL

The Hon'ble MR BOLTON introduced the Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal, and moved that it be read in Council He said —

"I beg now to introduce the Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act of 1856, in Bengal In asking for leave at the last meeting of the Council I explained the reasons which have led the Government to the conclusion that it is desirable to abolish the system of Civil Court Amins and leave the Courts free to select Commissioners for local inquiries under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I stated that the Commissioners would be selected from the junior Pleaders and other competent persons in the districts, and rules as to the remuneration of such Commissioners will, no doubt, be issued by the High Court. The existing Amins will not be prejudiced by the repeal of the Act They will retain their appointments, and be employed on such duties as may be assigned to them, including local inquiries in districts in which there may not be a sufficient number of competent persons for appointment as Commissioners The present measure meets, I believe, with general approval, and, as it merely repeals the Act in Bengal, with the proviso that the appointment and pay of the existing Amins are saved, I do not propose to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, unless any Member of the Council desires that the reference should be made. The Bill will be published in the next Gazette, and I shall take an early opportunity of moving that it be considered in Council and passed Any suggestions with regard to the working of the new system which any Hon'ble Members or outsiders may wish to offer will be gratefully received by the Government and fully considered"

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said —"With your Honour's permission I beg to offer a few remarks with regard to this Bill. As I have just come from the mufassal, and the mufassal people know a good deal of the working of the Civil Courts Amins Act, and as my experience extends over a period of 35 years, I happen to know something about the working of this Act After the Civil Courts Amins Act was passed, came in the Civil Procedure Code of 1859, that is, three years after that Provisions were made in the Civil Procedure Code of 1859 for the appointment of Commissioners to hold local investigations, adjust accounts and effect partitions Since then, the Civil Procedure Code has been amended several times We have the authority in the Local Government to frame rules as to the qualification of Commissioners to be appointed for executing such commissions Practically, now-a-days, commissions are issued simply for holding local investigations to Civil Court Amins, and partitions and adjustments of accounts are effected through other agencies This Bill no doubt is a very short Bill, but its potency should not be judged by its dimensions, because large interests are entrusted to those Commissioners, especially in districts subject to diluvion and alluvion. There can be no possible objection whatsoever to the repeal of this Act, in fact, perhaps many would hail it with joy. But the Government is now attempting,

in order to secure efficiency, to raise the status of the Commissioners who are to be employed for such purposes. I would only venture to submit that, after the repeal of this Act, the Government will have to frame further rules under section 392, Civil Procedure Code Perhaps it would not be out of place if I were to suggest, as I consider these rules will have to be looked upon as a mere supplement to this Act, that the Commissioners be selected from the junior members of the Bar, being sufficiently qualified, and a certificate of some sort may be enjoined upon them to be produced Of course it is not for me to suggest in what particular way the certificate is to be obtained A legal knowledge of sifting evidence is absolutely necessary, as these Commissioners will hold local investigations, they have to sift evidence on examination of witnesses Then, if it be enjoined further that service as a Commissioner for holding local investigations in a certain number of cases be a condition precedent to the appointment of a Munsif, I submit that it would be raising the status of the Commissioners, and would at the same time be making provision for securing greater efficiency in respect of surveying works by the Judicial Officers as well. I do not mean to make any reflection on any one, but I do mean to say that even amongst the present Munsifs and Subordinate Judges only some are acquainted with surveying and many of them find difficulties in disposing of cases in which there are complicated questions of surveys and maps In the course of 25 years, perhaps, if these posts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges are filled up by these men, then I daresay there would be efficiency secured, and if the expectation be held out to these junior members of the Bar, that that would be a sort of stepping-stone to get the appointment of Munsif, it would have a moral influence over them, and it would be safeguarding against dishonesty. I submit therefore that if, in framing the rules which will have to be framed, these matters be considered, then no doubt proper measures would be taken for securing efficiency and honesty. There is also another aspect of the question which I would venture to submit. The Bengal Tenancy Act also contemplates local investigations. In the case of determination of the incidence of a tenancy, and in the case of a demand for enhancement of rent on the ground of the rate of rent being below the prevailing rate, local investigations are contemplated. If uniformity in the execution of commissions is to be attained, and if I rightly understood from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the object is to dispense with paid official agency and that non-official men are to be employed to a certain extent, in that case these Commissions might also be entrusted for execution to these junior members of the Bar, but there is this difficulty, that in the Tenancy Act it is provided that the commission is to be issued to a Revenue-officer. Of course, this would necessitate a modification of the Tenancy Act itself. With these remarks I beg to entirely support this Bill, which ought to be passed without being referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON in reply said —"I am very glad to have heard the remarks made by my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen. They will be useful in the consideration of the rules which should be passed with regard to the qualifications, especially in surveying, and the remuneration, of the persons employed under section 392 of the Civil Procedure Code The Hon'ble Member's suggestion that qualification in surveying, as displayed in the carrying out of these local inquiries, should be held to give a claim to junior Pleaders to appointment to Munsifships is also well worthy of consideration. I should myself be disposed to put that suggestion in this way, that these local inquiries should be entrusted to the junior Pleaders who are already registered as candidates for Munsifships, rather than that junior Pleaders who have been employed on these inquiries should have a claim to be registered as candidates for Munsifships We shall, after the repeal of the Act, have to communicate with the High Court with regard to the rules to be framed, and the present suggestion will be communicated to them for consideration and advice. The second suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member was that these junior Pleaders might be employed in inquiries under the Bengal Tenancy Act; but he admitted himself that a difficulty exists, inasmuch as the section of the Bengal Tenancy Act which provides for

local inquiries in rent suits specifies the employment of Revenue-officers. Under these circumstances, until that section is amended—and that must form part of an amendment of the Tenancy Act generally,—I fear that no change can be made. Only two years have elapsed since one Chapter of the Tenancy Act was amended, and that was a sufficiently formidable undertaking. The Government will certainly be slow to undertake a general amendment of the Act. The employment of Pleaders in these rent-suit inquiries, which my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen would like to see introduced, is, therefore, unlikely to be accomplished for some time to come. I now move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Bill was read accordingly

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the two Reports of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Before we begin the discussion of the amendments which have been tabled, it may be as well that I should make a short statement on the matter. The main principles of the Bill have been settled by the Council These are, in essence, four The first is that there shall be three co-ordinate authorities, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman This was settled in the debates of April, 1898, and has been approved by the Government of India. The second is that the Corporation shall consist of 50 members, 25 elected and 25 nominated This was recommended to us by the Government of India, and accepted by us in our reference to the Select Committee last month The third is that of the General Committee two thirds shall be elected by the Corporation in equal proportions by the elected and the nominated Commissioners, and the remaining one-third by the Government. This was recommended to us by the Government of India, it was in line with the adjustment of the General Committee on which the Council decided in April, 1898, and it was accepted at the discussion of last month The fourth and last is that the powers and functions of the Chairman and also of the General Committee shall be so clearly defined that within the limits of the powers and functions assigned to them their responsibility shall be exclusive and complete, and they shall not be subject to interference by the Corporation except when this is expressly provided in any case. This was accepted as the result of the discussions in April, 1898. These are the four essential and cardinal principles of the Bill. Some of the amendments of which notice has been given directly traverse these decisions of the Council It will be my duty to declare that these are not in order There is a body of amendments of such vast dimensions, which are in order, and which we shall have individually and carefully to discuss, that I should not be doing my duty to the Council at large, if I admitted, in addition, the re-opening of discussion on the essential principles of the Bill, on which decisions have already been arrived at by the Council. I shall have the less hesitation in pursuing this course because every assistance which it was in my power to give has been given for the presentation of views on these points, which differ from those of the majority of the Council. The Bill has now been 18 months before the public. The principles were stated and discussed at three meetings of this Council in March and April, 1898. The conclusions of the Council were opposed in the long and interesting Minute of Dissent by two Members of the Select Committee. The variations proposed by the Government of India were again discussed at the Council meeting of the 7th August, and all that could be said against the further conclusions of the Council is embodied in the further Notes of Dissent by the dissenting Members of our second Select Committee. There is thus on the records of the Council a complete statement of the arguments on which the minority of the Council maintained an opinion opposed to that of the majority, and no object could be attained by a reiteration of those arguments."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"With Your Honour's permission may I be permitted to say a few words by way of explanation, at any rate, of the attitude which the minority of the Council have felt it their duty to take with regard to some of those amendments to which Your Honour has just referred? Some of us have been connected with this Council for a long time. I consider myself to be one of the oldest Members of this Council, in the sense that my connection has been of the longest standing, and I may say for myself that, with the exception of the two cases which have been brought to my notice by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, I do not remember a single instance in which any amendment has been ruled as being out of order because that amendment traversed any principles which have been accepted by this Council. And, Sir, referring to a discussion which took place in 1888 upon the Calcutta Municipal Act, I find that principles, the most vital, were traversed on the occasion when the motion for the third reading of the Bill was made and with the full concurrence of the President and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and they were traversed by no less a distinguished authority than the Hon'ble Mr Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee, who was at that time a Member of this Council"

The Hon'ble the President said:—"This is a question of order I have stated the reasons which have led me to say that on certain main principles of the Bill there can be no further discussion"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I merely wish to place our case before Your Honour if you will grant me the indulgence to do so I think it my duty to point out to Your Honour that you are making a departure from those principles which have been affirmed before I would point out that the principle of amalgamation was accepted by the Council in 1888, and it was the main purpose of the Bill Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee brought in an amendment traversing that very principle, and it was allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor at that time and by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill My friend Babu Kali Nath Mitter traversed another principle almost as important, namely, the principle that the representative element should consist of three-fourths of the entire body. He was allowed to bring in a motion to that effect, and Mr Irving brought in a motion of an opposite kind, namely, that only one-half of the members should consist of the representatives of the rate-payers. Therefore there are those precedents where the principle was affirmed, namely, that amendments were allowed which were in conflict with the principle already accepted by the Council, and it seems to me, Sir, having regard to the character of the Bill and the popular dissatisfaction which it has excited, that it is unwise to curtail discussion and shut out amendments on a ground which is altogether new and unprecedented according to the Rules of this Council"

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member will admit that if we are to permit the re-opening of discussions which have been concluded, we shall never get to the end of this business, and whatever may have been done in an individual instance, I think the majority of the Council will agree with me in thinking that the re-opening of the discussion of the principles of the Bill is no longer admissible."

The Motions were then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"Before Mr. Apcar puts the amendments which stand in his name, I should like to make one suggestion It will be seen that the amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10* all hang together They are in form a mere matter of nomenclature, and the substantive amendments which they are dependent on are Nos 16,* 25, 26,† 39 and 53.‡ If these three first amendments, Nos 3, 4 and 10,* are to be regarded as a mere matter of nomenclature,

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* Amendments Nos 3, 4, 10 and 16 are printed on page 1919, *post*

† Amendments Nos 25 and 26 are printed on page 1940, *post*

‡ Amendment No 39 was "that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*1*), the words from and including 'and the Chairman' to the end of the sub-section be omitted" The amendment was put and lost at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899

Amendment No 53 was "that a new section, numbered 8A, be inserted in the Bill." This amendment was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899. The said section is printed in the Proceedings of that date

then I think, Sir, it will be convenient if the consideration of them is postponed until after we have decided the substantive amendments on which they hang. If, however, they are not to be regarded as a mere matter of nomenclature, but as involving a principle, then I have no objection to their being discussed at once in their present place, but an adverse decision of the Council upon those three amendments would have the effect of striking out all the substantive amendments which would in that case depend upon them Therefore I would venture to suggest for your consideration that amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10* be postponed and taken up along with the discussion on No. 16*, which is the first of Mr Apcar's substantive amendments on this point."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said —"With regard to amendment No 3*, it is a matter of nomenclature, and it relates to the proper designation to be given to the head of the Executive. I am going to submit that the Chairman should not be, as there designated, the head of the Executive, and if he is the head of the Executive, he should not be also the Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —'Then I understand the Hon'ble Member agrees to postpone the discussion of these amendments until we reach the substantive proposals upon amendment 16* "

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said —" I have no objection to amendments 3, 4 and 10* standing over as the Hon'ble Member suggests, to be taken up after the amendments referred to."

SECTION 3

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —" The next two amendments, 5 and 6, relate to definitions, and it is the practice to take amendments dealing with definitions at the close of the Bill, when the whole of the substantive provisions have been disposed of. I would therefore suggest that those two amendments, which stand in my name and in that of the Hon'ble Mr Buckley, may be allowed to stand over for the present "

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —" They are such small matters that we can settle them at once."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER then moved the following amendment, numbered 5, namely, that for clause (*1*) of section 3 the following be substituted, namely,—

'(*1*) "bazar" means any place of trade (other than a market) where there is a collection of shops or warehouses '

He said —" It is rather difficult to explain the reason of this amendment without referring to a subsequent section of the Bill We discovered, in looking over the sections of the Bill which relate to markets, that there was no provision which would enable us to require the owner of a bazar to introduce sanitary reforms We could not compel him to supply water to it or to pave it or cleanse it or to do the same things to it which the owner of a market is bound to do under section 507A (*now* 486)†, for a ' bazar,' as defined in the Bill, is not the same thing as a ' market ' Therefore, in communication with the Chairman, I propose to alter the definition of ' bazar' given in the Bill The definition given in the Bill is this ' Bazar means any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and includes any place where a market is held.' Well, I propose now to define bazar in such a way as not to include a market. A market includes a place where there is a collection of shops for the sale of food or where there are stalls for the sale of food I propose to alter that definition so as to make ' bazar' and ' market' two distinct things, and I shall subsequently propose in section 507A (*now* 4 6) to insert the words ' or any bazar' after the word ' market.' I understand the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to whom I have spoken on the subject, is in general agreement with me. Therefore I shall say nothing further on the matter."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in fact, I suggested to him that there was an omission

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* Amendments Nos 3, 4, 10 and 16 are printed on page 1919, *post*

† The sections of the Bill having been re-numbered under the direction of the Council, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

in the Bill, and that we did not provide in the Bill for those sanitary measures which were required to be introduced not only in markets but also in bazars. Take, for instance, China Bazar. It is a place which requires a good deal of sanitation, but under the Bill as it was circulated we did not appear to take any powers which would enable the Corporation to make any sanitary arrangements in connection with China Bazar It struck me that this was a matter of importance, and I placed myself in communication with my friend the Hon'ble Mr Baker, and I am glad to give him my vote in this matter "

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr Buckley moved the following amendment, numbered 6, namely, that the following clause be inserted in section 3, namely —

'"domestic building" includes a dwelling-house and any other masonry building which is neither a "building of the warehouse class" nor a "public building" as defined in this section '

He said —"The motion which I have to submit to the Council relates to the definition of 'domestic building' The rules which are contained in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) of the Bill and which deal with certain conditions applicable, as the Bill now stands, only to dwelling-houses, were based mainly on the provisions of the London Building Act. That Act not only dealt with dwelling-houses as defined in that Act, but also with domestic buildings. Now, a dwelling-house is obviously a domestic building, but every domestic building is not necessarily a dwelling-house. For instance, under the terms of the definition of the London Building Act, a shop or a stable or, here in Calcutta, a kitchen, is a domestic building. Obviously it is not necessarily a dwelling-house Now, some of the rules which are incorporated in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) of the Bill were clearly intended by the Calcutta Building Commission, on whose recommendations these provisions were mainly framed, to apply to such buildings as shops and stables I will give one example. Under section 24 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) there is a condition that there must be a certain space between two dwelling-houses The reason of that rule is to prevent the formation of very narrow gullies running between houses, and the Bill provides that you must either make the space of a certain width or you must place the neighbouring buildings in contact with each other. It was obviously the intention that that condition should not only apply to dwelling-houses but also to shops and stables It is therefore necessary that we should make a certain alteration in this Schedule by introducing the words 'domestic building' The alteration will affect some other portions of the rules in the Schedule, but I do not think that Hon'ble Members will raise much objection to the results which will follow I therefore move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said —"I am sorry to have to oppose this amendment The amendment runs as follows —

'" domestic building" includes a dwelling-house and any other masonry building which is neither a "building of the warehouse class" nor a "public building" as defined in this section '

" Take the case of a Hindu temple That would be a 'domestic building' under this definition "

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said —"If the Hon'ble Member will look at the definition of 'public building,' he will find that all places of public worship are included in it "

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said.—"I am quite aware of that There are places of Hindu worship which are places of private and not of public worship Here is a case in point. The late Babu Jadulal Mullick had a temple attached to his house, but it is not a public temple in any sense of the term. My friend has been sufficiently long in the country to know that there are Hindu gentlemen who have temples in their own houses. They are not public places of worship in the smallest degree; but if you accept this definition, you would apply all the elaborate provisions of the building sections to these private places of worship, and I as a Hindu

feel it my duty to protest against a provision of this kind. I think it is a matter that ought not to be overlooked. It will introduce serious complications in connection with places of worship And then, again, take the case of a kitchen A poor man has got a kitchen. That again comes within the definition of 'domestic building,' and are you going to apply to a kitchen all those elaborate rules with regard to buildings which you have found it necessary to introduce in this Bill? I hope and trust that, having regard to these circumstances, Your Honour will not consent to the acceptance of a definition which might be attended with serious complications, especially in regard to matters religious"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I think I can re-assure the Hon'ble Member There is no intention whatever of applying all the provisions of the Building Regulations or of the Schedules either to private temples, or to kitchens, or to anything else of that kind. The sole intention is to substitute the words 'domestic building' for 'dwelling-house' in a very few of the rules in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) The principal one is the rule which provides for open spaces Rule 20 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) is as follows —

'Every room in a dwelling-house which is intended to be used as an inhabited room—

(*a*) must be in every part not less than ten feet in height, measured from the floor to the under side of the beam on which the roof rests,

(*b*) must have a clear superficial area of not less than eighty square feet, and

(*c*) must be provided, for purposes of ventilation, with doors or windows opening directly into the external air, or into a verandah, and having an aggregate opening of not less than one fifth of the superficial area of that side or one of those sides of the room which faces or face an open space'

"In that rule we propose to substitute the term 'domestic building' for 'dwelling-house' It is quite clear that if an inhabited room is found inside a shop or in an office or in a stable, the regulations relating to inhabited rooms ought to apply to it Rule 22 of the same Schedule relates to the open space in rear of a house It is quite clear that the rules about open spaces at the rear and sides of a dwelling-house ought to apply to every building in which people live We know that in this town people do live in shops. It often happens that a man has a small house of which he uses the greater part as his shop, while he keeps a couple of rooms in which he lives and sleeps. That is the kind of case to which this rule is intended to apply. The next rule is 23, which is as follows —

'If any person desires to erect a dwelling-house in a street laid out before the commencement of this Act upon a site which, before the commencement of this Act, was occupied by a dwelling-house, and the site is of such a nature that it is impracticable to provide an open space in the rear of the house of the dimensions prescribed by rule 22, the General Committee may relax the provisions of that rule

'Provided that—

(*a*) such open space shall be left as the General Committee may consider practicable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and

(*b*) not more than two thirds of the total area of the site shall be occupied by masonry buildings or verandahs.'

"Well, that provides for the relaxation of the provisions of rule 22 about open spaces at the back I cannot imagine that the Hon'ble Member will have any possible objection to that."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said —"It is entirely in his favour"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"Rule 24 is the next one It is as follows —

'(*1*) Except in localities where the erection of only detached buildings is allowed, if either side of a dwelling-house is not attached to the adjacent building, and if such side does not abut on an open square or the like which is dedicated to public use and is consequently not likely to be built upon, there must be between the house and such building an open space extending along the entire length of such side and belonging exclusively to the house.

'(*2*) The minimum distance across such space from every part of the house to the boundary line, or (if the boundary is a wall) the inner edge of the boundary wall, of the land or building immediately opposite such part, shall be—

(*a*) six feet, if there is a building next to such boundary line or wall, or

(*b*) four feet, if there is an open space of at least four feet on the other side of such boundary line or wall.'

"This is on all fours with rule 22. I think the remaining cases are in rules 26 and 29. Those are the only cases in which we propose to substitute the term 'domestic building' for 'dwelling house,' and it is quite clear that these are not matters in which the objections of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee will have any force."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I have great sympathy with what the Hon'ble Member has said, but what I am afraid of is that the sections may lead to complications in the future I think with the Hon'ble Member that the provisions for the sanitary condition of dwellings are very necessary Sometimes it happens that there are persons living even in a temple, and there may be considerable difficulty arising in the operation of the law in such questions If I could see my way to have a clear definition and a clear wording so as to get over the difficulty which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee pointed out, I should certainly support the Hon'ble Mr Buckley's amendment"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I am in strong sympathy with the Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment and with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with regard to sanitation, but I would like to make a suggestion which might put an end to the difficulty, namely, to insert the word 'inhabited' before the words 'masonry building'"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"That would not be possible"

The Hon'ble MR OLDHAM said —"I should like to mention that Hindus are not the only people who have places of private worship in their houses. According to my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's description of them, these places of worship are essentially private, and I cannot see why, like private Catholic chapels, they should not be subject to the restrictions which are intended to provide for buildings of their nature"

The Hon'ble MR BUCKLEY said —"It was at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that this motion was taken now instead of being taken, as the Hon'ble Mr Baker suggested it should be, after the proposed amendments, which are to be introduced in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), had been considered I think, had the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee permitted the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr Baker to be carried out, he would have seen that the difficulties which he has raised are rather imaginary As a matter of fact, I should personally not have the least objection to Hindu temples being excepted I have no objection whatever to that, but I would point out to the Hon'ble Member that the alteration, if in some respects it is perhaps not altogether in accordance with his ideas, in two important respects is a direct concession to opinions which I know he holds As regards what the Hon'ble Member said about there being no objection to kitchens or stables being excepted from the operation of the proposed rule, I would point out to him that there are many parts of the town—even in the European part of the town—where two stables are a short distance from each other, and those are sometimes insanitary places It would not do at all to use the expression 'inhabited masonry building' as is suggested, because that would permit uninhabited masonry buildings as well as kitchens and stables being built at short distances apart, which would be extremely insanitary. With reference to temples, I believe it is commonly the case that the Priests and other Officers of the temple do live in them, and sanitary rules which apply to other inhabited buildings ought to apply to them."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Do you accept the suggestion that Hindu temples should be excluded?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said —"I have no objection to Hindu temples being excepted."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"It would be better to let the definition stand, and then, when we come to the Schedule, we may be able to make an alteration in the rules of the Schedule."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said —"I confess I should be better prepared to form an opinion on this amendment if further time were allowed for its consideration."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"I think that is the best solution. We can consider this when we come to the Schedules"

The further consideration of this amendment was then postponed until Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), Part IV, had been dealt with

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur is unfortunately ill and therefore unable to be present to-day, but he has sent in a list of amendments which he proposes in regard to the Bill. I cannot find any rule in the Rules for the Conduct of Business regulating this particular matter, but I have no doubt the Council will accept my decision as President that the Hon'ble the Raja Bahadur, of Tahirpur, shall be allowed to move the amendments in his name"

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, moved on behalf of the latter that the words "diphtheria, enteric fever and typhoid fever" be omitted from sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*12*) of section 3. He said —

"This paper, containing a few amendments suggested by my friend, the Hon'ble Raja of Nashipur, who is ill, as is known to you, Sir, and therefore not in a position to attend the meeting to-day, has been placed in my hands with a request that I should move them on his behalf, so I beg to move that the words 'diphtheria, enteric fever and typhoid fever' be omitted from sub-clause (*a*) of clause 12 of section 3

"I think I should add here that personally I am not in full sympathy with this amendment, because in my humble opinion these are certainly diseases which may be classed as dangerous"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I did not understand that this amendment would be brought on now, but I can explain why these particular diseases were mentioned in the definition They are taken from the definition of dangerous diseases in the English Statute for the prevention of diseases, and if you refer to the definition given here, it will be seen that it is open to the Government, by a Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, to add any other epidemic or endemic or infectious disease to this list Therefore, if there is any feeling that it would not be desirable to include such diseases as diphtheria, enteric fever and typhoid fever, I have not the least objection to accepting their omission, because it will be in the power of Government to insert them afterwards if it should at any time be found desirable"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I think that these diseases should be included, and I may say as a late Member of the Corporation that we invited the Health Officer to the conferences that we held in connection with this matter, and it was in accordance with the advice given to us by the Health Officer that we included these diseases"

The Motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 4

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 4, after the word "and" the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted. He said —

"Section 4 proposes to enact how a question where a dispute as to whether a particular piece of land or cluster of huts is or is not a '*bustee*' or '*bustee* land' arises, should be decided, and the power has been given to the General Committee to decide those questions finally.

"'*Bustee*' and '*bustee* land' have been defined in the preceding section

"The question whether or not a piece of land is or is not a '*bustee*' or '*bustee* land' is of very great importance to the owner

"Various responsibilities and liabilities have been imposed upon him by this Bill. He is made liable to pay the consolidated rates payable by the occupiers of *bustee land* and huts—section 159 (*now* 180) Distress warrants will be issued against him in case of default He is responsible for keeping the *bustee* clean

—is liable to pay for any additional establishment the municipal authorities may maintain for cleansing it—and is liable to pay heavy fines if the *bustee* is not cleansed in accordance with notice issued by the Municipality. He has to bear the cost of preparing standard plans—section 419 (*now* 400) He is restrained from building huts on *bustees* until the standard plan is prepared and approved—he cannot alter the standard plan. He is required to construct drains, privies, streets and passages, and to carry out other improvements in old *bustees* in accordance with the standard plan so far as may be practicable.

"He has to make or pay for all improvements ordered by the General Committee on the report of the medical officer deputed under section 425 (*now* 406) He incurs heavy fines under various sections of the Bill

"This being his position, it is natural that the owner would prefer to have the question finally decided by the Corporation The elected Commissioners are expected to realise the inconveniences of the owners and to be cognizant of all the incidents of *bustees* and *bustee* land It is an essential element of the fair dealing out of justice that the party interested must be conscious that justice has been done and that any reasonable apprehension that he has not got fair justice dealt out to him should be removed.

"It cannot be urged by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Corporation, if the body is formed under the newly revised Bill, is not sufficiently representative according to the Government view That being so, there is no reason why the Corporation should not be trusted and why they should not be converted into a responsible body"

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said —"The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen has said that this question is one of great importance to the owner of a *bustee* That may be, but the determination of the question whether a particular piece of land is *bustee* land, as defined in the Act, or not is a comparatively small question of executive detail, and it is contrary to the whole principles on which the Council and the Select Committee have acted to transfer any small question of detail to the decision of the Corporation It is possible—in fact, it is probable—that to determine whether any particular piece of land is *bustee* land or not it might be necessary to make a local inquiry It might often happen that a local inquiry would be the best way of determining it. Now, Sir, how could the Corporation, a body of 50, make a local inquiry? The practical effect of the amendment of the Hon'ble Member would be to give an appeal to the Corporation against a decision of the General Committee, and from first to last the Select Committee, and I may say this Council, have set their faces against conferring any appellate powers on the Corporation, for there is no sort of power the Corporation is less fitted to exercise than the power of appeal. Moreover, if the Hon'ble Member had referred to Chapter XXIII (*now*, XXVI), which deals with *bustees*, he would have found that the Corporation has very little to do with matters affecting *bustees*. It has the power to sanction plans for the improvement of *bustees*, but with that exception it has no power whatever in any matter of detail By section 417 (*now* 398), the first section of that Chapter, it is provided that the General Committee has the sole power to determine the external limits of a *bustee*. For these reasons, Sir, I think it would be absolutely inconsistent and improper to accept the amendment, which I therefore oppose."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said —"I am very much in sympathy with the amendment, and I must object to the passage in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in which he was pleased to say that this is a matter of Executive detail, and local inquiries might be necessary. If so, why not give this power to the Chairman? The Chairman, as the Head of the Executive, is most fitted to carry on Executive work, and local inquiries the Chairman would be the best person to conduct. If it is an Executive matter, and if local inquiries are to be held in connection with it, the General Committee will probably depute some local officer to make the inquiry; the Corporation might do the same thing Then, Sir, when the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was pleased to say that the Corporation was least fitted to exercise the powers of appeal, I must say that I was somewhat astonished at that remark, because if you turn over the sections of this Bill you will find that there are sections upon sections which confer an appellate authority on the

Corporation I think the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham sympathised with us in relieving the General Committee of the pressure of work which the Bill imposes upon that Committee Having regard to the fact that the General Committee will be overweighted with work, and being so overweighted it is liable to make mistakes, it seems to me as a necessary safeguard that the power of appeal ought to be conferred upon the Corporation I think the amendment ought to be accepted A right of appeal is not a thing which everybody will make use of on every occasion, and the Corporation is not likely to be overburdened with work It is only when something is done which calls for redress, and a man feels he has a grievance, that he will avail himself of the right of appeal to the Corporation "

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said —"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has quoted me quite correctly, but I must point out to him that his quotation is not to the point in the present connection I always agreed with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Corporation was the last body to be entrusted with appellate powers, and I do not see how it will lessen the work of the General Committee if there is to be an appeal from the General Committee to the Corporation He also spoke about the Corporation holding local enquiries and about a General Committee holding enquiries In my experience as Commissioner the Corporation has never held a local enquiry, but the General Committee has frequently held a local enquiry "

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I do not myself follow the idea that the Corporation is to hold a local enquiry. An enquiry will have to be held, and the matter will have to be submitted to the Corporation There is no difficulty in a matter such as that, but, when my hon'ble friends Mr Baker and Mr Oldham in chorus say that they cannot trust the Corporation with appellate powers, may I remind both of them what Sir Henry Harrison said how much he valued the power that the Chairman had of appeal to the general body of Commissioners? I know my friends the Hon'ble Mr Oldham and the Hon'ble Mr Baker may make light of what Sir Henry Harrison said when it tells against any contention that they may be urging, but, at any rate, I know the manner in which Your Honour has spoken of the capacity and experience of Sir Henry Harrison I therefore cannot agree with my friends that, so far as the Corporation is concerned, they are not capable of dealing with matters in appeal which come before them. The Corporation has exercised appellate powers in a way that has been commended by Sir Henry Harrison, and in a matter such as this I do not think it is asking too much for at least an appeal to be allowed to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr BOLTON said —"I oppose this amendment for three reasons. First, the definition of *bustee* is simple and clear, secondly, a body of 12 competent men forming the General Committee may be trusted to interpret and apply that definition correctly, and thirdly, if you refer the question to a larger body, there will be more chance of discord A matter of this kind should, I think, be left in the hands of the General Committee "

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said —"I regret I am unable to support this amendment, but I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Corporation is the last body to be entrusted with the power of hearing appeals from the decisions of the General Committee If he means to lay this down as a general proposition, I disagree with him, but I agree that this is the last instance in which such a power of appeal should be given The word '*bustee*' and the words '*bustee* land' are defined in section 3. The matter seems to me to involve a very simple question of fact, and I am not prepared to believe that a decision upon a simple question of fact by 12 persons is likely to be less correct than a decision of that question by a larger body of 50 If the decision of the question had involved a decision upon a question of principle I should certainly have been prepared to give an appeal from the decision of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN in reply said.—"This amendment is objected to on the ground that a large body of 50 would not be able to make a

local inquiry, and that this could be better done by a body of 12 I fail to see why that should be so

"If, as was suggested by one of the Hon'ble Members, objection is taken on the score of the inconvenience of a large body of men deciding such a question, why not leave it to the Chairman alone? I could have well understood it if this matter was left entirely to the discretion of the Chairman He is the chief Executive authority of the Corporation, but, with due deference to the opinions expressed by the dissentient members, I should contend that this appeal is very necessary I might, however, change the wording of the amendment and put it thus 'subject to an appeal to the Corporation' instead of 'subject to the control of the Corporation' I need not add anything more to what my friends, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, have said."

The Hon'ble MR BUCKLEY said —"There is one point in connection with this matter which I think has perhaps been overlooked by the Council As a matter of fact, any question of this kind would, I take it, come in the first instance before the General Committee, for under the provisions of section 88 (*now* 95) of the Bill the General Committee can, and I hope very largely will, delegate certain of its powers and duties to Sub Committees There will unquestionably be a *Bustee* Sub Committee, and the business of that *Bustee* Sub-Committee will be to deal with all details of this kind I take it that the real intention of the mover of this amendment is that where any decision is given there should be some appeal He will have, as a matter of fact, in almost all cases an appeal practically from the *Bustee* Sub Committee to the General Committee, because all the doings of the *Bustee* Sub-Committee will be subject to the control of the General Committee As a matter of fact, I believe that, under the London Building Act, such a matter as this would be dealt with in a far simpler way In London there is a Superintending Architect who gives the preliminary decision, and curiously enough his decision is final, subject only to appeal to a body which is called the Tribunal of Appeal There is no power of appeal to any Committee or Sub-Committee or Corporation at all There is a regular *quasi*-independent body called the Tribunal of Appeal which deals with technical matters of that kind I think, therefore, to give a power of appeal to the Corporation in this case is quite unnecessary and out of the question"

The Motion was then put in the following form —

"that in section 4, after the word 'and' the words 'subject to an appeal to the Corporation' be inserted",

and was lost

SECTION 5

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, to be out of order —

(1) that section 5 be omitted,

(2) if the last amendment be lost, that for section 5 be substituted "The entire Municipal Government of Calcutta shall vest in the Corporation"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"With regard to motion No 11 of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that the words 'of the Corporation' in clause (3) of section 5 be omitted, in this case also the amendment is really dependent on the decision that may be come to on Nos 16, 18, 25, 45 and 55,* and it would be convenient to discuss it along with those amendments. My reason for suggesting that it should be postponed is exactly the same as the reason for which I suggested the postponement of Nos 3 and 10 †"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order.—

(1) That the following proviso be added to section 5 —

"Provided that both the General Committee and the Chairman shall be responsible to the Corporation for the due and satisfactory performance of their duties under this Act"

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* Amendments Nos 16, 18 and 25 are printed on pages 1919 and 1920, *post*

Amendment No 45 was a motion for the insertion in section 8 (*now* 9) of a clause requiring the General Committee to appoint a President of their body Amendment No 55 was a motion for the insertion in section 10 (*now* 11) of a clause requiring the Corporation to appoint a President of their body Both these amendments were withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899

† Amendments Nos 3 and 10 are printed on page 1919, *post*.

(2) If the last amendment be lost, that the following proviso be added to section 5 —

"Provided that it shall always be open to the Corporation, on a requisition made in that behalf by any five Commissioners, to consider any decision of the General Committee or the Chairman, and the orders of the Corporation upon such decision shall be final"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order —

That to section 5 the following proviso be added —

"Provided that any decision of the General Committee or the Chairman may be considered by the Corporation, on a requisition made in that behalf by not less than six members of the Corporation, and the decision of the Corporation shall be final"

SECTIONS 6, 8 (1), (2, 43 (3), 46, 47, 49, 50 and 59 (1), AND SCHEDULE V, RULES 5 AND 6

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, to be out of order —

That section 6, section 7, sub section (1), section 34, sub-section (3), sections 37, 38, 40 and 41, section 52B, sub-section (1), and rules 5 and 6 of Schedule IVB, of the Bill as revised by the Select Committee in April last, be restored *

NOMENCLATURE, POSITION OF CHAIRMAN (SECTIONS 5 AND 6)

The following notices of amendment, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, were then brought forward, namely —

No 3 that for the expressions "Chairman" and "Chairman of the Corporation," wherever they occur throughout the Bill, the expressions "Commissioner" and Municipal Commissioner" should respectively be substituted.

No 4 that for the expression "Commissioner," wherever it occurs throughout the Bill, the expression "Councillor" be substituted

No. 10 that in section 5, clause (3), for the words "a Chairman of the Corporation" the words "a Municipal Commissioner" be substituted

No 16 that in section 6 the words "the Chairman and" be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR BAKER, speaking of amendment No. 16,† said —"This amendment is identical with amendment No 18, which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I would suggest that these two amendments be discussed together"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Quite so."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I would further suggest that amendment No. 19‡, which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and which is an alternative to his amendment No 18, should similarly be taken and discussed together with the latter."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"I think the proper procedure will be to take up the discussion of amendment No. 16,† and, as the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion is identical with that of the Hon'ble Mr Apcar's, whatever the conclusion of the Council may be upon amendment No. 16,† the Hon'ble Member will no doubt accept No 18 without further argument."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I suppose there will be a discussion?"

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* i e, that the sections and rules mentioned should be substituted for the corresponding sections of the Bill as further revised by the Select Committee [*now* sections 6, 8 (1), (2), 43 (3), 46, 47, 49, 50 and 59 (1) and rules 5 and 6 of Schedule V]

† Printed on page 1919, *infra*

‡ Amendment No 19 was "that the words 'the Vice Chairman' be inserted after the word 'Chairman' in lines 1 and 2 of section 6" It is printed on page 1940, *post.*

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Yes, upon amendment No. 16,* and whatever the conclusion may be upon that will apply to the Hon'ble Member's motion No 18"

The Hon'ble Mr BAKER said —"I would suggest that Nos 18 and 19† should be taken together, because they are alternative and it would be convenient to have one discussion. Of course the amendments would be moved separately"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"Amendment No 19† is a different matter altogether. The one refers to the Bombay system and the other to the Calcutta system The difference is as wide as between the arctic and the antarctic poles."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"Since Your Honour has been graciously pleased to permit me to move the adoption of the amendment No 16* which stands in my name, I shall take advantage of the opportunity to ask for its acceptance, although, with the indications before me, I confess I do not expect any measure of success

"If I may be permitted to make a personal explanation, the ruling that now has been made has taken me completely by surprise I have not seen anything in the rules or standing orders to lead me to think that it was possible that I might meet with such a ruling, and I have given my whole attention to certain matters, all of which now proves to be waste of labour I would have been glad to have given my attention wholly to matters of detail in the Bill, and to put aside those relating to the constitution of the Corporation, if only I had entertained a suspicion of what in the result would be the fate of the amendments that have been disallowed Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in closing the debate on the 6th March, 1898, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, said —

'As I said last Saturday, the one feature in the Bill about which Government has made up its mind is the strengthening of the City Executive'

"The proposals relating to the question mentioned by Sir Alexander Mackenzie are contained in section 23 (*now* 13) of the Bill The ruling of to-day which has eliminated my amendments goes further, to a great extent, than was in the mind of the originator of the Bill I suppose I must take it that I have misled myself, but I confess that I never suspected that there was room for any doubt upon the point, because in the proceedings connected with the Act of 1888—an Act which the Bill before us is intended to repeal—the report relating to which has been day after day under my observation, I have noticed how, when the object and purpose of the Bill was to amalgamate the suburbs with the administration of the town, amendments directly opposed to this principle, and expressly stated as intended to oppose this principle, were not only permitted to be moved, but in fact were discussed at some length in the Council This may have been all wrong, but there is the precedent before us in a Bill affecting the Corporation. I confess I am very sorry to have so misled myself, particularly as the result is that many days of labour have been absolutely thrown away, which might have been utilised in other directions

"In approaching the task before me, while the impression created by the speech that closed the discussion in the first debate that I had the honour to attend, is still fresh in my mind, I feel how utterly unequal I am to emulate that gentle-tempered address which was so eminently calculated to put aside wrath But, together with my admission of weakness and incapacity to employ soothing phrases, I would ask that allowance be made for me for the reason that mine is not the position of a ruler of a province, who speaks in this Legislature from the dais, with the assured support of a body of voters on either hand I am only a humble combatant, so to speak, struggling desperately against overwhelming odds, who has to suffer the rough and tumble of the contest, and I needs must use such efforts as I find necessary for my support I have no desire to call a spade a spade in the sense in which such a

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*

† Amendment No 19 was "that the words 'the Vice-Chairman' be inserted after the word 'Chairman' in lines 1 and 2 of section 6" It is printed on page 1940, *post*

phrase is used, but, paraphrase it how I may, it is a spade that I may have to describe, and I will be forced, in order to convey my meaning, to express myself as I best can in the controversy. I can only submit to a test as to the accuracy and truth of my statements, and as to whether the use of my facts is justifiable.

"Before I turn to this particular section, Sir, I am led by what transpired on a previous occasion to say that I trust my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will not jump up to interrupt me with the objection that I am attacking the Executive of the Municipality, and will not be inspired by any such fanciful idea. I disclaim any idea of attacking the Municipal Executive. If I wanted to attack the Municipal Executive, I would not come to the Bengal Council for the purpose. I could do so more effectually from my place in the Municipality. My hon'ble friend is aware that where I have thought it necessary I have not hesitated to do so. I repeat, my intention is to state facts in support of my contentions. If I am inaccurate, I shall be glad to be set right. But I cannot be stopped from making use of the reasons that I rely upon, because they happen to tell against the Municipal Executive.

"Now, Sir, there have been many ideas as to why the Municipality have failed, and we have many remedies proposed to remedy their shortcomings. But Government seem never to have thought of the idea that the system of appointing the Chairman is in fault, and that the remedy is the simple one of allowing the Corporation the choice of their own Chairman. I have long contended that it is not fair to blame the Corporation until you shall have given them the choice of electing their own Chairman, and this is the remedy I now submit to the Council. I go so far as to say that under the present system the Government are themselves responsible for the shortcomings of the Corporation, for they appoint the Chairman, they will have those only who will be under their power completely, and through their Chairman they generally can carry out any measure they may seriously be bent upon. The Chairman can do anything he wishes to do by appealing to the whole body of the Corporation. This has been proved again and again, and Sir Henry Harrison, as I have before shown, relied upon this very power of appeal. If a Chairman were to prove recalcitrant, he would be removed. I would remind the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton how some time ago the Corporation were not permitted to have an official of their choice, to whom they were willing to vote the full pay of the post, but a younger and less experienced Chairman was given to them. I will give another instance, that occurred at a very much later period, of a Chairman of their choice being refused to them, and it is a concrete instance showing that the Government will not permit any one who is not directly subordinate to them, and is not directly under their power and direction, to be the Chairman. I myself communicated to Sir Charles Elliott, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, the name of an official who was about to retire, and I represented to him what I have been saying to-day, that it was not fair to the Corporation to blame them unless they were allowed the choice of their own Chairman. On the day before Sir Charles Elliott left us, he informed me that he had made over the question to his successor, who would deal with it. I had before been told by a highly placed official that the Government would never consent to any person being Chairman who was not in active service under them, and it is so widely known now that it is no secret that this was the very reason why the gentleman to whom I refer was not appointed. Here was one who was highly approved by the European non-official community. I had ascertained that he would be welcomed by my native friends. We were willing to fix the salary at a sum that was acceptable to the candidate we supported, who himself was willing to become our Chairman. He was a man of energetic habits, of a practical turn of mind, in robust health and approved of by all. He had won his spurs in the service, he had been decorated by the Queen, and he had filled one of the highest posts in the Province. Nevertheless the Government would not appoint him. It could not be that they thought that he was broken in health and unfit to continue to work in this country, because, after they refused to appoint him as Chairman, Government gave him an appointment in this country, and I am not sure that he is not still holding it. Then why would not Sir Alexander Mackenzie appoint so unexceptionable a person to be the Chairman? What other reason

can be given but that the Government will not appoint any person who is independent of them?—that they will not permit any person to hold that position if he is not entirely dependent on them, and is not directly subject to their power and authority? By insisting on appointing a Chairman in their service the Government can control and direct the administration, and this they know They will not trust one who has been trained in their service, but is not under their control I do not think that it is a far-fetched idea that the Government are not free from responsibility with regard to the shortcomings of the Corporation

"Again, one of the most mischievous influences under the present system has been the frequent changes in the office of Chairman I have taken the trouble to draw up a table showing the changes in the office since Sir Henry Harrison left in the year 1890 I will read it to the Council —

Mr Lee	Appointed	16th April 1890	Left on privilege leave, 5th July, 1892
" Ritchie	Officiated	6th July, 1892	Acted until 24th September, 1892
" Lee	Returned	25th September, 1892	Left on 6 months furlough on 24th March, 1893
" Ritchie	Officiated	25th March 1893	Left on privilege leave 31st March, 1895
Vice Chairman	Ditto	16th October 1894	Acted until 4th November 1894
Mr Ritchie	Confirmed	1st April, 1895	Left on privilege leave on 13th April, 1896
Vice Chairman	Officiated	21st September 1895	Acted until 20th November, 1895
Mr Williams	Appointed	14th April 1896	Left on privilege leave on 31st August, 1896
Vice Chairman	Officiated	1st September, 1896	Acted until 23rd October, 1896
Mr Williams	Returned	24th October 1896	Went on leave on 18th May, 1897
" Bright	Officiated	19th May 1897 ..	Went on sick leave on 6th March, 1896
" Greer	Ditto	7th March, 1898 .	Acted until 23rd November, 1898
" Bright	Returned	24th November, 1898	

"It is impossible for an administration to be carried on with any hope of satisfactory results, when the breaks in the continuity of service in the office of Chairman have occurred so frequently A new Chairman coming fresh to duties of a novel nature has, in the nature of things, to learn the alphabet of his business. Before he has mastered it, he goes on leave, and his *lo um tenens* has to begin the process afresh. When he returns he has to acquire knowledge of what has transpired in his absence and to re-learn what he has forgotten. All this while the administration has to go on with its own momentum. The Chairman coming now to his work is in the hands of the heads of departments, instead of supervising and controlling them He is entirely ignorant of the history of the questions that come up for decision, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if it were not for the working members of the General Committee, who have been old and experienced members of the Corporation, the administration could not have been carried on. In all these circumstances it is not surprising to find that when a new Chairman comes he upsets the policy of his predecessor The administration must suffer when it has to be carried on in such adverse conditions If there was an enquiry, it could be shown how often this kind of proceeding has happened I can give some instances that occur to my mind The last change in the office was when Mr Greer acted for Mr Bright I have no wish to mention names, but I cannot help myself, in order to avoid confusion, since the changes have occurred with such frequency. The case I am about to give is one I already have mentioned, and is of a striking character, because it involved an expenditure of Rs 60,000. Mr. Bright had rejected the scheme of the Engineer to get out pumping machinery at such a large cost without calling for tenders, and in consultation with the Government authorities had preferred another scheme Mr. Bright went away on leave, Mr. Greer came into office, and almost immediately brought before the General Committee that very matter which Mr Bright had already decided. The Commissioners, who were wholly ignorant of what had before been decided, were invited by Mr. Bright's *locum tenens* to adopt a proposal that the permanent incumbent had considered and rejected Then as to Mr. Bright and his predecessor I will first take the question about the Loans Department. It is a question which forms the subject of one of Mr Risley's charges. This is one of the offences in Mr Risley's eyes which he has quoted to prove the Commissioners to be unfit for administering the affairs of Calcutta, because they did not accede to Mr. Williams' request to transfer the Loans Department, which is most excellently worked by the Municipality, to the Bank of Bengal. The Commissioners had protested that the transfer would impose needless expenditure and was uncalled for. The question had not been decided when

Mr Williams left us If he had not gone away on leave, there is but little doubt that he would have succeeded in having his way But he went on leave, and Mr Bright came to act for him. One of the first acts of the latter was to declare that it would be inadvisable to make the transfer I think that it was fortunate that Mr Bright held this view, but whether he was right or wrong, the fact remains that the policy of the permanent incumbent was upset. Again, we have been blamed by Mr Risley with regard to the Warrant Department This also forms one of the charges preferred against us by Mr Risley Let me explain Our dues are collected by two Collectors who are remunerated by the allowance of commission on the collections made by each. Notices of demand are issued by the Collectors, and the Commissioners have thought that if warrants to realise the dues were allowed to be issued, before the expiry of the quarter, by the Collectors who are so much interested in the collections, there would be hardship, particularly as the debtors were entitled to the full quarter within which to pay It has been the practice for the warrants, if necessary, to issue in the succeeding quarter The preceding Chairmen had held a different view Mr Bright came into office, agreed with us in our objections, and intimated to the Government his support of the views held by the majority of the Commissioners Here, again, right or wrong, there is a most pronounced disagreement from the policy of his predecessors, which also serves the useful purpose of answering Mr Risley's charge"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said —"I submit that the Hon'ble Member's motion is that the words 'the Chairman and' be omitted from section 6, and I cannot see that all this has any connection with it whatsoever"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —It will no doubt work itself out. Pray continue"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said —"I have no wish at all to submit questions which are irrelevant. My desire is to exclude the head of the Executive who is appointed by the Government from being the Chairman of the Corporation, and I am submitting illustrations in support of my contention, one of my reasons being that continuity of administration is broken under the present system The intention of the section is quite clear, and I am combating the purpose embodied in it."

The Hon'ble MR BOLTON said —"If the Hon'ble Member wishes the Chairman to be a mere figure-head, it does not matter whether the continuity is broken or not. He is not to be a working Chairman, but a figure-head as in Bombay."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT —"We have had no explanation yet. Pray proceed, Mr Apcar"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"In Bombay the Chairman holds a very responsible position, and is not a mere figure-head He is not an independent authority, and he is not the head of the Executive

"Then when I come to Mr Ritchie's tenure of office, I come to a most interesting subject, and I am glad of the opportunity of dealing with it, because it forms one of Mr. Risley's most serious charges in his reply in the debate in April, 1898 I refer to *bustee* improvements Mr. Risley stated that the Government had directed the expenditure of the annual sum of one-and-a-half lakh of rupees for *bustee* improvement, and presented a table of expenditure to show that sums far short of this amount had been spent in the years 1889 to 1896. Now Government had directed the expenditure of the sum named, not for *bustee* improvement only, but for both the cleansing and the structural improvement of *bustees*, and Mr Risley, in his hurry to throw blame on the Commissioners in every conceivable way, only too delighted to have something to say against the Commissioners, charged them with neglecting their duties and disregarding the directions of the Government, in spending sums far short of the amount required under the letter of the Government. I have done my best to discover how

much has been spent in *bustee* cleansing, but the system of accounts kept by the Executive has so far precluded discovery of this But what is indisputably clear is that the expenditure that Mr Risley so confidently relied upon to show that the Commissioners had failed in their duty was for structural improvement of *bustees* only, and did not include *bustee* cleansing, and what is also clear is that Mr Risley had taken no pains to verify what he so confidently relied upon, and that even in *bustee* improvement a sum largely in excess of what Mr. Risley stated had been used I will now place before the Council a letter from the Government of India, dated the 10th January, 1884, bearing the signature 'A Mackenzie,' the Secretary in the Home Department at the time, and communicated to the Corporation by the Hon'ble Member now in charge of the Bill on behalf of the Local Government The direction as to the amount to be expended was conveyed in this letter, and I ask the Council's special attention to the words of commendation used. In those days the Corporation were regarded to have done 'much excellent work.' Later, when they were doing infinitely better work, they were condemned in unmeasured language The material portions of the letter are as follows —

'The many important matters with which the report deals have been fully reviewed in this Resolution, and no further orders from the Government of India are called for The Governor General in Council is glad to acknowledge that much excellent work has been done by the Calcutta Municipality during the year In respect of sanitary improvements, especially, the advance is very marked * * * * All the remarks and suggestions contained in paragraph 17 of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders deserve their most careful attention The sum of Rs 1,50,000 per annum is the least sum which should in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be set apart for the cleansing and structural improvement of the *bustees*'

"Now let us see what is Mr Ritchie's letter to Mr Risley himself, when Secretary to the Local Government only so late as in 1895 The letter is dated 13th April of that year —

'The third topic to which I wish to refer is that of town and *bustee* improvement

'In paragraph 5 of the Government of India letter, comment is made upon the small amount recently expended under the heads of town and *bustee* improvement The Commissioners must be absolved from blame in this matter, as the financial situation of the Corporation has precluded me from recommending higher expenditure on new projects under these heads in the town proper It must be borne in mind that the well-known Harrison Road, the construction of which marks an era in Calcutta street improvement and abolished many *bustees* and is essentially a measure of town and *bustee* improvement, has been financed during the seven years from 1889 90 to 1895-96 I would invite attention to the table on page 4 of the Administration Report showing the gross expenditure up to 31st March, 1895, annually incurred on this project, and to the statement of expenditure and receipts on page 12 bringing the account up to 1st September, 1895, which shows that the net cost of the project has been Rs 27,37,000 Thus there has been an average gross expenditure of upwards of 8 lakhs annually, and an average net expenditure of nearly 4 lakhs annually on town and *bustee* improvement in respect of this road alone during the past seven years.

* * * * *

'I would take this opportunity of saying that in my opinion the advantages obtained by the Corporation under the system known as the *bustee* procedure are inadequate to the expenditure incurred That procedure was fully described on pages 7 and 8 of the Resolution on the Administration Report for 1892-93, and it was stated in paragraph 18 that "*bustee* schemes resolve themselves into this that the *bustee* property is improved at the expense of the Commissioners, the owners merely giving up to the use of the public the land required for the roads" * * * In some cases, as in Ram Bagan Lane and Sircar's Lane *bustees*, in Ward 6, the *bustee* huts are removed immediately on the roads being constructed, and *pucka* dwellings erected in their stead

'I maintain that the preferable procedure is to acquire lands for substantial widths of roadway with surplus lands on the side to be resold at a profit, as has been done in the case of the Harrison Road in the town and the new roads in the Suburbs, namely, the Lansdowne Road, the Chetla Road and the new Kalighat Road now under construction This procedure is simpler, it is freer from legal difficulties and the improvement effected is far greater It is right to enforce the *bustee* procedure so far as it carried out the original intention of the Legislature * * * But when it comes to the Municipality spending large sums on the construction and sewering of streets of very narrow dimensions, a practice which is strongly condemned by sanitary authorities, I think that their funds are misapplied, and that Government should hesitate to press upon the Commissioners expenditure from Municipal funds on *bustee* improvement of this sort'

"The letter I have quoted speaks for itself. I shall have to refer to the point in a subsequent stage of our proceedings, so that I shall not dwell on it any further now, except to say again that Mr Risley does not think fit to explain that

the Government included *bustee* cleansing in the expenditure of the sum that was mentioned It will have been observed that Mr Ritchie departed deliberately from the policy of his predecessors in regard to *bustee* improvement, and that he absolves the Commissioners from any blame in the matter

"We next come to Mr Lee, who succeeded Sir Henry Harrison, and again I can give an instance of a change from the plans of his predecessor—at least he failed to carry out an idea on which Sir Henry Harrison had laid some stress, and again I am able to refute another charge that Mr Risley has brought Sir Henry Harrison desired to institute a municipal *dhobikhana*, he obtained the sanction of the Commissioners for a Surveyor to go to Bombay, who was despatched and brought back plans, and the Commissioners sanctioned the necessary expenditure for the establishment of all that then Chairman asked for At this juncture Sir Henry Harrison left the post, and his scheme was forgotten or laid aside by the Executive, and would not in all probability have been revived up to this day if it had not been for an elected Commissioner, who brought up the question I think in 1895, and the Commissioners again readily sanctioned the necessary expenditure, and a *dhobikhana* is to-day an accomplished fact Here, again, we have another instance of Mr Risley's extreme readiness to hurl charges against the Commissioners without verifying his facts and with no ground for his accusation I have given only a few instances Let the Government grant an enquiry, and many instances will be forthcoming, of the changes in consequence of the change in the office of Chairman, and also of schemes falling through owing to the same cause, and also when Heads of Departments go away These are the grounds on which I ask the Council to consider the advisability of trying a change in the system of appointing the Chairman Allow the Corporation to elect their own Chairman, and they will be able to make their own terms And better still, and what would secure a continuity in the work of the administration, allow them to elect from their own body When the Corporation have the control of their own business, they would elect from their own body a Chairman who would be intimately acquainted with the working of the administration and the history of questions He would be well aware of the schemes on foot, and they would not lapse in the way that there is a tendency to do in the present system When the Corporation will elect from their own body, it will be the Corporation who will be carrying their business forward, and they would be more likely to do so in a continuous manner If there was a change, it would not be owing to the want of knowledge of an inexperienced Chairman of what had gone before, but it would be deliberately done after consideration of the subject Again, Sir, can it be denied that no one is placed at the head of a business until he has served an apprenticeship in it? Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in his speech at Entally, said that even if an angel came from heaven, he could not perform the duties of Chairman satisfactorily I have no knowledge of angels from heaven, but would any business man go to the Civil Service for a manager of his business? It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to eulogise that service Viceroys and statesmen of the highest rank have spoken of them in terms of well merited praise, and I could not, even if I desired, which I do not, depreciate them But their training and education do not fit them to take charge of a difficult and complex business like the administration of a popular and self-governing institution such as the Corporation of Calcutta I would ask the Hon'ble Member for the Chamber if he would go to the Civil Service for a manager of a tea garden? He would as little like to see tea from that garden inside his cup as outside of it, if it were so managed He would as little like to drink the tea manufactured from that garden as he would expect to see a dividend from tea manufactured there Would any bank, any shipping or export or import firm go to the depths of the mufassal for a manager of any of their businesses? They surely would not do so Then, why should it be expected that the only fit person to be the head of the difficult business of municipal administration is a junior member of the Civil Service, however promising he may be in his own line of official life? The task is too severe for any such officer, and the choice is not fair to the public The plan I am submitting would not in any degree interfere with the functions of the head of the Executive He still would be the head of the Executive, with the Executive authority assigned to him untouched He

would then be in the position that would be most appropriate and suitable for him, for, deny it how we may, and in this Council I do not expect concurrence with me, official Chairmen with their training come to us invariably with their minds imbued with certain principles of office that they never lose, and so there is no independent judgment with regard to whatever may be done by the Executive who are placed subordinate to them. Supervision fails, criticism is, I may say, deprecated. Take an instance to illustrate my meaning, and it indicates the habits of thought that prevail The Engineer, without the sanction or even knowledge of the Corporation, started most expensive and costly drainage works, with regard to which the Government sanction had under the law to be obtained, but which in the system under which we have been working had not been obtained, and this apparently has not been considered a serious matter by the Chairman It is incredible that these things should be, but I am stating facts, and it is extraordinary the latitude that has been allowed to the Engineer by the Chairman These circumstances show a grave condition enough, but what I particularly now desire to point attention to is an aspect of the question to show how the official mind regards questions that are brought up for discussion Immediately I discovered that a new drainage scheme had been started, one of the first questions I raised was as to the alignment of one of the main drains I by no means asserted that I was correct in my view, or that a better alignment than the one proposed by the Engineer could be found, but I was desirous that my proposal should be considered The Engineer met me with the short assertion that my suggestion was simply impracticable The reasons he gave, I believed, from his own old plans for the drainage scheme, could not be maintained, and I pressed that my suggestion should at least be considered by the General Committee The Hon'ble Mr Oldham then threw up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed how could we possibly go against the views of our official adviser I pressed for consideration of my suggestion, and the Engineer then met me with a counter proposal that the question should be submitted to the Hon'ble Mr Buckley, who is the adviser to the Local Government in Engineering questions I only wanted that my proposal should be considered, and I readily agreed The reply we received from the Government was in the nature of a snub, we were told to attend to the advice of our official adviser. Fortunately, at this period, our Engineer left, at the expiry of the term of his agreement with us The Government lent to us one of their officers to carry on the work in the interval before a successor could be appointed I again asked for my suggestion to be considered, and this officer frankly admitted that he could not say that it was impracticable When our new Engineer arrived, he at once took up my suggestion He thanked me for making it, and adopted it as being the preferable alignment, since it was the more economical, easier worked, and better and more practicable in every way We are told that more motive power is wanted among the Commissioners Why, the official Executive resent our intervention and try to block us if they can This is not an enquiry, many instances could be discovered, but I have given two instances of this already in the course of the debates I was unable for many years, as I have before described, to carry through the scheme of improvement relating to the opening out of a new road to Kalighat And I have mentioned how the Local Government have not condescended even to reply to our letter asking that steps be taken to carry out the recommendations of their own Building Commission for opening out the congested parts of the town I now have given, I think, sufficient reasons for a change in the system of appointing the head of the Executive to be the Chairman of the Corporation If the Government so desire it, let the choice be limited to a member of their service, but allow the Corporation their choice and let not the head of the Executive be *ex officio* Chairman of the Corporation"

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said —"I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Member through the large mass of entirely irrelevant details with which he has favoured us It seems to me, Sir, that not less than four-fifths of the time occupied by the Hon'ble Member was spent in dealing with matters which, in my humble judgment, have no connection whatever with the amendments now before the Council But there are two matters with which he dealt to which

I will briefly refer. He was pleased to be very sarcastic at the expense of the Civilian Chairman of the Corporation, and he stated very plainly that he would prefer that the Corporation should have a free hand to choose their Chairman from outside the ranks of that service. Sir, if the Hon'ble Member would look forward to section 10 (*now* section 11) of the Bill, he would find it provides that the Local Government may appoint *any fit person* to be Chairman. There is not one word from first to last in this Bill to show that the Local Government is restricted in its choice of the Chairman either to the Civil Service or to the Bar or to the Public Works Department, or to any branch of its own service whatsoever. Then, Sir, he said a good deal about the want of continuity in the office of Chairman, and he said that if we had in Calcutta a system, which I understand he means to be that of Bombay, that there would be no such breach of continuity, at all events that the breaches of continuity would be less frequent. He proposes, I understand, that there should be a head of the Executive in Calcutta corresponding to the official who is known in Bombay as Municipal Commissioner, and that the Corporation should appoint their President, I presume in the same way as the Bombay Corporation appoints its President. The Hon'ble Mr Bolton intervened to point out in a very proper way that in Bombay the President is only a figure-head. He is not a real working officer at all, and therefore, it is of no importance one way or the other whether there is continuity in his appointment or not. But, as a matter of fact, the breaches of continuity in the office of President of the Bombay Corporation are infinitely greater than the breaches of continuity in Calcutta, for, if the Hon'ble Member refers to the Bombay Act, he will find that a fresh President has to be chosen every year. If the President resigns or retires during the course of the year, or dies, then another President has to be chosen for the remainder of that period. If he were to look through the records of the Bombay Corporation, he would find that for every breach in the continuity of the appointment here, there are not less than two in Bombay.

"But, Sir, all this is by the way. I should now like to deal fully with what I understand to be the real proposal of the Hon'ble Member. The proposal is in part incorporated in his amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10,* which by arrangement are to be taken along with this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said:—"I beg my hon'ble friend's pardon. I did not object to these amendments coming after the amendment I have moved, and I have not touched on them. I, however, am quite willing that they should be taken up at any time."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did understand that the Hon'ble Member would in his speech upon the item which we are now discussing disclose the whole of his own particular scheme, but I may have been mistaken. If he will explain in detail and completely all that he wishes to impress upon the Council in regard to these several motions, I think the Council would prefer that the whole and complete statement of the Hon'ble Member's scheme should be before it in deciding on that scheme in votes on individual items of the programme."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I should be glad to fall in with any wish Your Honour may express, but those matters are distinct from what I have got to say with regard to amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10*."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I would prefer that the Hon'ble Member should deal with amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10*."

The Hon'ble MR BOLTON said:—"These amendments hang together. It is perfectly clear that the Hon'ble Member's object is to introduce the Bombay system into Calcutta. Let him, therefore, place his whole scheme before the Council."

* Printed on page 1910 *ante*

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said.—"I have got some amendments also, at any rate one of these amendments has nothing to do with the scheme which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has laid before the Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"It is a great disadvantage to the Council that we have to discuss and consider these things in what I might call a jerky fashion, to move from point to point without clear ideas of what it is the Hon'ble Member wish to impress upon the Council I think it would be an advantage if the Hon'ble Member would now disclose the whole of his scheme, and then we can vote upon individual items"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"The Hon'ble Members treat the question as if they know more than I myself do as to my meaning in moving the previous amendments that stand in my name I have got no scheme that involves those other points With regard to amendment No 3*, I ask that all through in this Bill wherever the expressions 'Chairman' and 'Chairman of the Corporation' occur the expressions 'Commissioner' and 'Municipal Commissioner' be respectively substituted He may be termed Municipal Commissioner, still he would be none the less qualified to be Chairman, if the Council so determine I think myself that the expression 'Chairman of the Corporation' is an appropriate term under the present Act, for this reason he is a member of the Corporation with other members, all of whom have got Executive functions He is head of the Executive, it is true, and he has got in practice wider powers as head of the Executive than even under the present Bill is permitted him, but his distinctive character in the Corporation, as it now exists, is that he is Chairman of the Corporation, so that when you call him Chairman of the Corporation you define him at once Here, so far as the scheme of this Bill is concerned, he is to be the head of the Executive as an independent co-ordinate authority There is no reason why he should be called Chairman of the Corporation any more than that he should be called President of the General Committee If he is called Chairman of the Corporation it does not distinguish his functions in any way The designation only would refer to that which is the least portion of his duties As President of the General Committee, he has got many more difficult and more important duties Why then not call him President of the General Committee? And, therefore, in these circumstances, it seems to me the more appropriate designation would be 'Municipal Commissioner'"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"It was arranged in the beginning that these amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10,* which are a matter of nomenclature, should stand over until we came to the substantive amendment on which they depended You suggested, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member should disclose his whole case, but, as I understand him, he is not doing so He is simply treating those three amendments as if they were still pure matters of nomenclature and as if we had not yet come to the substantive amendment"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Meanwhile, we are only talking about designations"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I wish to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Member, and I do not mean, I may inform him, to make any insidious attempt to get round any particular section by anticipating discussion I have been simply trying to do what I have thought the Hon'ble Member himself desired. With regard to the term 'Councillor' I say, since the members of the Corporation have no Executive duties, and it is a term that is applied in Bombay, and is a recognised term to describe members of municipal administrations, it seems to me that it would be more appropriate under this Act to call them Councillors, and then when I come to the third amendment, No 10,* to call those three, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman of the Corporation co-ordinate authorities, seems to me to be a contradiction in terms, for immediately you call one of the three Chairman of the Corporation, the co-ordinate aspect is gone I repeat, Sir, if the Legislature is desirous of

* Printed on page 1919, ante

maintaining the head of the Executive as Chairman, it seems to me a more appropriate term that when we talk about three co-ordinate authorities, instead of calling him 'Chairman of the Corporation,' he should be distinguished 'the Municipal Commissioner' The designation 'Commissioner' is given to officers of Government who perform Executive duties, and I am only carrying out this idea in proposing that the head of the Municipal Executive should be called Municipal Commissioner"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I submit that Your Honour's directions were that it would be convenient to the Council if the Hon'ble Member stated his whole scheme Now it is quite plain that he has not done so His actual scheme, as I understand it, is embodied in the amendments which are numbered 16,* 25, 26,† 39 and 53 ‡ I am prepared to reply upon those if the Hon'ble Member will state his scheme, otherwise it does not appear to me that I have anything to reply to"

The Hon'ble MR BOLTON said —"That the Hon'ble Member has a scheme is evident from his amendments 25 and 26,† and I find in the margin of these amendments that he quotes the Bombay Act He proposes to have a President as in Bombay, and he also proposes that the Commissioner shall occupy the same position as that officer in Bombay I assume, therefore, that he desires to ask the Council to introduce the Bombay scheme"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I have been called upon to move a certain amendment, and I am doing so"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I think it might be better to treat the amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10* as if they were a question of principle, and let the vote of the Council be taken upon them If the vote of the Council is adverse to the Hon'ble Member on these three amendments, a number of the later amendments must be ruled out of order"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I can only say that it has never occurred to me to put those forward as amendments in which any principle is involved, otherwise I should have been open to the charge that I find is still lurking in my hon'ble friend's mind, and I regret to find that he cannot get rid of, that it was an insidious attempt to anticipate future discussion"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"May I be permitted to say a word, and it is this —If amendment No 16* and the other amendments which hang together are put and lost *ipso facto*, the preliminary amendments will be lost"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"The Hon'ble Member (Mr Apcar) must surely see that the whole Council is waiting with interest and anxiety to know what it is that he wants us to do The change of names, or the alteration of the nomenclature, of the officials of the Municipality, is a very small and insignificant matter, but it is quite apparent from the subsequent amendments, which the Hon'ble Member is going to move, that they are really part and parcel of a large and important scheme, and, until we know what that large and important scheme is, it seems to me useless to dispose of preliminary questions of this kind The idea that I had, and that I venture to think the Council had was that when we did come to discuss one important point of principle, as to whether the Chairman should or should not be a member of the constitution of the Corporation, we should then have a definite statement from the Hon'ble Member as to what the scheme was that he proposed to substitute for that in the Bill If the Hon'ble Member chooses again to postpone his amendment No 16,* as well as those which have preceded it, until we come to the question of principle in amendment No 25,† I am perfectly prepared to agree to that adjustment, but what I want to impress upon him is that the first thing

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*
† Amendments Nos 25 and 26 are printed on page 1940, *post*
‡ For amendments Nos 39 and 53, see the last foot note on page 1910, *ante*

to be done is to have the whole of his particular proposal exposed and disclosed to us Until we have that and we know what it is that he wants of us, the disposal of these preliminary matters is of no value whatsoever."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I certainly do not accept the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's ideas as correct. I again repeat that there is absolutely no principle involved in amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10 * Surely my disclaimer ought to be accepted I have never intended that any principle shall be involved, and even if they are passed in their entirety, the section as amended will not affect my further amendments My argument is that if you pass these amendments hereafter, and let the Bill stand as it does, the term 'Chairman of the Corporation' does not describe the functions of the head of the Executive"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"The Hon'ble Member will understand that I and the whole Council are anxious to assist him Our object is not to dispose of preliminary items without understanding what it is the Hon'ble Member has at the back of them If the Hon'ble Member prefers that we should vote upon this as his scheme, I am quite prepared to put these particular items to the votes of the Council"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I submit the burden does not lie on me If amendment 25† is not called on for discussion, how can I bring it forward? I think that amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10* can be put now and disposed of. It does not in any way affect amendment No 16 *"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"The Hon'ble Member is a judge of his own case I leave it to him"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I repeat that I have no intention in any way of anticipating the result of any discussion with regard to amendments Nos 16* and 25† I repeat that my proposals do not affect, in my view, these other sections It is merely for the purpose of providing whether the head of the Executive is hereafter to be called 'Chairman of the Corporation' or 'Municipal Commissioner'"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I am not quite sure, Sir, what has been the decision Are we to speak upon Nos 16* and 25†?"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"No, not on amendment No. 25†"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I am quite prepared to postpone amendment No 16*, and take it with amendment No 25†. Amendments Nos 3, 4, and 10* are distinct"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"If the Hon'ble Member would take Nos. 16* and 25† together, and let them be discussed and voted on, then after that decision, Nos 3, 4 and 10* might be voted on."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"I do not wish to incommode the Hon'ble Member in any way, and it is now for him to say whether he would like the votes of the Council taken at once on amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10*, or whether he would like to speak upon the principle in amendments Nos 16* and 25†"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"My view is this that the votes on amendments Nos 3, 4 and 10* should be taken now and disposed of."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Has the Hon'ble Member anything further to say upon amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10*?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have said all that I have to say."

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* Printed on page 1919, *ante*
† Printed on page 1940, *post*

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said —"The new designations proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Apcar may be suitable to the Bombay system, but they are distinctly not suitable to the system which it is proposed in the Bill to retain and develop in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"With Your Honour's permission, I would like to say a few words in reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr Baker to the effect that we are having the Bombay system introduced and ingrafted upon our system Some salient features of that system have been incorporated in our system That being so, it seems to me a distinct advantage that we should borrow the nomenclature of the Bombay system. It seems to me also that as regards item 10*, the amendment that is suggested there is an amendment which does not only involve a question of nomenclature, but it goes much further than that—it is an amendment which involves a question of principle My friend the Hon'ble Mr Apcar will move, if the last amendment be lost, that for the words 'a Chairman of the Corporation,' the words 'a Municipal Commissioner' be substituted 'Chairman of the Corporation' would be used in the way that expression is understood at the present moment—the President of the Corporation And there we join issue with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill The whole of our contention is, at the present moment, pending the decision of the Council, that the President of the Corporation should be an individual different from the head of the Executive of the Corporation, and, therefore, if you say 'Chairman of the Corporation' you pledge yourself, you commit yourself to the principle that the head of the Executive is also to be the President of the Corporation I do not think, Sir, we have arrived as yet at that stage in the discussion where you are in a position to accept that as a definite principle, and I have serious objection to this Council accepting by anticipation a nomenclature which might bind the Council to a principle in regard to which the vote of the Council has not yet been obtained If you say that he shall be the Chairman, you mean that he is to be the President of the Corporation We have not yet decided as to whether he shall be President of the Corporation That is a matter yet to be determined, and many of us have got something to say with regard to it The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie has got a long speech, and I want to hear others I vote for my hon'ble friend's amendment, and I repeat it you have the Bombay system, let us have it in its entirety. It is much better to have the genuine article than a hybrid—something between the two is entirely repugnant to my views"

The Hon'ble MR BOLTON said —"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar wishes our Chairman to be designated 'Commissioner' and our Commissioners 'Councillors,' and he protests that his proposal is unconnected with his later amendments. If so, what is the necessity for the change? Why should the name of Chairman of the Corporation, which has been used for thirty or forty years, be now altered? I am unable, however, to accept the view that no special meaning attaches to the present amendments, because the new designation of the Chairman is subsequently introduced in amendments which go to make material alterations in the constitution of the Corporation as set out in the Bill, that is, amendments Nos 25 and 26 † We are to substitute for the Chairman a President, and a 'Commissioner' is to be introduced in Calcutta corresponding to the Executive Commissioner of Bombay As the Hon'ble Member, however, desires his amendments to be treated as a mere question of nomenclature, I will record my vote against them, on the ground that no reason whatever exists for the proposed change."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"The Hon'ble Mr Bolton has said that the thing has continued so long, therefore let it continue, but I wish him to understand that things are to be different what there has been before is not to be in the future there is going to be a distinct change in the Bill, and I say it would be more appropriate to call the Chairman 'Municipal Commissioner', and, considering that we have got three co-ordinate authorities, they should be

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*
† Printed on page 1940, *post*

separate and distinct That is my contention, and I repeat that, so far as I am concerned, my intention is not in any degree to anticipate the decision of amendments Nos 16* and 25† "

The amendments Nos 3, 4, and 10* were then severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble MR APCAR then formally moved amendment No 16, *namely* that in section 6 the words "the Chairman and" be omitted

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Has the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill got anything to say about amendments Nos. 16* and 25†?"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —'I understood the arrangement was that the Hon'ble Mr Apcar would now deal with amendments Nos 16* and 25† together I shall reserve what I have to say until we come to amendment No 25†"

The Hon'ble MR OLDHAM said —"I should like to say a few words in reply to the Hon'ble Mr Apcar He began as well as I remember by saying that he would call a spade a spade, but I really think he has called the spade something like a twenty-thousand horse-power excavator I must deprecate the exaggeration which has been used in his speech Referring to the Chairman, I have taken down the following passages 'The Chairman can do anything in the Corporation, he can alter his predecessor's policy, each change is followed by a complete reversal' I do not believe that any member of the Corporation will seriously endorse any of these expressions Mr. Greer was particularly referred to by the Hon'ble Mr Apcar I was in the most intimate association with Mr Greer during the whole time that he conducted that office, and I was repeatedly consulted by him I know there was a little difficulty about the Rs 60,000 which was referred to by Mr Apcar It was a pure oversight and was the fault of Mr Greer's office, otherwise, I can vouch for the fact that Mr Greer's constant policy was to take the Commissioners into his complete confidence and to wait on the Commissioners before carrying out any single thing I remember that on one occasion Mr Greer visited a slaughter-house or gowkhana He was very much dissatisfied with the state of it, and he passed an emergent order I remember he was seriously taken to task by the Commissioners for exceeding his authority in ordering changes involving considerable expenditure for which there had been no provision and without first consulting his colleagues, and I venture to say that Mr Greer never made a mistake of a similar sort again Before he left them he had earned the approbation as well as the affection of the Commissioners"

The Hon'ble MR MACKENZIE said —"The Hon'ble Mr Apcar made a reference to me in his speech and referred to the management of tea-gardens and tea-cups I shall not endeavour to follow him in these matters, but in regard to his amendment, I oppose the motion that the Chairman should not be a member of the Corporation and should not preside at meetings he should occupy a similar position to that of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay.

"In my opinion the Chairman ought to occupy the position of a Managing Director of a commercial concern, and should invariably be a member of the General Committee, which corresponds to a Board of Directors, and he should always preside Any other arrangement would lead to waste of time, to loss of power, and possibly to friction"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill began his observations by deprecating the irrelevant remarks which Mr Apcar made in connection with this Bill. I am sorry to have to say that if Mr Apcar's criticisms were irrelevant, the criticisms of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill are exposed to the same objection. I think, Sir, we have been drifting away very considerably from the position which the amendment opens out. The whole question at issue is this whether the

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*
† Printed on page 1940, *post*

Chairman is to be a member of the Corporation or not Is he to be one of the deliberative body known as the Corporation, or is he to stand outside the Corporation? And in discussing this simple issue we are led to the other question as to the election of the Chairman, and here again, Sir, the spectre of confusion seems to haunt us There was considerable confusion in the blending up of the two offices the 'Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation' and the 'Municipal Commissioner of Bombay' Sir, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made the remark that if the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation is changed very often, the President of the Bombay Corporation is changed also very often As a matter of fact, the two things are totally different The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation holds a position very different from that of the President of the Bombay Corporation The President of the Bombay Corporation may be a figure-head, but he is a very brilliant and distinguished figure head He is pre-eminently the first citizen of the first city in the Indian Empire. He receives the Viceroy when the Viceroy lands in India, he bids adieu to the Viceroy when the Viceroy leaves India. He may indeed be a figure-head I am sure the Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie would like to be a figure head of that description The President of the Bombay Corporation is a figure head in this sense, but at the same time he performs important functions He is the guide, the preceptor, and leader of the Corporation, he presides at the meetings of the Corporation, he regulates the proceedings, he has a casting vote in case of equality of votes To compare him with the Executive head of the Calcutta Corporation, my friend will permit me to say, is a comparison which will not stand the test of scrutiny"

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said —"That is the very comparison which the Hon'ble Member the mover of the amendment made"

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said —"What I wanted to say in this connection is this that this is the first of a series of amendments in regard to which my hon'ble friend Mr Apcar and myself have given notice The object is to incorporate, so far as we can incorporate, the Bombay system into the Calcutta system We have suggested that the Chairman shall not be the President of the Corporation, we begin by saying that he shall not be a member of the Corporation. Having said that he is not to be a member of the Corporation, we provide later on that the Corporation is to elect its own President, in other words, he is not in any way to be connected with the Corporation as a member or as President We have heard a great deal about this Bombay system. The essence of the Bombay system is this the complete separation of the deliberative from the executive body. The executive body stands apart from the deliberative body, and the deliberative body when it comes in contact with the executive body promptly brings it into a position of subordination. On the other hand, the essence of our system is the complete assimilation, the blending up of the two. Therefore, the object of amendment 25* on the paper is, so far as practicable, to assimilate the Calcutta system to the Bombay system. Therefore, the first amendment, proceeding on these lines, is that the 'Chairman shall not be a member of the Corporation' If you accept that proposition, we say that the Corporation shall elect its own President, and that further the General Committee shall elect its own President, and if we accept those amendments, we have that complete separation of the executive and deliberative bodies which is the essence of the Bombay system In the Bombay Act there is a section which enables the Corporation to call for any statement regarding the affairs of the Municipality and pass Resolutions with regard to any such statement, in other words, the power of criticism, the power of supervision extending over the entire domain of municipal administration, is given to the Corporation They have co-ordinate authorities, but separate and distinct from each other Have you got anything approaching that here? And it is, because, Sir, we have not got here that safeguard, that my hon'ble friend Mr Apcar and I have thought it our duty to suggest the acceptance of those provisions of the Bombay Act which will ensure to the Corporation here that supremacy which the Bombay Corporation

* Printed on page 1940, *post*

enjoys, and which has made that Corporation the success that it is. Therefore, Sir, in all earnestness, with all the emphasis that I can command as one whose life has been passed in the cause of Local Self-Government, I beg Your Honour to consider whether it is not desirable, in the interests of that Local Self-Government which this Council is apparently anxious to maintain, that we should assimilate our system to those portions of the Bombay system which alone can conduce to its sound and efficient working"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has discussed the very questions of principle into which the hon'ble mover of the amendment refused to enter. I therefore ask permission to reply to him"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"I have particularly asked the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar whether he wished a discussion upon the entire scheme to take place now in the discussion upon the motion which stands as No 16,* or whether the question of principle should be deferred until we come to motion No. 25.† The Hon'ble Member said that he wished this particular item to be discussed as it was, and he declined to make any further statement of his scheme when I asked him if he had anything more to say Up to the present all that we have had from the Hon'ble Member, the mover of the present motion, is that he thinks it would be a good plan for the Municipal Commissioners to elect their own President We have heard nothing about the further development of his scheme which has been disclosed in the very interesting and eloquent speech of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee The plan upon which we have been proceeding is a plan in which I have subjected my own ideas, as to the propriety of the discussion, largely to the personal wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I venture to think that we shall avoid confusion if we do adopt the plan which I originally suggested that we have now a discussion upon the main principle which is put before us for our acceptance If the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, after hearing the speech of his colleague, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, is prepared now to go on with his statement in his own words and in his own fashion of the principle which he proposes to us, then the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be able to speak properly I put it to the Hon'ble Member to take whichever course his own discretion and judgment lead him to think proper"

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"So far as I am concerned I would have had no hesitation whatsoever, if the amendments had been put in the way Your Honour now suggests, in acceding to any discussion on those lines I have now very little more to say in the matter, because I have already dealt with the main points. I have no wish to dwell upon points which have been already impressed upon the Council I of course shall have a reply I am quite willing that this amendment No 25† should be taken with amendment No. 16*."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee very correctly pointed out that this amendment is the first of a series of amendments the effect of which is to bring about an entire and radical change in the position and status of the Chairman. In this amendment‡ it is proposed to declare that the Chairman shall not be a member of the Corporation. In the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee's amendment of section 10 (*now* 11)§ it is proposed that the Corporation shall elect their own President, and in one of his amendments of section 8 (*now* 9)|| it is further proposed that the General Committee shall elect their own President. So that the Chairman would not be a member of either of the two bodies—the Corporation or the General Committee. The avowed object with which these proposals have been brought forward is to introduce the Bombay system into the Calcutta Corporation. I say the avowed object, because it would be easy to show by going through the Bill and the amendments in detail that that object has not been

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*
† Printed on page 1940, *post*
‡ *i e*, amendment No 16, which is printed on page 1919, *ante*
§ *i e*, amendment No 55 It was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899.
|| *i e*, amendment No. 45 It was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899.

carried out at all, or only in an imperfect manner. The position of the Chairman, if the amendments that have been moved were carried, would be very different from and distinctly inferior to the position of the Municipal Commissioner as it is under the Bombay Act.

"In the first place with reference to these amendments I would point out that they are not compatible with the principles which the Select Committee and this Council have adopted in framing the constitution and settling the details of the Bill. The Chairman is one of the three co-ordinate authorities who are charged with the municipal government of the town, and the Select Committee, in deciding what particular functions of every kind should be assigned to the Chairman, have proceeded throughout on the understanding that that officer will continue to hold the same position that he does now as President both of the Corporation and of the General Committee If we are now going to change this, if we are going to declare that he is not to be the President of the General Committee and not to be President of the Corporation, to have no right to vote or to move Resolutions at meetings of those bodies, then it will be necessary for us to go through the Bill again, section by section, in order to see what changes it would be necessary to introduce to meet that altered position. Now, Sir, that is work which cannot possibly be done by this Council as a whole, it can only be done by the Select Committee Therefore the first effect of adopting the Hon'ble Member's amendment would be that this Council would have to adjourn, it would have to remit the Bill back to the Select Committee, and there would be no possibility of disposing of it during the present Session. That alone is a sufficient reason I think why this amendment No 16* and all the following amendments should be rejected

"But, Sir, there is far more to be said about it than this. I am not disposed to deny that the Bombay system in some respects is a good and workable one, and in some particulars I think it is a better system than the system which we have or are going to have in Calcutta. I refer in particular to the exclusive power of making all municipal appointments which in Bombay rests with the Municipal Commissioner In Bombay the Municipal Commissioner has the sole and exclusive control of the municipal establishments of every grade and description, with the sole exception of the Engineer, the Health Officer, the Secretary and the Secretary's clerks. In those respects I think the Bombay system is distinctly in advance of the system which we have now or the system under the Bill But, Sir, there are also some defects in the Bombay system, and perhaps the most conspicuous defect in that system is the extreme length to which it goes in separating the executive authority from the other two authorities. Exactly the same defect is to be found in the American Constitution, where neither the President of the United States nor any of his Cabinet Ministers have seats or the right of speech in either House of Congress The framers of the American Constitution introduced this restriction for precisely the same reasons for which the Hon'ble Members wish to introduce it here, namely, to safeguard the independence of the deliberative body, and to prevent the Executive from usurping an undue preponderance of power The evils which have flowed from this unfortunate separation in America, the lack of motive power, the lowering of the status of Congress itself, and the total absence of organization or business-like methods in their proceedings have been clearly traced by Professor Bryce, in his standard work on the American Commonwealth The same evils have manifested themselves on a smaller scale in Bombay; and similar causes will assuredly produce similar results in Calcutta What we should seek to do is to link these three authorities together, the Chairman, the General Committee, and the Corporation and unquestionably the best way of doing so is to cause the Chairman to preside at meetings both of the General Committee and of the Corporation. If we do not do so, the initiative of the Chairman will be destroyed, or at all events weakened, and schemes in which all are interested will drag, because there is no one to push them. The legitimate influence of the Corporation and of the General Committee over the Chairman will be weakened. They will correspond with him formally, there will be a great waste of time, and

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*

responsibility will be frittered away And, Sir, there is another drawback to the system which prevails in Bombay to which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee made no allusion it is that it tends to throw very great and irresponsible power into the hands of the Municipal Secretary In Bombay the President is a non-official gentleman elected from year to year He is not a whole time officer, he is not a salaried officer He is, to use an expression we have heard to-day, an ornamental figure-head He corresponds more or less to the position of the Mayor of an English town. In English towns the whole of the work is really done by the Town Clerk He is a highly paid and highly qualified expert The Town Clerk of the City of London draws a salary of £3,500 a year, in Glasgow he gets nearly the same, in Liverpool he draws £2,000 a year That is the class of officer by whom the work is actually done In order that business may be efficiently conducted, it is essential that the President of the body which conducts it should be thoroughly familiar with the details of the business to be done, and it is hopeless to expect that a non-official gentleman who has his own business to do, whose time is very fully occupied, and who probably regards the conduct of details as a matter beneath his dignity, should ever find time or go to the trouble to attend to them. The result will be that the Secretary, the only salaried official whose duty it is to put the papers up before the meeting on each occasion, will gradually absorb a large amount of power for which he is not qualified either by salary or status"

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SIN said —"With Your Honour's permission I would like to make a few remarks When the Bill was originally introduced three distincts authorities were intended to be created Having read the Bill it seems to me that to call the three authorities co-ordinate authorities is rather a misnomer, because they are not independent in themselves The three are linked together in such a way that one depends upon the other to a certain extent, even so far that I find that one of the sections provides that the General Committee is to hear appeals against certain action and orders by the Chairman I believe there is a certain section to that effect—section 314A (*now* 327) Now the question is, if the original intention at the time of the introduction of the Bill was to create these three separate authorities, and if that has not been found practicable or feasible or wise, can it be called sound legislation to have these three bodies again constituted in such a way as to give rise to further complications, would not a distinct object be gained if the Corporation consists of the Commissioners only, devoid of the Chairman? Let there be a Chairman with his authorities, privileges and duties, and the General Committee and the Corporation with its members only, they being free to elect their own Chairman I believe it would minimise to a certain extent the difficulties and complications which might be created, and would avoid discord and friction. It is not my purpose to go over the Bombay Act, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill has admitted that if that Act had been accepted for Calcutta some of its provisions would have been found better suited and some otherwise. But I would ask Your Honour to consider the case of the other municipalities in Bengal It will be said that there cannot be any comparison between mufassal municipalities and the Calcutta Municipality. It is quite true that in every respect there cannot be any comparison between the Calcutta Municipality and the other mufassal municipalities, but where there is a principle found to be efficacious, based on sound legislation, and found to be sound in respect of these mufassal municipalities, that principle, I submit, ought also to be considered as being a sound one in respect of the Calcutta Municipality. In most of the one hundred and fifty mufassal municipalities—I think in round numbers there are about that number—the Chairman is elected by the Commissioners themselves Of course there are nominated members. The Chairman is appointed by Government in certain cases, but in most cases the Commissioners themselves are allowed the freedom of electing their own Chairman. Here, again, when these different authorities are created, the Chairman of the Commissioners or the President of the Commissioners would be the head of the consultative body The attempt of the Bill is to disintegrate and separate the executive functions from the administrative functions If the Commissioners

themselves have their own figure-head, he will no doubt help them in their deliberations, and no possible difficulty would arise if they be allowed the option of electing their own Chairman."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"There have been observations made that force me to make a reply. I must apologise to you, Sir, for making you a *particeps criminis* in the waste of time here The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill makes the charge that there has been irrelevant matter introduced which has taken up four fifths of our time I fear, Sir, that it is to the President of this Council the blame must attach for having permitted so much irrelevant matter to be discussed The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, it seems to me, thinks that anything is irrelevant which is spoken contrary to his own ideas, and I feel bound to say that if the Hon'ble Member had left the business to take its ordinary course in this Council, there would have been a great deal of time saved With regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said in respect of the power given to the Government to appoint any fit and proper person to be Chairman as being an answer to my objection, he has missed the point of my contention entirely My point is this I say let the Corporation elect for themselves If they are not fit to elect their Chairman, then I think they are not fit to be entrusted with any powers at all I would further observe that, as I already have said, the Government has no idea of appointing any person outside their own service Again, as regards continuity being destroyed, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has entirely missed what I wished, at all events, to explain It is this When we have Chairman after Chairman coming into the Corporation as its head who before has had no connection with a popular representative form of government, who does not know the working of a municipality, he has got to be guided for some time by experienced Commissioners in the General Committee, so that he gradually learns his business On the other hand, if we have a President elected from among our own body, a Commissioner would be elected who had been serving for some time in the Corporation, he would be familiar with the business of the Corporation and acquainted with the past history of questions that may arise Because the period of office is one year, as under the Bombay system, it does not follow that he could serve for one year only The same Commissioner would be eligible for re election, and even if a different Chairman was elected from the Corporation annually, we would have a more continuous policy than, from the actual circumstances of the present method, can ever be obtained, because it would in effect be the Corporation who would be carrying on the business and not a stranger transplanted from the mufassal

"I hope, Sir, it will not be thought that I intended to attack any person I was very sorry to mention any name at all I would have been very glad to have been able to omit names I was forced to mention names, you will remember, Sir, that I almost apologised for doing so I repeat again that I did not in any degree mean to attack any individual, but I was attacking the system It is only adding point to my argument that the matters that I have referred to were done in ignorance I never suggested that the Chairman whom my hon ble friend mentioned would have done deliberately what I have given as an illustration in support of my contention I have assumed that he acted in ignorance, and I have expressly so stated in what I have before written and said on the subject, as my hon'ble friend must be aware. If I have been inaccurate in any statement, it is open to the Hon'ble Member to correct me

"Again, in the Verandah question, the Chairman's motion was beaten What did he do? He sent out a whip, brought all his supporters again, and carried his motion Any matter that he desires to carry he can carry, if he chooses."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Gentlemen, we come now to a conclusion on one of the most important issues that will be probably put before us in the whole course of this discussion, and I should like therefore myself to sum up the debate in a very few words There appear to be before us in the speeches

that have been delivered two issues: one is that the Chairman of the Corporation should be elected by the Corporation The other is that the Chairman or the Executive official of the Corporation should be entirely outside and independent of the corporate body

"On the first question you have to remember that a large amount of appeal has been made to the Bombay precedent You know there that the Executive authority is not appointed by the Corporate body. He is appointed by Government, and not by the Municipal Commissioners, and, therefore, in this matter the Bill only follows that precedent to which appeal has been expressly made, but further I have to remind the Council that the Bill directly and clearly states that the Chairman to be appointed by the Government shall be a person whom the Government consider to be a fit and proper person The Bill does not say that the person who is to be appointed Chairman of the Corporation shall be a member of the Civil Service I hope heartily that it shall not fall to my lot in my term of office to appoint a Chairman. You could not have a better man than you have at present, but if, unfortunately, a vacancy should occur, you may rely upon it that my Government will, in discharging their very responsible duty, select the man whom they consider to be the most fit and proper person, irrespective of any service trammels

"Now I come to the second point, as to whether the Chairman should or should not be a member of the Corporation If anything could have moved me in a matter of that kind, it would have been the eloquent, earnest and almost pathetic appeal of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, but my mind upon that point is absolutely and perfectly clear The Hon'ble Member appealed to experience So do I, and I illustrate my opinion on this matter by two analogies the first is that of the District Boards In 1882 and 1883, when I was in the North-Western Provinces, I was member of a Committee that sat under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor to consider what were the best means of carrying out that great scheme in the rural parts of the country and the first, and perhaps the most important, point that was put before us for decision was this shall the control of the Collector in the districts be from within or from without? And every member of that Committee gave an opinion except one, and that one was the most acute and the most astute native adviser that we had at that time in the North-Western Provinces His name is well known to some of you—Raja Shiva Persad, of Benares, and when he alone was left to speak, the whole meeting turned to see what he had to say He said 'I will tell you my opinion by a parable. Put twelve coolies to a rope to pull a cart, and they are all right as long as the twelve are pulling together, but take one of those coolies out and put him on the cart with a long whip, and the remaining eleven do not like it.' Now the experience of control from within of the Collector over his District Board is absolutely in favour of the plan of having the executive and the corporate body together No one will deny that that adjustment has, as Raja Shiva Pershad predicted, answered to the advantage of all concerned Now I shall give you another, and I hope a still better instance, and that is my own. Here I stand before you, President of this deliberative body, and at the same time I am the head of the Executive of this Province I can conceive nothing more inexpedient and more inadvisable than that my connection with this Council should be severed. From this Council the Lieutenant-Governor receives constant support, help, advice, and, indeed it may be, check, if his measures are ill-advised I consider that, so far from its being an advantage to separate the executive and deliberative authorities as my hon'ble friends Mr Apcar and Babu Surendranath Banerjee have recommended, there could be nothing more injurious than to separate the one from the other Each gathers from the other experience and suggestions which no other connection that I know of yields. It is for this reason that the members of the Government of England are associated with the Houses of Parliament, and it is for this reason that I am positive that, in the interests of the city and in the interests of every good work undertaken in it, its Chairman should not be severed from the Corporation."

The amendment No. 16* was then put and lost.

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*

SECTION 6.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, to be out of order —

That in section 6 for the word "fifty" the words "sixty-four" be substituted

SECTION 5

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"Amendment No 11* disappears in consequence of the decision on amendment No. 16 †"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"That amendment was to stand over until the vote on amendment No 16 † had been taken"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I have already indicated what I had to say with regard to this amendment that it is to be taken along with my motion (amendment No 55‡) for the addition of a proviso to section 10 (*now* 11) In fact, it forms part of the same group of amendments."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"When does the Hon'ble Member wish to take it?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I will take it in connection with section 10 (*now* 11)"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said —"I submit we have already discussed amendment No 25§ along with No 16 † Amendment No 25§ is practically identical with the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on section 10 (*now* 11), and the vote on No 16* which we have just taken will have the effect of ruling it out"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I have no desire to renew the discussion, because I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr Baker that this is really an amendment with regard to which there has been a discussion"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said —"The President is asking whether you object to amendments Nos 11* and 55‡ disappearing as being governed by the decision on Nos 16† and 25 §"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"It must be governed by the voting upon the other sections. There is only one remark I wish to make I think it is not desirable, having regard to the fact that the Chairman is the head of the Executive and that the Corporation takes cognisance of the decisions of the Executive on appeal, that the head of the Executive should sit in judgment upon appeals to which he himself is a party It seems to me to be a combination of functions which are inconsistent with our elementary notions of justice."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to speak to item 55 ‡?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"No, Sir, except the observations I have just made."

The Motion (amendment No 11) that the words "of the Corporation" in clause (3) of section 5 be omitted was then put and lost

* Amendment No 11 was a motion by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee "that the words 'of the Corporation' in clause (3) of section 5 be omitted"

† Printed on page 1919, *ante*

‡ As to amendment No 55, *see* the second paragraph of the first footnote on page 1918, *ante*.

§ Printed on page 1940, *post*

NEW SECTION.

The Hon'ble MR APCAR then moved amendment No. 25, namely, that after section 6 the following section be added —

"6AA (1) The Corporation shall, at their first meeting in each financial year, appoint one of their own number to be President until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following financial year, unless the Councillors in the meantime retire from office, and then until the day of such retirement

"(2) Any Councillor who ceases to be President shall be re-eligible

"(3) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of President of the Corporation, the Corporation shall, as soon as they conveniently can after the occurrence of such vacancy, choose one of their number to fill such vacancy, and every President so chosen shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue if such vacancy had not occurred"

The Motion was put and lost

The Hon'ble MR APCAR, by leave of the Council, then withdrew his his amendment No 26, namely, that after the above proposed section 6AA the following section be inserted —

'6AB The Commissioner shall have the same right of being present at a meeting of the Corporation and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a Councillor, and, with the consent of the President of the meeting, may at any time make a statement or explanation of facts, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon, or to make, any proposition at such meeting"

SECTION 6

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion (amendment No 18) that the words "the Chairman and" in lines 1 and 2 of section 6 be omitted

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved his amendment No 19, namely, that the words "the Vice Chairman" be inserted after the word "Chairman" in lines 1 and 2 of section 6 He said —

"Our endeavour, I mean that of the popular part of this Council, has been to obtain, as far as possible, the incorporation of the Bombay system into the Calcutta system In that endeavour we have had the judgment of this Council, and a very decisive judgment it has been, namely, the Council has decided by an overwhelming majority that the amendments of which we had given notice, with a view to incorporate the Bombay system into the Calcutta system, shall not find a place in the Municipal Act. That being so, Sir, we fall back upon the Calcutta system. If we are not to have the Bombay system, let us have the Calcutta system, let us not have something which is neither one nor the other Let us not have a system which shall be attended with all the inconveniences, all the difficulties, and all the complications of an unknown system Therefore, Sir, I venture to propose that the Vice-Chairman be, as he has always been, a member of the Corporation He is a very efficient member of the Corporation, and I appeal to my friends the Hon'ble Mr Oldham and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in support of what I say It seems to me that the Vice Chairman ought to be permitted to be a member of the Corporation This Bill will come into law on the 1st April, 1900, and from that day the Vice-Chairman will cease to be a member of the Corporation It is a distinct advantage to have an officer like the Vice-Chairman, who is generally an Indian officer, in the position of a Municipal Commissioner. Oftentimes the interposition of the Vice-Chairman in heated debates has the effect of strengthening the Executive side of questions. I would refer to an item of business which was transacted the other day in which the views of Government were accepted after considerable discussion, and I may add after considerable hesitation, and I do not think I am guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I say that the views of a large number of us, among the Hindu Commissioners, were determined very considerably by the attitude of the Vice-Chairman, who was present at the meeting and explained his views. I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will remember that Government in their Resolution upon the Administration of the Municipality made a recommendation to the effect that notices of demand should be issued within the currency of the quarter in respect of rate bills. We issue such notices in the fourth quarter now The Government, with a view to render the collections more satisfactory,

suggested that, subject to certain necessary safeguards, notices of demand should be issued during the currency of the quarter Many of us had considerable doubts with regard to the advisability of that suggestion. We thought it was a suggestion which, if accepted, might be attended with a considerable measure of oppression practised upon the poor and the helpless That was a consideration which weighed with many of us, and, Sir, you will admit that as representatives of the people we are bound to take that view of the case and to give that view of the case the prominence it deserves We wanted to know what the Vice-Chairman thought and what his views were with regard to the matter, because we knew that he was in sympathy with the popular side of the case He was of opinion that, subject to the safeguards which we provided, there would be no oppression consequent upon the carrying out of the suggestion of the Government. That determined my vote, and I have no doubt it determined the votes of several of us. I take that as a concrete case There may be other cases. It is a distinct advantage to have an Indian officer in the position of the Vice-Chairman as a Municipal Commissioner. He becomes, so to speak, the interpreter between the official head of the Corporation on the one hand and the Hindu Commissioners and the large body of Indian rate-payers on the other. From the administrative point of view the advantage of having the Vice-Chairman as a Commissioner cannot be over-estimated There is also another view of the matter to which I desire to call attention Under section 74 (*now* 81) you provide as follows —

'The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman as the Chairman may direct, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes '

"Sir, the Vice-Chairman is not a member of the Corporation, but all of a sudden he is elevated to the position of being President of the Corporation. He is not a member of the Corporation, but he is allowed to vote He is not a member of the Corporation, but he is to have a double vote as President This is an anomaly which could not fail to occur to an experienced administrator like the Hon'ble Mr. Baker In order to cure this anomaly, my hon'ble friend has appended an Explanation to section 75 (*now* 82) as follows —

'For the purposes of this section, the President at a meeting of the Corporation shall be deemed to be a Commissioner'

"In curing one anomaly my friend rushes into another. The Vice-Chairman is to be the President of the meeting of the Corporation, and for the time being he is to be a Commissioner. For how long—may I ask? The Vice-Chairman is a Commissioner for one hour and no longer. I think, Sir, all these complications might be removed by legislating to the effect that the Vice-Chairman is to be a Commissioner The Vice-Chairman is a Hindu gentleman of eminence, he represents the Executive of the Corporation, he has sympathies with the rate-payers, his influence with the Hindu Commissioners is great, he becomes by virtue of his position the exponent and the interpreter of the official view to the Hindu Commissioners. This is a distinct advantage, and you ought not to deprive the Corporation of it. Ever since 1874 you have had a Hindu gentleman in the position of Vice-Chairman, and he has been a Commissioner, and it has always been found to be advantageous Apart from considerations of administrative anomaly, there is this paramount consideration of administrative convenience, and, taking my stand upon that ground, I venture to appeal to Your Honour to accept the amendment which I have the honour to propose."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I should have had very little objection to this amendment if the Hon'ble Member had added the Deputy Chairman to it All throughout our proceedings it has been the endeavour of the Select Committee to place the Deputy Chairman and the Vice-Chairman on a similar footing, and if the Hon'ble Member had moved that both 'Vice-Chairman' and 'Deputy Chairman' should be members of the Corporation, I think it very probable that I should have been prepared to accede to his wishes But as a matter of fact there is no absolute necessity that either of them should be on the Corporation. We provide that the Chairman shall preside on all ordinary occasions. On the few occasions that he is absent, we make provision in section 74 (*now* 81) that the Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall fulfil his

duties temporarily That being so, there is no absolute necessity why either of his two lieutenants should be with him on the Municipal Board. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has mentioned an instance in which the present Vice-Chairman has rendered valuable service by his advice and suggestions to the Corporation, and he suggested that he did this by virtue of his being Vice Chairman, but it is obvious that it would have been perfectly possible for him to have given the same advice, to have made exactly the same statement to the Corporation, even if he had not been a Commissioner. It is the regular practice in the Corporation when any question comes up which affects the Head of a Department, such as the Engineer or Health Officer, to invite that Head of the Department to be present and to state his views personally to the Commissioners The Vice-Chairman, I presume, will, among other positions, be the Head of the Accounts Department, the Head of the Collection and Warrant Department, of the Corporation under the Bill Therefore under the Bill the Vice-Chairman, even though not a member of the Corporation, would in the ordinary course have been present, and would have been invited to explain the whole position to the other Commissioners."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"Sir, I should not like to give a silent vote to this amendment From my experience, the connection of the Vice Chairman with the Corporation as a member of it has acted for nothing but good And, with regard to the remark that fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he would be willing to accede to the amendment of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee if 'Deputy Chairman' were added, surely that concedes the argument, and the Hon'ble Member cannot but mean that he considers the Vice-Chairman would be a useful member of the Corporation, and that it would be advisable to have him as a member of that body, but he will not have him separated from the Deputy Chairman in any way It is always open to my hon'ble friend Mr Baker to add an amendment to a later section It is not too late for him to add as an amendment that which would meet with his own wishes, and we know that whatever he may choose to propose is bound to be passed So that, so far as we are concerned in considering this particular point, it seems to me that everything my hon'ble friend Mr Baker has said is entirely in favour of the admission of the Vice-Chairman as a member of the Corporation And, Sir, I protest against the absurd idea of the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman becoming members of the Corporation for half an hour or so in order to preside at the meetings of the Corporation, as is provided in a later portion of the Bill. It is a reflection, I think, on the members of the Corporation when those who are not members of the Corporation are dragged in because it is supposed that those who are members of the Corporation are not fit to preside in any circumstances whatever"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said —"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is anxious to place the Vice Chairman and the Deputy Chairman upon the same footing, but I think the Hon'ble Member will agree that, so far as the measure of responsibility is concerned, there is a very great difference between a young officer of the status of a Joint-Magistrate and an experienced and trained administrator of the status of a Vice-Chairman. A Deputy Chairman, I presume, will be a young officer with all the energy and the immature vigour of youth, but would he be fit to be placed in charge of the Warrant Department, the Loans Department or the collections extending over forty-four lakhs of rupees, which great departments are now controlled by the Vice Chairman? The measure of the responsibility of the Vice Chairman is infinitely superior to the responsibility which would be cast upon the Deputy Chairman Therefore, to place the Deputy Chairman upon the same footing with the Vice Chairman irrespective of the measure of his responsibility would be a serious legislative and administrative blunder. They ought not to be placed upon the same footing The Deputy Chairman would probably some day be Chairman, in the same way as a Joint-Magistrate becomes Magistrate. That is his training ground, and surely he ought not to be

placed at the outset upon the same footing with the Vice-Chairman? I therefore respectfully join issue with that statement of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill. I find myself in the unfortunate position of not being able to agree with him in regard to another statement made by him He has observed that even if the Vice-Chairman were not a member of the Corporation, it would still be open to him to give the same advice. But, Sir, there would be a difference between the advice tendered in the one case and that tendered in the other. As a member of the Corporation he would come in contact with the Commissioners, he would be known to the Commissioners, he would have personal influence with the Commissioners, the Commissioners would be likely to respect him, they would repose confidence in him, and when he gave advice, that advice would be accepted But when he comes as a stranger, as a mere official, the advice that he tenders would not be accepted with the same confidence as if that advice were tendered by him as a colleague with whom they were intimately acquainted I hope that, having regard to these considerations, my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will see his way, and I hope and trust, Sir, you will see your way, to accept the amendment which I have the honour to move"

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order —

(1) that the words "seventy-five" be substituted for "fifty" in line 2 of section 6,
(2) if the above amendment be lost, that the word "sixty" be substituted for "fifty" in line 2 of section 6

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order —

that in section 6 "seventy-five" be substituted for "fifty".

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, to be out of order —

(1) that in section 6, for the word "fifty", in line 2, the words "seventy-five" be substituted,
(2) that for the words "to be elected or appointed as hereinafter provided" the following be substituted, namely —

"of whom twenty-five shall be elected at ward elections, twenty-five by such public corporate bodies as the Calcutta University, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta the Zemindary Panchayat, the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Central National Muhammadan Association &c, &c, to whom the Local Government, at their discretion, may from time to time grant such franchise, and the remaining twenty-five shall be appointed by the Local Government"

SECTION 8

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, to be out of order —

(1) that in section 7 (*now 8*), sub-section (1), for the words "twenty-five" the words "thirty-two" be substituted,
(2) that in section 7 (*now 8*), clause (*d*), for the word "fifteen" the word "nine" be substituted,
(3) that in section 7 (*now 8*), after clause (*d*), the following clauses be added —

"(*e*) two by the British Indian Association,
(*f*) three by the Muhammadan Literary Society,
(*g*) three by the Central National Muhammadan Association,
(*h*) two by the Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta,
(*i*) two by the University of Calcutta, and
(*j*) one by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce"

(4) that, in line 3 of sub-section (3) of section 7 (*now 8*), for the words "clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)" the words "clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*)" be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"Amendment No 31* is in order, but Nos. 32 and 33† are not in order, as I think will be admitted after what has fallen from the President Amendments 34,‡ 36§ and 37,‖ and also another one¶ on the supplementary list filed by Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, all cover the same ground, they are all in order It would be convenient if these five amendments, namely, 31, 34, 36, 37 and 2 in the supplementary list, and a supplementary one** which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wishes to put in now, were all considered together, and discussed at the same time. When amendments are taken together, it is for each Hon'ble Member to move his own and to discuss them all at the same time, and then the votes are taken."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved (amendment No. 31) that the following amendments be made in section 7 (*now* 8), namely —

'(*1*) in clause (*a*) substitute "three" for "four,"
(*2*) in clause (*b*) substitute "three" for "four,"
(*3*) add "(*bb*) two by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce,
"(*cc*) two by the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Central National Muhammadan Association, namely, one each,
"(*ccc*) two by the University of Calcutta,"
(*4*) in clause (*d*) substitute "eleven" for "fifteen,"
(*5*) in sub-section (*3*) substitute "(*bb*), (*cc*) and (*ccc*)" for "and (*c*)'"

He said —"In proposing this amendment I venture to submit that, the principle underlying the present Bill being to give predominence to the representation of mercantile interests, I think it just that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce should have a power to nominate at least two Commissioners, the English merchants returning eight according to my amendment namely, three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Trades Association, and two by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

"It has often been complained that at Ward elections the Muhammadans are not properly represented I have therefore thought fit to authorise the two leading Muhammadan Societies to nominate two Commissioners Then, again, following the Bombay Act, which has been taken as the model in framing the present Bill, I have proposed to take two Commissioners from the University The University represents the intellect of the country, and it is just that it should have a voice in the nomination of Commissioners, as in Bombay

"If the English merchants are deemed not to have been properly represented, the Government may supplement the number by nomination, and maintain an equilibrium

"I am aware there are other Associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Indian Association and the Zamindari Panchayat These are important bodies, and they should certainly be represented I am confident the Government will exercise its power to take at least one nominee of each of the above bodies.

"It is true I have not introduced these Associations into my amendment, but this does not signify that they were absent from my mind I have left it to Government to take in their nominees to restore an equilibrium, if the communities whom these Associations represent, are not adequately represented.

"As five different amendments are to be discussed together, the best thing would be to take the proposals referring to nomination by each body as a separate amendment, so that the chance of conflict may be minimised."

* Printed on page 1944, *post*.
† Printed on page 1955, *post*.
‡ Printed on page 1945, *post*.
§ Printed on page 1946, *post*.
‖ Printed on page 1946, *post*.
¶ Printed on page 1948, *post*.
** Printed on p 1948, *post*.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved (amendment No. 34) that the following be substituted for section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)] —

"The remaining Commissioners shall be appointed as follows —

(*a*) eleven by the Local Government,
(*b*) ten by the Presidency Magistrates,
(*c*) two by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
(*d*) two by the Fellows of the University"

He said —"Here again I follow the Bombay model If among 72 Commissioners in Bombay the Government appoints 16, what should be the number that Your Honour's Government ought to appoint among 50 Commissioners? It is 11, or a little over 11 Therefore I suggest that the number to be appointed by Government, directly following the Bombay model, should be 11. Then, Sir, I eliminate the Trades Association and the Port Trust We have in the Bombay Act the Chamber of Commerce returning two members, and they have also a Port Trust there It seems to me—with all the respect that I feel for the Hon'ble Members representing the Port Trust, that to ask that body to return members, after having asked the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association to do so, is really bringing coals to Newcastle What is the Port Trust? An echo, a reflection, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association Therefore, Sir, I think there ought to be no squeamishness whatever in refusing to allow the Port Trust to return members

"Then I come to the Trades Association, and here I admit that I suggest a recommendation which is outside of the present law, and, Sir, I confess I am somewhat of a conservative in these matters When a law is a good law and has been found to be so in practice, I do not advocate a change But, Sir, the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce represent one and the same interest There is absolute uniformity of aims and ideas between them, and no more striking illustration of the cordiality and the uniformity of interest between the two bodies is to be found than in the hearty good-will which prevails in this Council Chamber between my two hon'ble friends who represent them. The other day, in reference to a particular matter, I tried to get over one of my hon'ble friends to my side I had nearly succeeded, as I thought in my mind; but a conference took place between them, and then I found that my labour was completely lost Therefore it seems to me that, as far as the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association are concerned, there being this complete uniformity of interests, the Chamber of Commerce ought to be able to represent the interests of the Trades Association, or *vice versâ*

"If we accept this view, we shall then be in a position to bring in the other constituencies. The Presidency Magistrates represent the majesty of law and justice, and there are members of the mercantile community and members of the trades who are Presidency Magistrates. Then there are Fellows of the University—a learned body. I think, now that we are recasting the law, it is necessary that we should obtain a wider and a more divergent representation, and that wider and more diversified representation would be obtained by introducing the Presidency Magistrates and the Fellows of the University. I can well understand the reasons which induced the legislators of 1888 to make the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association the two different constituencies that they now are At that time the endeavour was made to persuade the European community to take part in municipal affairs. The European community at that time were in a minority. Is not the aspect of things completely changed as regards the Municipality by this Bill? The European community will be in the majority We Hindus need to be protected Special constituencies are necessary for us, and therefore I ask that the University, in which there is a large element of the Indian community, and the Presidency Magistrates, in which there is also a considerable Indian element, should be formed into constituencies for purposes of municipal representation. This Bill will give the supremacy to the European community in the affairs of the Corporation, and will reduce the Hindus to a minority. That being so, what are we to do with these constituencies? They ought to be

adjusted to suit the changed circumstances, and the re-adjustment which I suggest would secure a wider, a more diversified and a more diffused representation, which I think is essential for the sound and efficient administration of our municipal affairs"

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved (amendment No. 36) that the following be substituted for section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)]:—

"The remaining Commissioners shall be appointed as follows, namely:—

(*a*) eleven by the Local Government,
(*b*) ten by the Presidency Magistrates,
(*c*) two by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
(*d*) two by the Fellows of the Calcutta University"

He said:—"I embark in the same boat as my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, so that I can only endorse the arguments which have been addressed to the Council by the Hon'ble Member. I would only add this. The Government of India, in their despatch No. 93,* have recognised two interests, the European interest and the native interest. The Government reserve to itself certain powers for nominating certain Commissioners in order to equalize that power. According to the Bill there would be an abnormal preponderance of the European element. These three interests—the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta—all represent the same interest, and inasmuch as two of them—the Calcutta Trades Association and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta—do not find any place in the Bombay model, my amendment is designed to eliminate them."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved (amendment No. 37) that, in section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub section (*2*)], the word "and" at the end of clause (*c*), and the whole of clause (*d*), be omitted, and that the following be substituted:—

'(*d*) one by the Senate of the University of Calcutta, and
'(*e*) fourteen by the Local Government'

He said:—"Sir, it was not without some hesitation that I decided to bring before the Council the proposition which I have now the honour to move for your acceptance. Such hesitation arose, not because I had any doubts as to the perfect propriety of my motion, but because I found that, in whatever way I might press the claims of the University, I must necessarily encroach upon the privileges of the Government of Bengal. But I must confess that, when I discovered that other Hon'ble Members had undertaken to support the cause of the University in the manner indicated in the motions which have been disallowed, I felt somewhat embarrassed. I naturally feel gratified that so many Hon'ble Members should interest themselves in the matter, for the University is entitled to the loyalty and devotion of all her children, but at the same time I venture to think that her claim, if carried to excess, might be altogether lost, and, if linked with other claims not equally strong, might not be sufficiently distinguished. That my fears were not altogether unfounded has, I think, been amply proved by the fate of the motions disallowed. In the first place, it seems to me that if the University of Bombay, with a Senate of over 300 members, sends two representatives to a Corporation of 72, I do not think I can legitimately ask you to give the University of Calcutta, with a Senate of over 200 members, more than one representative upon a Corporation of 50. In the second place, I do not think it wise to couple the claims of the Calcutta University with those of the other Associations which I should be happy to see represented on the Municipal Corporation; for I cannot afford to forget that, whatever the status and the usefulness of these public or semi-public bodies may be, their claims can hardly be placed as high as those of the University, which is a Corporation created by Statute, which has for its Chancellor the highest official in the land, and which controls the higher education of the people, not only of the provinces under Your Honour's rule, but also of Assam, Burma

* This despatch is dated the 17th June, 1899, and is printed in Papers No. 40 relating to the Bill

and Ceylon. However much, therefore, I may rejoice at any decision of the Council favourable to these Associations, I must ask you to consider the present motion as distinct from those that have preceded it.

"Sir, I have just alluded to the system which prevails in Bombay, but it is neither necessary nor desirable to support my proposition solely by analogy, the strongest arguments in its favour are, I think, to be found within the four corners of the Bill now before you In the first place, if we turn for a moment to the provisions of section 23A (*now* 14), sub-section (2), clauses (*vii*) and (*viii*), which describe the special functions of the Corporation, we find that the promotion of primary and technical education and the provision of free libraries are two of the objects to which they may devote their attention. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that, in this inclusion of educational objects within the scope of municipal activity, we are not by any means singular, if, for instance, we turn to sections 61 and 63 of the Bombay Act, section 33 of the Madras Act, and section 72 of the Punjab Act, we find similar provisions, for the promotion of educational objects, and for the construction and maintenance of free libraries, museums and art galleries If these, then, are legitimate objects falling within the province of municipal government, I venture to affirm that there is nothing unreasonable in my proposition that there should be at least one educational member on the Corporation Criticisms, some of them not very just or impartial, have been levelled at the Corporation from so many different quarters, and upon such diverse topics, that I have no desire to add to their number, but I regret to have to say that the promotion of technical education and the maintenance of a free public library have been two of the neglected fields of activity It has been one of the lasting reproaches of the capital of the Indian Empire that we have not here a public library either worthy of the city or sufficient to satisfy the needs of the educated public. It is not essential that I should take up your time by a detailed account of what has been done in similar directions by the great Municipal Corporations of England and the Continent, but I confes I feel humiliated when I consider that the Corporations of Manchester, Birmingham and Berlin have shown a wonderful enthusiasm in the establishment and development of the free-library system, and in the promotion of special and technical education under municipal auspices, while we have neglected to do even what little we might have done with the limited means at our disposal I trust, Sir, that, if it be the pleasure of this Council to decide in favour of my proposition, the University will be in a position to send as its representative on the Corporation a person who has devoted himself to the study of the educational problems of the day, and who, by the accuracy and moderation of his views, may make them acceptable to the members of the Corporation

"In the second place, Sir, I desire to invite the attention of the Council to the fact that the Senate of the University numbers on its rolls the most distinguished Doctors and the most competent Engineers, both native and European, that we have in this country. It has always seemed to me somewhat anomalous that the only qualification which entitles a person to take a part in the municipal government of the city should be a purely property qualification, and had it not been for the decision of the Government of India, reducing the number of elected Commissioners from 50 to 25, I should have been prepared to move that one at least of the Commissioners, returned by each of the Wards, should be a qualified medical practitioner or a well-trained Engineer. Be that as it may, I venture to express the hope that, if the Senate of the University be authorized to send a representative to the Corporation, it may from time to time send a great Doctor, or an experienced Engineer, whose helpful advice could otherwise hardly be secured

"In the third place, Sir, I desire to point out that the University is, if I may be allowed, the use of the expression, a *neutral* constituency Although I am placing this ground last, it is by no means of the least importance, and I would venture to invite your special attention to it If you examine the constitution of the Senate from year to year, you will find that what I may call the European and the native elements almost balance each other. In some years, perhaps, owing to death, resignation or retirement in the ranks of the one, the other may predominate, but, taken as a whole, each

balances the other, for instance, if you look to the constitution of the Syndicate, which is the governing body of the University, in the present year, you find that there are seven Europeans and four Indians, one of whom is a Muhammadan. If you take last year's figures, you will find that there were five Europeans and six Indians, of whom two were Muhammadans, but, apart from the question of mere numbers, I rejoice to think that party feeling has not, as yet, to any appreciable extent, invaded the ranks of the Senate, and it has always been a source of gratification to me that the position which I have attained in the University is due as much to the indulgence of my European as of my native friends I trust, therefore, that, if the University has an opportunity of sending a member to the Corporation, such nominee will reflect the neutral character of the body he represents.

"I have now stated, as briefly as I could, the reasons in support of my proposition, which, analysed, comes to this,—the Government of Bengal has the power of appointing 15 members of the Corporation, these members, I take it, will represent minorities and interests other than those represented by the 25 elected Commissioners and the 10 Commissioners appointed by the representatives of Trade and Commerce. Can the University fairly claim to be one of these minorities, and ask the Government to concede the privilege of appointing one member on the Corporation? I leave the decision confidently in the hands of the Council, in the belief that, whatever may be the fate of my motion, it will have the sympathy of all who have been educated at an Indian University or at any of those ancient seats of learning which are the glory of England, and shall I venture to indulge, Sir, in the hope that it may have the sympathy of Your Honour, whose name appears on the rolls of our University as its senior Fellow and who, if he had not chosen to adorn another sphere, might well have been proud of his academic distinctions."

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR of Tahirpur, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, moved, on behalf of the latter (amendment No 2 in the supplementary list) that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "fifteen" in clause (*d*) of section 7 (*now* section 8), and that after clause (*d*) the following clauses be inserted —

'(*e*) two by the British Indian Association,

'(*f*) one by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and

'(*g*) two by the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Central National Muhammadan Association, respectively'

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said —"Does the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wish to now put in an alternative motion?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE then, with the leave of the President, moved that, if his first amendment (namely, amendment No 34) of section 7, sub section (*1*) (*a*), [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)], be lost, the following be added that sub section —

'The remaining Commissioners shall be appointed as follows —
eleven by the Local Government,
four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
four by the Calcutta Trades Association,
two by the Presidency Magistrates,
two by the University of Calcutta, and
two by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce'

He said —"I venture to submit that this amendment moves along the line of least resistance I keep existing things intact as far as practicable. I only seek to deprive the Government of the right of appointing four members. The Government appoints 15 members under the Bill, I suggest that Your Honour may be pleased to appoint only 11. And here again I fall back upon the Bombay model Under the Bombay model the number ought to be 11 and no more. Then I suggest that the Port Trust should be deprived of their franchise. The Port Trust need not return members when the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association have the right of returning eight members between them In Bombay the Port Trust does not return a single member to the Corporation. I keep the number for the Trades Association, which is 4; I keep the number for

the Chamber of Commerce, *viz.*, 4, I get 4 from the Government and 2 from the Port Trust. Then I distribute the 6 among three different constituencies 2 for the Presidency Magistrates, 2 for the University and 2 for the National Chamber of Commerce It strikes me that these proposals ought to be accepted by the Government. It makes the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and it creates wider and more representative constituencies Sir Steuart Bayley, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, said from his place as President of this Council that a time would come when the Government would find itself in a position to relieve itself partially of the responsibility of making nominations to the large extent which Government did at that time. I think the time has now come, and I hope and trust that Your Honour will see your way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr Baker said —" There are five amendments now before the Council, all dealing with the constitution of the Corporation. Two of these are identical They are, the first amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the one moved by the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen. As these two are the most far-reaching and most sweeping, I will deal with them first. I am bound to say that I think the usual good sense and good judgment of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee must have failed him to some extent when he put forward this very extraordinary proposal All through the proceedings in connection with the Bill there has never from first to last been any suggestion that the constitution of the Corporation should be altered Neither the Corporation, nor any of the other bodies who were consulted, nor any of the speakers at the various public meetings have suggested that any change should be made in the bodies entitled to send representatives to the Municipality, and the Hon'ble Member will doubtless admit that we should never have heard one word of his proposal now if it had not been for the changes suggested by the Government of India For, Sir, the real object of this amendment is as clear as the sun at noon-day The object and the effect of it will be to retain a preponderance of power in the hands of the same class who have the preponderance now The Hon'ble Member believes, and probably has good ground for believing, that, for instance, if we allot 10 seats to the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta, the Presidency Magistrates will return gentlemen of the same class as those who are returned at present at Ward elections. There is no sort of resemblance nor the faintest similarity, between the Justices of the Peace of Bombay and the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta In Bombay, there are 572 Justices, of whom 335 are natives and 237 are Europeans and Eurasians I have made some enquiries from Bombay as to who the Justices are and what their functions are. I find they have two functions and two only. They have the power under the Criminal Procedure Code of attesting documents, and they have the power under the Municipal Act of electing 16 members to the Corporation of Bombay. That is all. They are appointed by Government and the list of them is revised every year. I understand that there is great competition for the office, that the list includes practically every man of light and leading, every man of wealth and position, all the aristocracy throughout the city of Bombay. Every European of good position is put on to the list as a matter of course, and there in not a single member on the Justices' list, who is not a gentleman of high social and personal status. In fact, the Justices' list is a kind of glorified Darbar list. It is certainly not possible to describe the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta in terms in the least resembling these I have no intention of saying anything in disparagement of our Magistrates, who are a very deserving body of men, but I am quite certain no one can for one instant place them on anything like the same footing as the Justices of Bombay. In the first place, there are only 87 of them, all told. Of these, 61 are natives, and 26 are Europeans and others, including those who are dead and those who have left Calcutta or are no longer residing even in India Then, Sir, among the 87 there are two classes which predominate over all others. Among the 87 you will find no less than 18 who either are or have been Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, and of the remainder you will find a very large proportion—I cannot say how great—who are lawyers of some kind or another pleaders, attorneys, and a small sprinkling of barristers-at-law. These two classes taken together would

absolutely swamp the elections Would it not be positively grotesque to assign to a constituency so insignificant in numbers and composed as this is, the right of sending 10 representatives to the Municipal Board, a number nearly as great as the Hon'ble Member proposes to assign to Government itself, and five times as great as he proposes to assign to Trade and Commerce?

"Another innovation which Hon'ble Members have proposed is that two representatives should be elected by the Fellows of the Calcutta University, and the Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has touched on the same point, though in a very much more moderate way It may be the case that the Senate of the Bombay University has some ground for sending two representatives to the Bombay Corporation, but, however that may be, I have very little doubt that the University of Calcutta is not a body which has a good claim to send representatives to the Municipal Board in Calcutta In the first place, the University of Calcutta is not localised in Calcutta at all It is an examining body If it can be said to be localised anywhere, it is localised in those parts of the province in which its affiliated colleges are to be found The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya told us that it governed or regulated education not only in Bengal, but in Assam, in Burma and in Ceylon. I think, Sir, that a body which represents education not in these Provinces only, but over a great part of India, has very little claim *primâ facie* to representation on a purely local Corporation But there is another argument also If the University stands for anything, it stands for education. Now, Sir, what has the Calcutta Corporation to do with education? Since 1888 it has been allowed to spend its funds on primary and technical education. What has it done? In the Town proper, it has never spent one farthing from first to last on primary, technical or any other kind of education In the Suburbs, the area which was added in 1888, it has spent nothing on technical education, it has spent nothing on secondary education and on primary education it has spent a sum of Rs 3,000 a year, that being the amount of certain contributions which used to be made by the old Suburban Municipality to primary schools within that area That is all In fact, the Corporation, for reasons for which I do not blame them in the least, reasons which I hold to be entirely just and sound, have taken no part in educational matters, and have devoted no portion of their funds to educational expenditure In that case, Sir, I think the body which represents education has no special claim to send members to the Corporation

"I now turn to the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, which is on the whole a moderate amendment He proposes to reduce the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association to 3 each, he would assign 2 seats to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 2 seats to the two Muhammadan Associations, and 2 to the University. The first thing that occurs to one on looking at those proposals is that the one Association in Calcutta which would have a prior claim to special representation, if we were giving any, is left out I mean the British Indian Association The Hon'ble Member felt I think the weakness of his position in omitting that body, because he said that it would be for Government to appoint representatives from that Association and from certain others which he named But if we are going to give in the body of the Act special representation to any additional Association, I think there can be no question that the British Indian Association has the first claim Then, Sir, I demur strongly to his proposal to reduce by two the representatives of trade and commerce The number which trade and commerce have had since 1888 is 10, and 10 will only be one-fifth of the whole number of the Commissioners, and considering the enormous extent to which trade and commerce, especially foreign commerce, have created Calcutta, I think that one-fifth is the smallest possible proportion that can be justly given to them. I cannot regard in any way the proposal to give two seats to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce as within the sphere of practical politics. I have made some attempt to discover what the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce is. I enquired among others of my friend the Hon'ble Mr Apcar. He was unable to tell me much, and the information he gave me was merely what I had obtained before As far as I can make out, it is what is ordinarily called a 'one man show.' A gentleman well known and respected in Calcutta, Babu Sita Nath Roy, is the head and front of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

I have been unable to ascertain the name of any other leading firm which is a member of it I am informed that the firm of which my friend Babu Nalin Behari Sircar is a member does not belong to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce I am informed that the firm of Pran Kissen Law & Co, to which Babu Joy Gobind Law belongs, is not a member. All my informants coincide in saying that Babu Sita Nath Roy stands practically alone Now, Sir, with the greatest possible respect for Babu Sita Nath Roy, it is quite clear that it is absolutely out of the question to assign two seats in the Corporation to him and his nominees

"With reference to the two Muhammadan Associations which have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen and the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, I hesitate to suggest that any special representation should be given to these two bodies I have really not very much information about them, but so far as my information goes, there is reason to believe that they are not wholly representative My hon'ble friends Prince Bakhtyar Shah and Maulvi Delawar Hosain will correct me if I am wrong, but I am told that they do not stand on a very stable or permanent basis I have heard that their influence among their co-religionists in Calcutta is not always as great as might be wished I may be wrong in this view, but so long as any doubt remains, it would not be justifiable to give special representation to these two Associations I sympathise on the whole with the various proposals that have been made to cut down the number of representatives to be appointed directly by Government I have a good deal of sympathy with the view that Government should by degrees divest itself of the duty of appointing representatives of minorities, and I should have been very glad if we could have taken some step in that direction now, but it is evident that in making our selection of Associations for this purpose the most sure footed caution is necessary We have to consider all the Associations in existence at the time the legislation is undertaken, and to determine which of them has the best claim to special representation, and I am by no means prepared to say that the various Associations which have been named in these five amendments are the only or the best Associations to which it might be possible to give special representation The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen referred to the Indian Association That I think would probably be supported by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee Another Association which I think would probably have a good claim is the Anglo Indian and Eurasian Association Then we have to bear in mind the fact that when we have made our selection, we have no kind of guarantee as a rule that they will be permanent We know that the Public Health Society, which was in existence from 1884 onwards, for some years did a good deal of very useful work, and it appeared for some time to be likely to become permanent It's now defunct. What would have happened if we had in the Act of 1888 enacted that the Public Health Society should be entitled to return two members to the Calcutta Corporation? We have no guarantee either that any Association which may be chosen will be permanent, or that it will continue to represent the same interests that it did at the time when it first came into existence. When an Association has been in existence for a considerable number of years,—for several generations,—when it has acquired a definite corporate existence, then the time may come for Government to consider the propriety of mentioning it in an Act of the Legislature, and it seems to me that almost the only Association which would have any claim under that condition is the British Indian Association. The other bodies that have been mentioned, I fear, must stand over until they are considerably older than they are at present I think therefore, Sir, that all these amendments the Council will act wisely in rejecting, even the very moderate one moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said —"I must be permitted to express my regret at the personal remarks which have been imported into this controversy by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill He began with the remark that I was wanting in good sense in having put forward a certain amendment. I am not going to reply to that, but would only say that, assuming, which I do not, that I failed in good sense, I soon recovered it

in sending notice of a very moderate amendment My hon'ble friend was pleased to say that my first amendment was an endeavour on my part to retain that preponderance of the Hindu element which it was the object of this Bill to cut down Suppose, Sir, it was so, ought I to be ashamed of it? Ought it to be brought as an imputation against me? Suppose that, as a representative of the Hindu community from my place in this Legislative Council, I was endeavouring to assert by all lawful means the claims of my community to a preponderant share in municipal representation to which they are entitled, is that a thing of which I ought to be ashamed? It will be a matter of legitimate pride to me that I did my level best in maintaining the preponderance of my community in my native town"

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"I did not impute it to the Hon'ble Member as a fault I was explaining the effect of the proposal."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I am glad my hon'ble friend does not regard it as a fault. I deprecated the personal remarks that were imported into the discussion When my hon'ble friend said that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce was a 'one man show,' I am perfectly certain he could not have made any careful enquiry into the matter. I know something about the Chamber My hon'ble friend observed that Pran Kissen Law & Co and Babu Nalin Behari Sircar and others do not belong to this Association Pran Kissen Law & Co and Ker Tarruk & Co. are European firms, they are members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Babu Joy Gobind Law, of the firm of Messrs Pran Kissen Law & Co, was President of the National Chamber of Commerce at one time, and he is a member now Men like Babus Chundee Lal Singh, Hurry Ram Goerka, and Raja Sew Bux Bogla are members All the most distinguished merchants of Hatkola are members, and you refuse to recognise them in the Bill, but you have recognised them in the representation of the Port Trust The National Chamber of Commerce sends a representative to the Port Trust. Would it not be as well that the National Chamber of Commerce should be permitted to send one or two representatives to the Corporation? Then my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill referred to the Presidency Magistrates, and here again I deprecate the observations which he has made He said they were not men of the same high social position as the Bombay Justices were I am a Presidency Magistrate, my friend the Hon'ble Mr Apcar was a Presidency Magistrate, and I think the best, the most deserving, and the most meritorious men the Government can think of are Presidency Magistrates."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said —"I have resigned"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"The Government appoints the Presidency Magistrates, and I think my hon'ble friend is more responsible than any one else for these appointments."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said —"But I am not proposing that they should send members to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said —"I wish to point out that the Presidency Magistrates are not men of an inferior status at all. They are men of high standing; they are entrusted with very responsible functions, they are held in honour and esteem by their countrymen, and even if what you said were true, the Government was responsible and nobody else. I would in conclusion make this suggestion that if the Government is unable at the present moment to see its way to legislate in favour of any particular Association sending representatives to the Corporation, will the Government, when the time of nomination comes, invite particular Associations in an executive fashion to send members to the Corporation, and then, when Government finds that proper and worthy men have been sent, the Government may stereotype that custom by future legislation? We might at any rate make a beginning now, the advantage of which our successors may reap."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN in reply said —"I wish to make only one observation The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that nothing has been spent on education, primary or technical, by the Corporation ever since its establishment Provisions for primary and technical education have been made in the present Bill, and they existed in the previous law, and they were meant, I doubt not, to be given effect to, but as a matter of fact the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill informs us that nothing has been done by the Corporation in that direction. I should contend that that is the very reason why the University should be represented in the Corporation.

"These amendments being put together, difficulty will arise as to the vote in respect of each amendment. I should, therefore, propose that each amendment as to nomination by each separate body be taken as a separate amendment, so that there may be less chance of conflict between the several amendments. So I would ask Your Honour to take each sub-division of the amendments separately"

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA in reply said —"I should like to offer one or two observations with regard to my motion I confess I was surprised at the opposition by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to my motion, which he characterised as a very moderate one I am not surprised that with his usual acuteness he has brought forward reasons which completely prove my case. One of the arguments which he advanced was that the University of Calcutta is not localised in this City If my hon'ble friend had been a Member of the Senate he would have been able to state to the Council that more than half and a little less than two-thirds of the Members of the Senate are residents of this City and its immediate neighbourhood Besides, the objection which he has urged applies equally to the University of Bombay The University of Bombay is founded on the model of the University of Calcutta, it is as much an examining body as this University, and it is localised in Bombay It conducts examinations in English throughout the Bombay Presidency and the Province of Sindh In the next place the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill urges that the Calcutta University has control over education, but what has the Calcutta Municipality to do with education? I refer to section 23A (*now* 14) to prove completely that the Calcutta Municipality has or ought to have something to do with education I have not seen in the notice of amendments any proposed motion by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that those clauses should be omitted If they are to stand there, I submit it is not a legitimate argument to say that the Calcutta Municipality has nothing to do with education. Then it is said that the Calcutta Municipality has never spent a farthing for primary or technical education. That is precisely my complaint I do not know whether it is true, but, accepting that statement, I say that it ought not to be so, and that that state of things will be remedied if the Calcutta University can send a man to the Corporation who has studied the educational problems of the day Then, in, the last place, the Hon'ble Member suggested that many of the Associations he referred to are not permanent bodies I do not know whether he intended to include under the term 'Association' the University of Calcutta, but I hope that the University of Calcutta is as permanent as any other body in this country."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said —"The Council will remember that there are three interests to be represented in the Corporation one is the body of rate-payers, second, trade and commerce, and the third is the Government To the rate-payers have been assigned 25 representatives, to trade and commerce have been assigned 10, and I agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that from that number there can be no possible reduction. Lastly, there remains the Government, which has got 15 representatives. The Government, as you will all admit, has very important interests in Calcutta, and yet out of these 15 representatives it has to secure not only its own interests in the city, but the interests of minorities. Now it was very forcibly argued in the course of one of these debates that the effect of the reduction of the ward representatives would be to leave altogether unrepresented some of the minorities who meanwhile find representation there. Therefore, whatever sympathy the

Government may have in the claims of Associations of various kinds to find representation in the Corporation, the Government must be careful to see what the result of these changes is It has to consider and protect the claims of minorities, and, until it knows what the minorities are that are not represented, it can go no further in the direction of assignment of seats to Associations The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said perfectly truly that all Governments are anxious to be assisted in their responsibility in the selection of representation That has been the tendency and attitude of Government for a long time, and what we can do in that way we shall do, but on this amendment I must guard myself by making no promises of any kind "

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN's amendment (No 31) was then put and lost

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's first amendment (No. 34) was then put and lost

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN's amendment (No. 36) was then put and lost

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's amendment (No. 37) being put, the Council divided as follows —

Ayes 5

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen
The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya
The Hon'ble Mr Apcar
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen

Noes 12

The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah
The Hon'ble Mr Spink
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed
The Hon'ble Mr Slack
The Hon'ble Mr Handley
The Hon'ble Mr Buckland
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur
The Hon'ble Mr Baker
The Hon'ble Mr Bolton
The Hon'ble Mr Buckley
The Hon'ble Mr Oldham

So the amendment was lost

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR's amendment (No 2 in the supplementary list) was then put and lost

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's second amendment* being put, the Council divided as follows —

Ayes 4

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen
The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen

Noes 13

The Hon'ble Mr Apcar
The Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah
The Hon'ble Mr Spink
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed
The Hon'ble Mr Slack
The Hon'ble Mr Handley
The Hon'ble Mr Buckland
The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur
The Hon'ble Mr Baker
The Hon'ble Mr Bolton
The Hon'ble Mr Buckley
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, then withdrew the motion (amendment No 38), standing in his name, that in subsection *(3)* of section 7 (*now* 8), line 3, "*(c)* and *(d)*" be substituted for, "and *(c)*".

* Printed on page 1948, *ante*.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order —

(1) (amendment No 32) that the word "Fifty" be substituted for the words "Twenty-five" in line 1 of section 7 (*now* 8),

(2) (amendment No 33) if the above amendment be lost, and if the amendment* substituting the word "sixty" for the word "fifty" in line 2 of section 6 be carried, that the following be added to section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)] —

"(*e*) eight by the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta,

"(*f*) two by the Fellows of the University"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion (amendment No 35), standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order —

That "Fifty" be substituted for "Twenty-five" in section 7 (*now* 8), sub-section (*1*)

SECTION 9

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr Apcar, to be out of order —

(1) (amendment No 40) that in section 8 (*now* 9), clause (*a*), for the word "four" the word "six" be substituted,

(2) (amendment No 41) that in section 8 (*now* 9), clause (*b*), for the word "four" the word "six" be substituted, and for the words "clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*)" the words "sub-section (*1a*)" [*now* sub-section (*2*)] be substituted,

(3) (amendment No 42) that in section 8 (*now* 9), clause (*c*), for the word "four" the word "two" be substituted

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, to be out of order —

(amendment No 43) that the following amendments be made in section 8 (*now* 9) namely —

(1) in sub section (*2*), clause (*a*), substitute "six" for "four,"

(2) for clauses (*b*) and (*c*) substitute "and, of the remaining six, four shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed by the different bodies, and two by the Local Government"

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 11th September, 1899

CALCUTTA,
The 14th November, 1899

F G WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt of Bengal,
Legislative Department

* Printed on page 1943, *ante*

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(MISCELLANEOUS)

Darjeeling, the 8th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 630T—G

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1898-99

MR FORBES, who submits the report, was in charge of this Division throughout the year

2 *Tours and Inspections*—During the latter half of November the Lieutenant-Governor visited this Division, starting from Giridih He went to the head-quarters of each district, and held a Darbar at Ranchi, at which he had the pleasure of meeting all the Chiefs of the Feudatory States Owing to the very great extent of the Division, it is not possible for the Commissioner to visit all the Tributary States every year, and so on this occasion, besides seeing and inspecting the two subdivisions and the head-quarters of each district, Mr. Forbes made a very useful tour through the Western States, visiting Gangpur, Korea, and Sirguja

The wishes of Government as to the amount of time to be spent on tours were complied with by all the District Officers, save one, for whom, however, satisfactory reasons are given

Why Mr Martin, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, was unable to spend more than 78 days on tour is not stated Except in certain instances, which are fully explained, the usual inspections were made by all the District Officers

3 *Weather and Crops, Prices, Public Health, Material Condition of the People*—The chief point noticeable with regard to the weather during 1898-99 was the extremely favourable manner in which, for agricultural purposes, the rainfall was distributed throughout the year Naturally, therefore, the outturn of all the crops was very fine, that of the winter rice, the mainstay of the people, being exceptionally so As a consequence of the excellent harvest, the prices of food-grains were very low, in some places a maund of husked rice selling for a rupee The mahua crop, which is of much importance to the poorer classes, was plenteous The people, therefore, have thus had the benefit of two unusually fruitful years in succession This, by very materially improving the condition to which they had been reduced by the late famine, was no doubt one reason why the public health during the year under review was so exceptionally good, the death rate from all causes per mille being only 19·20 as compared with 30 8, the average of the six years immediately preceding Furthermore, no epidemic of cholera or small-pox occurred.

4 *Emigration and Immigration.*—The figures available with reference to emigration shew most markedly the effect of the good harvests The number of emigrants recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 sank from 26,468 of the preceding year to 9,899, while in the case of those who leave under the free labour system, the corresponding decrease was from 19,285 to 4,434, but the data concerning these figures are admittedly incomplete, and must be so until the Act is revised, a subject which was much discussed during the year Practically, the only immigration consisted of an influx of Sonthals in pargana Dhalbhum, in Singhbhum, and of coolies to the collieries, concerning whom statistics are not forthcoming.

5. *Manufactures, Mines, and Commerce.*—The fear that many of those engaged in weaving *tasar* cloths had been permanently ousted from the trade owing to the late scarcity in Manbhum would appear to be doubtful, as the estimated outturn was 33 per cent. greater than in 1897-98. Lac and tea are the chief manufactures in this Division. Regarding the former, the results

during the year were better, owing to a rise in price, the value of the products in Manbhum having been Rs 5,60,000 as compared with Rs. 3,90,000 in 1897-98, but the future is reported not to be very hopeful

So far as could be gathered from the statistics furnished to the local officers, which comprised 25 out of the 26 gardens in the Division, the total yield of tea was a little over 9 per cent of the quantity made in the preceding year, but the Lieutenant-Governor is with regret compelled to agree with the Commissioner that the prospects of tea in Chota Nagpur are not bright

One very important industry in this Division is that of coal mining, which will gradually increase in importance as the districts become opened out by railroads, since there are several very promising tracts now unworkable owing to want of easy access

At present the industry is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur sub-divisions, the total output in 1898 99 having been 1,539,696 tons, or 42 per cent in excess of last year, a quantity which, it is said, would have been much larger had sufficient means of transport been available

The output of mica was 5,886 maunds, or very little more than half that of the previous year, but no reason for this is given The demand for this mineral is apparently good, but the methods now followed in mining for it are very primitive, and probably capable of much improvement

The statistics relating to imports and exports, so far as they go, show clearly the excellence of the year's harvests Imports decreased by 3½ lakhs, owing to a lesser demand for food grains The exports by rail, excluding coal and coke, are but trivial, those two articles together comprising 99 4 per cent of the total quantity exported The wealth of this Division consists in minerals, and their importance will gradually increase as means are available for opening out the country

6 *Civil Justice* —The number of original suits disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Subordinate Judges was slightly more than in the last year, but of the witnesses examined, 7 5 per cent. as compared with 6 03 of the preceding year were detained over two days

Munsifs disposed of 6,713 cases, or almost the same as in the preceding year Of these, only about 26 per cent, somewhat less than in 1897, were contested Though the number of witnesses examined were fewer than in 1897, yet as regards detention over two days there was a marked increase, viz, from 7 5 to 11 2, for which no reason appears to have been given

7 *Crime, Criminal Justice, and Police* —As might have been expected, the criminal statistics for 1898 were largely affected by the good crops of that year, though there is some reason to fear that the thieving propensities engendered by the late famine have still to be eradicated The total number of cognisable cases reported and brought under investigation in 1897 was 11,944 as compared with 15,642 in the preceding year and 8,899 in 1896, the corresponding figures for non-cognisable crime being 3,581, 4,005, and 4,719, respectively

The percentage of convictions in cognisable cases as compared with the preceding years fell to 61 3 from 64 8, a result which the Commissioner thinks may be due to the scarcity in 1897, when the offences brought to trial were probably simpler and the proof clearer In non-cognisable cases the percentage improved from 64 2 in 1897 to 68 2, both of which are in marked contrast to the results of the years 1895 and 1896, the great change for the better being due, it is asserted, to the introduction of what is called the "Patna system," by which more care is exercised before granting process and speedier hearing ensured by means of a better system for distributing the work.

Although the number of witnesses examined was less than in the previous year, yet the percentage of detentions for more than two days rose from 4 7 to 6 5. These figures, the Commissioner considers, indicate not deterioration in work, but a more careful keeping of the register of attendance It would seem, however, that both causes have led to the result denoted, judging by what the Commissioner states with reference to the tendency on the part of certain Deputy Magistrates to look upon their work as being limited only to a fixed number of hours, due notice of which will, when the necessity occurs, be taken in the Appointment Department.

The explanations of the two officers named by the Commissioner should be taken and forwarded to Government with such remarks as the Deputy Commissioner concerned may think fit to make.

The number of cases disposed of by Honorary Magistrates was 1,564, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the large number of gentlemen who have voluntarily given so much of their time to the administration of public business.

The results as regards cases committed to the Sessions compare most favourably with those of 1897.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much pleasure the remarks concerning the conduct of the police, from which it would appear that, as compared with last year, there have been fewer punishments and more rewards, and considers that, looking at the difficulty in the way of regular and close supervision owing to the want of good communications and the large areas in charge of individuals, the behaviour of the force has on the whole been very satisfactory.

Through the efforts of the Deputy Commissioner, the financial condition of the Rural Police Fund in Manbhum has been much improved, but in Hazaribagh an administrative mistake resulted in a short collection.

8. *Land Revenue Administration.*—The two most noticeable features as regards land revenue in this Division are the small number of estates and the extraordinary lightness of the assessment, which has not, however, had the result of markedly improving the condition of either the landlords or the peasantry. The collections were not satisfactory, a result chiefly owing to the revenue of a few estates not having been paid in.

9. *Road Cess Certificates.*—At present the annual cess demand is about seven-ninths of the current revenue demand, and in time, as the prosperity of the Division increases, will exceed it. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the collections were very good, due allowance being made for the sums collected since the close of the year and the unpunctuality of certain estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Act.

The revaluation work, now in progress in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau, is progressing well, and will ensure a much needed increase to the funds available for local communications. For various reasons given by the Commissioner, there was a large increase in the number of certificates issued during the year.

10. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—The number of estates in charge at the close of the year were four less than in 1897-98, and but for the persistent default of certain sub-lessees the revenue and cesses due to Government would have been paid up in full.

The collections when compared with the total current demand were satisfactory, being 93.2 per cent. of the latter as against 88 in the preceding year. Owing to their general state of indebtedness, very little was spent on improvements in these estates, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the instructions laid down in last year's Resolution on this subject will be carefully followed.

11. *Excise, Stamps, Income tax.*—As was to be expected from the well-known drinking propensities of the aboriginal races, who form so large a proportion of the population in this Division, the bountiful harvests of the year caused an increase in the excise revenue. This amounted to 10 per cent., and was almost wholly under the head of country spirits. The decision of the Board not to extend to some other castes the privilege of home-brewing *pachwai*, now enjoyed by 16 aboriginal and semi-aboriginal castes, meets with His Honour's approval.

The detection work of the Department is very disappointing, for there is much reason to believe that the illicit manufacture of country spirits is of frequent occurrence in the wilder parts of this Division.

For different causes, but chiefly from the smaller need of petty loans owing to the cheapness of food, there was a slight decrease, amounting to a little over 1 per cent. as compared with last year, in the revenue from stamps.

There was a slight increase in the revenue from income tax, due wholly to the care taken by the assessor in Manbhum, but the total yield from this source as compared with the area of the Division is small.

12. *Railways and Communications.*—The great need, as before remarked, in this region is better communications, and this by degrees is being provided The Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened during the year, and the Baroon-Daltonganj Railway is in progress, but very much still remains to be done The increase in the road cess demand, which will result from the revaluation proceedings now in progress in Palamau, will assist in remedying the defect complained of last year by the Deputy Commissioner The practicability of low-arched viaducts at the crossings over the Damudar and Barakar rivers should be reported on separately More progress might be made in planting trees on the high roads

13 *Education*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the decrease in the number of public schools and pupils which happened last year has now been converted into an increase, coming almost entirely under the head of lower primary This is what would be expected in a Division where the demand for secondary education, owing to the paucity of the well-to-do classes, is so slight, but why the cost per pupil for the Division should have increased is not apparent

14 *Dispensaries and Hospitals*—The Lieutenant Governor is very glad to see that the number of out-patients steadily increases year by year, and has read with much pleasure the remarks concerning the Purulia Leper Asylum, the good work of which he had, during his tour, an opportunity of seeing Recently orders have been issued by Government in the case of rural dispensaries which, it is hoped, will check the marked falling off in voluntary subscriptions that steadily lessen year by year

15 *Local Self-Government Institutions*—The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that the various Municipalities and Road Cess Committees have done all that was possible with the funds at their disposal, and is glad to see that through the energies of Mr W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, the affairs of the Chaibassa Municipality have been so much improved It has been decided to extend the Local Self-Government to this Division, and the necessary details are now being worked out

16 *State of Public Feeling*—Nothing of general interest occurred in the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Palamau, while in Ranchi the signs of unrest, which had been so apparent among the Mundas, have greatly abated, though their pretensions have not been abandoned It is to be hoped that the revision of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Act, which is now engaging the attention of Government, will settle justly some vexed questions

17 *Conclusion*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr Forbes for his careful and successful administration of this Division and for his excellent report, extracts from which are published below for general information

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1898-99.

* * * * * * *

III—WEATHER AND CROPS

27. The general character of the weather during the past year is illustrated by the following statement showing the actual as compared with the normal rainfall, month by month, in each district —

Month	Hazaribagh		Ranchi		Palamau		Manbhum		Singhbhum		Average for the Division	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April 1898	0 12	0 33	0 7	0 50	0 14	0 16	0 42	0 96	1 60	0 92	0 57	0 57
May	0 19	2 71	1 6	2 51	0 25	1 22	2 15	3 13	2 68	3 89	1 46	2 75
June	1[illegible] 95	7 08	12 18	8 11	5 57	6 41	15 95	8 93	11 00	9 18	11 65	8 05
July	11 87	11 30	10 28	13 63	18 13	14 15	12 72	13 37	10 60	13 97	13 94	13 77
August	14 10	13 45	14 49	13 67	13 76	14 06	16 52	13 25	13 71	12 41	14 32	13 87
September	13 76	8 1	9 51	8 76	8 43	7 82	11 01	7 79	9 20	7 86	10 40	8 16
October	1 63	3 44	1 53	2 42	1 46	2 78	2 97	2 62	3 50	2 97	2 22	2 85
November		0 38		0 42		0 31		0 47		0 71		0 46
December	0 20	0 11	0 44	0 23	0 07	0 27	0 01	0 10	0 25	0 28	0 19	0 23
January 1899	1 36	0 58	1 00	0 02	0 46	0 70	1 02	0 43	0 55	0 41	0 88	0 56
February	0 18	0 83	0 44	0 74	0 14	0 56	0 25	0 86	0 06	0 94	0 21	0 79
March		0 87		1 15		0 60		1 08		1 13		0 96
Total for 1898 99	5[illegible]	53 23	58 80	53 06	48 41	49 06	62 10	53 11	53 23	54 07	55 84	52 51
Total for 1897 98	45 17	53 20	48 91	53 06	47 41	49 06	49 83	53 11	43 66	54 07	47 59	52 51

28 It will be seen that the rainfall in every district, except Palamau, was considerably heavier than in the preceding year, and that except in Palamau and Singhbhum it was several inches above the normal, the average for the Division being 3 33 inches in excess, whilst in the above two districts the deficiency was very slight, being less than an inch in each case But the point to be chiefly noticed is the generally favourable distribution, month by month, for agricultural purposes In the majority of the districts there was sufficient rain in April and May to enable the lands to be ploughed in good time, while the monsoon rains, having commenced with a good burst about the end of the second week of June, continued with full force well into October, with the result that the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops, such as Indian-corn, goondli, marua, baroi and urid, was generally above the average, varying from a minimum of 100 per cent in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau, to a maximum of 120 per cent in Singhbhum The winter rice crop fared even better, being a bumper one in Palamau (125 per cent), Manbhum (125 per cent), and Singhbhum (120 per cent), and a full normal one in the other two districts. Of the *rabi* crops the outturn of the oilseeds was up to or slightly over the average, excepting only in Palamau, while that of wheat varied from a 75 per cent outturn in Palamau to 105 per cent. in Manbhum, giving a divisional average of just over 90 per cent of a full normal crop.

29. On the whole, from an agricultural point of view, the past year was a particularly good one, better even in some respects than the unusually favourable year immediately preceding Taking the Division as a whole, the autumn and spring crops were either above or nearly up to the average, while the winter rice, the main stay of the people, was an exceptionally good one. The *mohua*, too, which largely adds to the food-supply of the poorer classes, was also everywhere unusually good, the average yield for the Division during the past year having been 104 per cent against 77 and 58 per cent , respectively, in the two preceding years. The yield of sugarcane was also decidedly better than that of either of the two preceding years The outturn of opium alone was below that of the previous year, but this is grown only in portions of two out of the five districts comprised in this Division.

IV—PUBLIC HEALTH

30 The general health of the Division during the past year was unusually good Not only was the mortality from all causes much less than during the previous year, but the year was on the whole even healthier than 1893, the

healthiest of the six preceding years, and the Division generally enjoyed an almost entire immunity from epidemics of cholera and small-pox Cholera was entirely absent from Palamau, whilst in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, the reported deaths from this cause were only 60, 25, 188, and 104, respectively, against 6,386, 8,980, 8,365, and 1,010 in the preceding year. In the first three districts the cases were all sporadic in their nature. In Singhbhum the attack was somewhat more violent, but it only lasted for a short time and was confined to a few villages bordering Midnapore, whence it is said to have been imported The mortality from fever also showed a very marked falling off, especially in Hazaribagh

31 The following statement compares the mortality of the several districts during the past seven years —

District	Total number of deaths in—							Ratio per mille in—						
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hazaribagh	40,300	28,286	46 053	38 034	41 058	56,036	22,721	34 61	24 29	39 55	32 90	35 26	46 13	19 51
Ranchi	42,309	24,757	36,189	28 019	35 780	52 479	20,896	37 47	21 93	32 05	23 04	31 69	46 48	19 51
Palamau	23 292	16,026	26 360	16 528	18 084	23,528	16,245	39 0[illegible]	28 3[illegible]	44 18	27 69	30 90	39 41	27·22
Manbhum	30 078	21 534	33 843	31 709	34 029	39 074	19,614	25 20	18 04	28 96	26 62	28 51	32 74	16 43
Singhbhum	10 554	9,155	14,290	12 180	13,211	12,264	9,429	19 34	16 78	26 20	22 83	24·21	22 48	17 20
Total	146,533	100 655	156 744	126,530	142 162	183,375	88,905	31 05	21 74	33 86	27 83	30 71	39 64	19·20

32. The number of reported deaths from cholera, small-pox, and fever during the past two years is compared below —

Districts	Deaths in 1897 from—			Deaths in 1898 from—		
	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	6,386	280	41,068	60	36	17,941
Ranchi	8,980	11	23,295	25	164	11,170
Palamau .	3,945	251	16,504		243	12,870
Manbhum	8,365	84	23,876	188		14,861
Singhbhum .	1,010	22	9,332	104	89	7,490
Total	28,686	648	114,067	377	532	64,332

* * * * * * *

V —MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

33. With the return of agricultural prosperity, the material condition of the people during the past year has everywhere very much changed for the better.

34. Writing on this subject, Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, says —

"The material condition of the people during the year under report was unusually good By the close of the preceding year almost all traces of the scarcity, resulting from the failure of crops in 1896-97, had passed away, owing to the good rice harvest of 1897-98. The crops of the year under report were even better—in fact unusually good all round Judging by the number of marriages and the unceasing dancing and drumming of the aboriginal population, their prosperity was in proportion The sale of liquor was also unusually good, though, as a proof of the general prosperity, it is noticeable that the *abkars* constantly complained to me that the people had so much rice that every one was drinking rice-beer to the neglect of the liquor shops."

35. Regarding Palamau, Mr. Beachcroft writes.—

"Not knowing Palamau before the famine I cannot say whether the people have reached their normal condition, but everywhere I found signs of prosperity The only districts of which I have any acquaintance are the Bihar districts, and the people of Palamau appear to enjoy a greater measure of prosperity than I ever saw in Bihar * * * . The crops this year have been excellent, and the general prosperity of the district is evidenced by the fact that the greater part of the loans advanced in the famine has been repaid, and that at the time of writing weddings, with the reckless expenditure inseparable from them, are all the fashion "

36 From Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum the reports are all to the same effect, and go to show that, with the excellent harvests of the last two years, the people have everywhere recovered from the effects of the former scarcity, nor is this a mere matter of opinion. If proofs are needed, we have only to look at the wonderful improvement in the general health of the people and at the fact of marked falling off in the number of emigrants in search of work in the labour districts of Assam (*vide* sections IV and VI of this report)

VI—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

37. The number of emigrants recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 during the past two years in the district of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum is given below. There were no emigrants registered under the Act in the district of Palamau, where only comparatively a few coolies are reported to have been recruited under the free labour system in the jurisdiction of thanas Balumath, Latehar, and Mahuadaur for the tea districts of Jalpaiguri and Assam —

District	1897 98	1898 99
Hazaribagh .	3,729	944
Ranchi ...	9,488	4,207
Manbhum	13,022*	4,627*
Singhbhum	229	121
Total	26,468	9,899

38. As might be expected with the excellent harvests of the past two years and the inevitable reaction after the rush of emigration during the previous period of scarcity, there was a considerable reduction in the number of emigrants from all the districts. The decrease in Singhbhum was also probably due to the facilities for obtaining work on the new railway line in Dhalbhum and on timber business in Porahat In Manbhum 66 coolies withdrew their consent at the time of registration and were repatriated a the cost of the agents who had brought them.

39 Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, a considerable number of emigrants leave these districts for Assam and Jalpaiguri every year under the free labour system. The exact number of such emigrants cannot be ascertained, as many of them are recruited by persons who pay temporary visits to the several districts for the purpose and of whose movements the authorities receive no information. From returns obtained from the local contractors permanently stationed in the districts, it appears, however, that during the past year there was also a considerable reduction in the number of free emigrants recruited by them, the total number from the four districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum having fallen off to 4,434 from 19,285 in the previous year. The figures for the above districts are given below.—

District	1897 98	1898-99
Hazaribagh .	2,844	1,448
Ranchi	1,859	630
Manbhum . . .	14,201	2,090
Singhbhum . .	381	266
Total ...	19,285	4,434

* These are for the calendar year

40. The figures for the district of Singhbhum include only those who passed through Chaibassa, as those recruited near the railway lines and from Dhalbhum go direct to Purulia or to Midnapore.

41 In Hazaribagh no emigrants were presented under Act I (B C.) of 1882 There were, however, three cases in which emigrants were the accusers. In one of these cases, under section 363, Indian Penal Code, the accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment In the second case, under section 417, Indian Penal Code, the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment In the third case, under section 342, Indian Penal Code, four persons were involved, but they were all acquitted Besides these there were five other cases involving six persons under section 3, Act I (B C.) of 1889, all of whom were convicted In Ranchi 12 cases were instituted in which emigrants were the accusers, but only two of them ended in conviction. In Manbhum there was one case during the year in which an emigrant was accused, but this case is reported to have been struck off. There were also 34 cases in this district in which emigrants were the accusers Of these 25 were tried during the year, one was struck off and eight remained pending at the close of the year In the 25 cases tried, 41 persons were concerned, of whom 26 were convicted and 15 acquitted In Singhbhum 10 cases of malpractices in connection with the recruiting of emigrants were instituted during the year, of which three only ended in conviction

42. The rest houses and depôts in the several districts were well maintained during the year, and the arrangements made for the accommodation, food, supply of drinking-water, and sanitation of the coolies were generally good and sufficient The general health of the coolies was also good Only one case of cholera and three cases of small-pox occurred during the year in three of the depôts in Manbhum. The cholera case ended fatally, but the small-pox patients recovered

43. In the Hazaribagh Sadar subdivision the depôts and rest-houses, including those for free emigrants, were inspected monthly during the recruiting season by the Deputy Magistrate in charge, while those in the Giridih subdivision were regularly inspected by the Subdivisional Officer, the Police Inspector and the Assistant Surgeon. In Ranchi Mr Streatfeild personally inspected all the depôts and rest houses. Several of the depôts in Manbhum were inspected on two occasions by myself, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Maguire, inspected one of the depôts on the 28th November last in company with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. In Singhbhum the Deputy Commissioner paid occasional visits to all depôts and rest-houses in his district

The amendment of the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, came under discussion during the year The subject was reported on in this office Nos. 216T J, 35J, and 38J, dated 14th February, 20th and 22nd April 1899, respectively, and need not be further noticed here.

IMMIGRATION.

44. There was no appreciable immigration in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau. In Hazaribagh 124 persons are said to have immigrated from the neighbouring districts. As reported in the previous year, immigration into the district of Manbhum was confined to the coolies attracted by the collieries in the Gobindpur subdivision from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, but no statistics of their numbers are available. In pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum there has been a steady influx of Sonthals for some years past

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR

45. Owing to the very favourable outturn of the crops during the successive seasons, the prices of all food-grains ruled much lower during the past than in either the two preceding years. The following statement shows the average prices of wheat, common rice and gram in the several districts during

the last fortnight of March 1899 as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years —

District	Wheat			Common rice			Gram		
	March 1897	March 1898	March 1899	March 1897	March 1898	March 1899	March 1897	March 1898	March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH	S CH
Hazaribagh	8 9	10 14	15 7	8 12	12 6	17 15	11 2	14 8	23 3
Ranchi	8 8	8 0	18 0	8 4	12 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	20 0
Palamau	9 13	14 1	21 6	8 2	13 0	20 4	11 13	18 9	28 11
Manbhum	8 2	10 0	12 11	9 7	15 0	21 0	9 6	11 0	18 0
Singhbhum	9 12	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 0	16 14	11 0	8 2	9 0
Divisional average	8 15	10 3	15 1	9 8	12 14	19 3	10 9	12 5	19 12

46. As usual during the first five months of the year, viz, from April to August, there was the usual comparative tightness in prices, though nowhere did the price of common rice rise higher than 10 seers per rupee, while throughout the greater portion of the Division it ranged from 12 to 15 seers per rupee. From September and October, when the early rice crop began to be harvested and the prospects of the winter rice were assured, prices began to fall, and by the end of March the average price of common rice in the Division was 19 seers 3 chitaks per rupee against only $12\frac{7}{8}$ seers and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, respectively, in the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The prices of wheat and gram also eased in proportion, except in Singhbhum, where owing to special causes there was little change in the price of gram, notwithstanding the excellence of its outturn. As regards this last staple, Mr Thomson writes —

"The Kols think they should get the last famine year's prices, and they frequently carry home the gram they have brought from long distances rather than abate their demand By this means they have kept the price of gram and such other grains as are not much used at an artificially high rate"

In outlying parts of the Division, such as the remotest parts of the Ranchi district, 32 seers, or even a maund of husked rice, was obtainable for a rupee in January, and even in May (of the current year) it could be had in many places at 24 to 26 seers per rupee The *mohua* crop in this district has also been very plentiful, and Mr Streatfeild writes that recently he found that in pargana Biru it could be obtained at from 5 to even 10 maunds per rupee, or for scarcely more than the mere cost of carriage.

47 Wages of labour have remained almost unchanged, except in the municipal towns and railway stations in Manbhum and the tract through which the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through the district of Singhbhum. But it is not a matter for any surprise that the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour should be greater than the supply in those places, and this will probably be the case for some time to come.

VIII —MANUFACTURES AND MINES

48. The chief industries of the Division are—

(1) Collection of jungle products, viz., lac, catechu, sabai grass and tusser cocoons

(2) Collection of hides and horns.

(3) Manufacture of shell-lac

(4) Cultivation and manufacture of tea

(5) Manufacture of tusser cloths, coarse cloths, and brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments

(6) Coal and mica mining

49. Lac, catechu, sabai grass and tusser cocoons abound in the jungles and are largely exported. Hides and horns are also collected all over the Division, and are exported in large numbers

Manufactures

50 Lac is produced all over the Division, but it is only in the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum that there are factories for the manufacture of shell-lac. The industry slightly recovered from the depression it had undergone during the previous

year, and the wholesale price is reported to have risen by about Rs 10 per maund In Ranchi five factories were working against only two in the preceding year, giving an outturn of 3,850 maunds In Manbhum the outturn is estimated at 14,000 maunds valued at Rs 5,60,000 at the rate of Rs 40 per maund against 13,0 0 maunds valued at Rs 3,90,000 at Rs 30 per maund in the previous year The Deputy Commissioner of the district, however, remarks "that the local industry has declined, and the future is not very hopeful"

51 There are altogether 26 tea-gardens, viz, 5 in Hazaribagh and 21 in Ranchi In Hazaribagh returns were received from four gardens, and the total quantity of tea manufactured in them aggregated 49,680 lbs against 36,200 lbs in the preceding year In Ranchi returns were received from 20 of the gardens, the total quantity of tea manufactured in which aggregated 1,009,190 lbs against 931,645½ lbs in the preceding year Writing on the condition of the tea cultivation in this district, Mr Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner, remarks —

"The weather during the year was not very favourable for tea cultivation, and the long drought in the spring resulted in the crop being a short one, prices ruled low as usual, though the Palandu tea garden had an unusually good sale"

I very much fear, however, that for the reasons noticed in last year's report the prospects of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur are not hopeful

52 Regarding the local native manufactures, I have nothing to add to the information given in paragraph 51 of last year's report beyond noting that there has apparently been a slight revival in the industry of weaving tusser cloths amongst the *tantis* of Raghunathpur and Singhbazar, in the Manbhum district, the total outturn being reported at 18,000 yards of cloth as compared with 16,000 yards during the preceding year I may here mention that during my tour in the Native States I found native looms in many of the villages, the cloth in common use by the lower classes there being almost entirely of local make

53. The coal mining industry is of steadily increasing importance in this Division At present it is confined to the subdivisions of Giridih and Gobindpur in the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts, respectively, as these are the only parts of the Division where the coal measures are accessible by rail But with the opening of the Daltonganj Baroon Railway on which work is now in progress, the Palamau coal fields will become available for use, while the projected line up the Damuda valley, the necessity for which has so often been pressed upon Government by the local officers and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would throw open the resources of the valuable Kamakuru coal measures and of other parts of the interior of the Division which are now inaccessible In this connection I would draw attention to the great activity apparent at present in developing the coal industry in this part of the country During the past year, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, I have granted two important coaling concessions in the Pachete Encumbered Estate in Manbhum to the Equitable Coal Company, Limited, and another comprising the coal fields in the Katras Estate in the same district, to two new Companies, viz, the Nawaghar Coal Company and the Lutchepur Coal Company, lately formed for the purpose by Messrs Bird and Company, of Calcutta Another application by the Bengal Coal Company for the grant of the coal mining rights in 35 other villages in the Manbhum district has since been filed, and I may mention as a noticeable fact that this concession is only asked for *in prospect* of the part of the country where these villages are situate being opened up by a railway, and one stipulation made is that the annual payment of the minimum rate of royalty to be fixed under the lease is to be deferred until the coal-fields have in this manner been rendered accessible Many other similar cases may be cited to show the desirability of opening up the interior of the Chota Nagpur Division, by improved means of communication, with a view to the proper development of its immense mineral resources

Coal mining

54 Of the existing groups of collieries in this Division, four, including six mines, are at or near to Giridih, the head-quarters of the subdivision of that name in the Hazaribagh district. Of these three are worked by European

agencies and the fourth by a native company. In the Govindpur subdivision in the Manbhum district there are as many as 130 to 140 mines, most of the larger of which are worked by the Bengal, Equitable, Raniganj, Katras Jherria, East India, Barrakar, Bengal-Nagpur and other European Coal Companies, but by far the larger number are small mines under native supervision There are also numerous coal pits in the Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh in the basin of the Damudar river, but these owing to absence of railway communication are only superficially worked for local requirements, such as brick burning and similar purposes Some of this coal finds its way, by cart, into the Ranchi district The following table gives the output in tons and the number of work-people employed in the coal mines of Giridih and Gobindpur during the past three years —

SUBDIVISION	Output in—			Daily average number of work-people in—		
	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons	Tons	Tons			
Giridih	666,995	664,694	656,306	11,215	11,039	9,656
Gobindpur	562,990	417 588	883,390	15,392	8,075	12,928
Total	1,229,985	1,082,282	1,539,696	26,607	19,114	22,584

There was a large advance of nearly 40 per cent in output, owing to prices ruling high, and it would probably have been still larger had sufficient means of transport been available

55 The mica mining industry is confined to the district of Hazaribagh All the mica mines are situated in the northern portion of pargana Kharakdiha, most of them lying in the Kodarma Government Estate and in the Doranda and Sat—wan Encumbered Estates All the mines in these estates have been leased out in accordance with the Government orders and rules on the subject Altogether 33 new mines were settled at an aggregate rental of Rs 1,682-2 the settlement in each case being for one year only. Ninety six old mines were resettled for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of Rs 3,863. Besides these there are a number of mines in private estates, the greater number of which are worked by Messrs F. F Christien and Company The total output of all mica mines worked during the year, including those in the private estates, was reported at 5,886 maunds against 10,797 in the preceding year The Deputy Commissioner offers no explanation of the large falling off beyond saying that he much doubts the trustworthiness of the above figures

56 No gold mine was worked in the Division during the year under review The Sonapet gold mine remained closed during the year, but some experiments were made by an expert, Mr Fearby, sent out by the Anglo-Indian Exploration Syndicate to test and report on all the places where gold have been found in Sonapet Mr Fearby's researches continued for about three months and-a half, and though he discovered gold in several places, the conclusion he came to was "that there is nothing at Sonapet for a Company to work" Messrs Jardine, Skinner and Company did nothing under their prospecting lease for gold in Porahat in Singhbhum, and appear to have practically given up the enterprise Mr Barton, who had been granted a prospecting lease for minerals in this district, has not commenced work.

57 The only tin mines known to exist in this Division are at Narango in the Giridih subdivision in Hazaribagh These mines were not, however, worked during the year under review

58 No copper mines were worked during the year in any part of the Division, but Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, who held a prospecting lease for copper in Dhalbhum, have obtained an extension of it for two years.

59 Some recent attempts have been made in Manbhum to work iron ores, and a Company have taken out a mining lease and opened works at the Kustaui hills. I am also at present engaged in negotiations with the Bengal Iron Company, Agents Messrs Martin and Company, for an extensive prospecting lease in the Pachete Encumbered Estate in Manbhum

60 There are some soap stone quarries in the Dhalbhum Estate in Singhbhum leased to private individuals Some of these quarries were worked by shafts

61 Stone lime is worked in Manbhum near the Ramkanali station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and at Dumargarh in Ranchi near to Augara thana on the Ranchi-Purulia road

IX—TRADE AND COMMERCE

62 In paragraphs 58 to 60 of my last year's report I gave a detailed account of the trade routes of this Division, and pointed out how small a fraction of the divisional area is accessible to railway traffic During the past year the construction of the Sini Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway brought the eastern portion of the Singhbhum district within the reach of civilisation, and the Baroon Daltonganj branch of the East Indian Railway will, in another year or two, effect the same for the western half of Palamau, but there will still remain a large tract of country in the interior of this Division completely isolated from the outer world

63. The following statement gives the figures of the rail-borne import and export trade of the Division in the 24 selected articles during the past two years —

Articles	Imports— By rail		By Nadia rivers		By canal		Total		Exports— By rail		By Nadia rivers		By canal		Total	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
1 Rice	4 71 761	1 46 400					4 71 761	1 46 400	91 009	1 24 196					91 009	1 24,19[illegible]
2 Paddy	23 850	1 290					23 850	1 290	237	891					237	[illegible]
3 Wheat	15 057	9 985					15 0 7	9 9[illegible]	12	16					92	1
4. Gram and pulse	1 [illegible] 0[illegible]	1 10 101					1 40 988	1 10 101	2 991	8 33					27 991	8,3[illegible]
5 Other food grains	9 661	3 118					9 681	3 118	[illegible]	[illegible]					643	[illegible]
6 Jute raw	407	327					407	3 7	[illegible]	115					560	[illegible]
7 Gunny bags	12 406	15 719					12 [illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]	4 872	3,1 [illegible]					4 8 2	3 1[illegible]
8 Linseed	1 689	17					1 689	17	4 3[illegible]	13 921					4 336	13,9[illegible]
9 Mustard seed	8 616	260					8 616	60	47 260	50 886					47 260	50,8[illegible]
10 Tea Indian	186	128					186	1 8	5 9[illegible]3	3 940					5 933	3 9[illegible]
11 Cotton raw	810	1 0[illegible]					81[illegible]	1 016	88	5 132					88	5 1[illegible]
12 Silk, raw	624	217					624	1[illegible]	9 612	6,169					9 642	6,1[illegible]
13 Sugar refined	2 585	2 740					2 585	2 [illegible]0	8	2[illegible]					8	[illegible]
14 Do unrefined	43 105	61 [illegible]06					43 105	61 [illegible]	9 1[illegible]2	7 [illegible]68					9 152	7,7[illegible]
15 Tobacco manufactured	892	816					892	816	98	21					98	[illegible]
16 Do unmanufactured	39 113	34 110					39 113	34 110	214	256					214	[illegible]
17 Indigo	3	25					3	25	2	...					2	
18 Cotton piece-goods European in bales	37 590	45 696					37 59[illegible]	45 696	102	9					102	
19 Do in boxes	516	351					516	351	8	5					8	
20 Do Indian in bales	2,864	3 [illegible]99					2 864	3 [illegible]99	210	347					210	34[illegible]
21 Do do in boxes	13	32					13	32		15						1
22. Cotton twist and yarn European	1 194	1 346					1 194	1 346	21	111					21	11
23 Do do, Indian	39 470	49 846					39 470	49 846	193	210					193	[illegible]
24. Salt	4 44 426	4 33 9[illegible]3					4 44 426	4 33 9 3	897	508					897	[illegible]
25 Kerosine oil	46 517	40 961					46 517	40 961	293	358			-		293	[illegible]
26 Coal and coke	4 31 581	4 44 264					4,31 581	4 44 264	4 03 71 838	4 19 77 013					4 03,71 838	4,19 77 01[illegible]
Total	17 75 899	14 16 533					17,75,899	14 16 533	4 0[illegible] [illegible]639	4,22 02 962					4 0[illegible] 75 639	4 22,02,9[illegible]

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 16,27,323 maunds in the total quantity of the 24 selected articles exported from the Division by rail and a decrease of 3,59,366 maunds in the quantity imported Including coke and coal, which represented about 99 4 per cent, of the total quantity of the 24 articles exported, the volume of the total rail-borne trade of the Division was nearly thirty times as large as that of the import trade, while excluding coke and coal, the exports amounted to only 2,2[illegible],949 maunds against 9,72,269 maunds of imports

64 As might have been expected with the favourable outturn of most of the crops, there was a marked decrease in the importation of rice and other food-grains, the total quantities of rice, paddy, wheat, gram and pulse and "other food grains"

Imports.

imported having been 1,46,400, 1,290, 9,985, 1,19,101 and 3,118 maunds against 4,71,761, 23,8?0, 15,057, 1,40,963 and 9,661 maunds, respectively, in the previous year the decrease in the importation of wheat is further explained by the fact that the cultivation of this crop is gradually gaining a footing in the Division. With the increased prosperity of the people, there were increases of 18,?6 and 7,941 maunds, respectively, in the importation of sugar refined and unrefined) and of European cotton piece goods, whilst cotton twists also show an increase of 10,528 maunds There was a large falling off in the importation of linseed and mustard seed, probably because the demand for these articles from districts lying outside the Division altogether ceased with the harvesting of the oilseed crops, which in ordinary years are generally exported from the Division instead of being imported into it There was a decline in the importation of tobacco, kerosine oil, and salt, which is attributed by some of the District Officers to the importations in previous years being in excess of requirements This explanation might, perhaps, apply to salt, as the importation of this article in the preceding year was considerably larger than usual, but it cannot hold good in the case of the other two articles named, which show a falling off for two or three years running It may be that tobacco is more grown in these districts than formerly, and that the improved outturn of oilseeds has encouraged the use of vegetable oils Had the reason been a greater all round economy amongst the people, one would have expected a similar falling off in the imports of sugar, cotton goods, &c, but, as noticed above, the reverse has been the case

Exports

65 Among exports, barring coke and coal, the chief article is rice, which shows an increase of 33,187 maunds, and after it comes mustard seed with 50,886 maunds against 47,230 maunds in the previous year The quantity of linseed exported during the year rose from 1,336 maunds to 13,921 maunds, and that of raw cotton from 88 to 5,132 maunds The large increase in the export of this last named article probably indicates the opening of a new branch of trade in the Division On the other hand, there was a large falling off in the exports of gram and pulse 8,130 maunds against 27,991 maunds), Indian tea (3 940 maunds against 5,933 maunds), and unrefined sugar (7,768 maunds against 9,152 maunds)

Internal trade routes

66 As reported in the previous year, the principal internal trade routes of the Division are the metalled roads already mentioned between Ranchi and Hazaribagh to the railway stations at Purulia and Giridih, respectively, the Grand Trunk Road, which runs through the Gobindpur subdivision of Manbhum and the Hazaribagh district, metalled roads between Ranchi and Hazaribagh (58 miles) from Ranchi to Lohardaga (47 miles), the principal mart on the Ranchi pleateau, and in the Singhbhum district from Chaibassa to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway station at Chakradharpur, 16 miles, and unmetalled roads from the town of Lohardaga to the equally important mart, Chatra, in Hazaribagh, passing on northwards to the Grand Trunk Road, and thus giving an exit into the Gaya district Traffic by the above routes, excepting the last, is by bullock carts, which are hired for the most part from Bihar and the Burdwan and Bankura districts Along the last of the above routes goods are carried by pack-bullocks, as is the case with most of the interior trade of all the districts. Palamau is especially badly off in the matter of communications and carriage There is no metalled road and scarcely a bullock cart in the district, practically the whole of the trade being carried on pack-bullocks

Ranchi district

67 In the Ranchi district the principal trade centres are Ranchi and Lohardaga There is also a large weekly cattle fair and general bazar at Gumla, which place has been selected as the site for the new subdivision lately sanctioned by Government. The principal articles of export from the Ranchi district are rice, oilseeds, *mahua*, hides and horns, and lac. Of the extent of this trade no reliable figures are available, but from the rough statistics sent in by the thana police it can safely be said that there was a very considerable increase in the trade in most of these commodities over that of the preceding year. To the Lohardaga and Chainpur marts alone some 15,000 pack-bullocks are reported to have come for rice for the Palamau, Hazaribagh, and Gaya

districts. It is to be hoped that this large grain-producing tract will be opened out within the next few years by the branch railway in connection with the Damudar Valley project, which has been lately recommended to the Government of India. There was also a large export of sleepers by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from the zamindari estates in the south of the district, but I have not been supplied with particulars (now being asked for).

68. Regarding the trade of Palamâu, the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows —

Palamau district

"The principal centres of trade in the district are Daltonganj, Gurhwa, Pathra, Chainpur, Hariharganj, Hossenabad, Sonepura, Satbarwa, Panki, Nagar, Manjhiwara and Hyderragar Gurhwa comes first in point of importance, owing to the fact that it commands three different routes of trade The first is the route to the Tributary State of Sirguja, the second is that leading to the district of Mirzapur, and the third is that coming from Calcutta *viâ* Baroon-on-Sone and from Shahabad *viâ* Akbarpur Daltonganj comes next in importance, being the district head-quarters and the distributing centres of the markets near it Through Hossenabad and Hariharganj pass the trade of Gurhwa and Daltonganj, respectively, whence arises this importance The others are local depots distributing the trade to the numerous weekly markets throughout the district

The trade centres of the district

"The principal articles of export from the district are lac, rosin, catechu, cocoons, hides, oilseeds, ghee and cotton, and the articles imported chiefly are rice, brass utensils, piece-goods, salt, tobacco, spices and kerosine oil"

Articles of import and export

69. The trade of the district is at present mostly carried by pack-bullocks, that from the centres mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner to the interior marts entirely so There is not a metalled road in the district, but there are a few unmetalled roads leading out of the district, viz, from Daltonganj *via* Hariharganj to Gaya (101 miles), from Ghurwa to Baroon (opposite to Dehri-on-the Sone), and from Daltonganj to Ranchi (103 miles), which are used for cart traffic during the dry months. It is evident that an immense impetus will be given to trade in this corner of the Division by the opening of the Baroon Daltonganj Railway, which will pass only a few miles from Gurhwa and through or close to several of the other trade centres mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner The only requisite will be the construction of a sufficient number of good feeder roads. The difficulty lies in the very slender funds available from the road cess for the purpose, which will have to be supplemented by a substantial grant from the Provincial revenues A full report on the subject with a scheme of the proposed roads was submitted to Government with this office No 338R C., dated 8th December last

70. Regarding the particulars of the district trade no reliable figures are available. The following, however, collected from the principal traders and other sources are given by the Deputy Commissioner for what they are worth. The figures show approximate values in rupees —

Imports			Exports		
Articles	1897-98	1898-99	Articles	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
1 European piece goods	2,17,230	2,28,406	1 Lac	1,73,600	3,26,900
2 Country made saries	2,980	3,000	2 Ghee ..	80,430	1,35,000
3 Ditto coarse cloths	15,500	1,600	3 Hides	82,000	8,000
4 Salt ..	33,800	93,400	4 Mustard seed	29,012	18,600
5 Twist and yarn	20,400	13,600	5 Rapeseed	19,800	13,500
6 Brassware	23,000	18,000	6 Linseed	18,248	20,187
7. Sugar	14,000	20,000	7 Cotton	6,000	21,000
8 Tobacco	14,800	17,600	8 Bamboos ..	11,000	10,000
9 Kerosine oil	15,000	20,000	9 Catechu	14,600	5,500
10. Rice ..	48,000	10,000	10 Cocoons ..	146	415
			11 Resin	4,800	4,800
Total .	4,47,710	4,25,600	Total ...	4,39,636	5,61,762

71 A detailed discussion of the fluctuations between the transactions of the two years would be unprofitable owing to the unreliability of the above figures, but, so far as they can be accepted for purposes of comparison, the main differences may be explained by the recovery of the district from the effects of the previous scarcity Thus the increase in the imports of European piece-goods, salt, sugar, tobacco and kerosine oil and the decrease in the imports of rice may be safely put down to this cause, to which the Deputy Commissioner also ascribes the large increase in the exports of ghee. There has been a considerable increase in the trade in lac The falling off in the imports of coarse country-made cloth may be due either to a revival of activity amongst the local looms, or, as is thought by the Deputy Commissioner, to the competition of the foreign article A noticeable feature in the trade of this district is the smallness of the imports of salt. At the average accepted rate of consumption, the value of the imports of this article should be about three times that shown during the past year * If the figures given are at all in accordance with facts, they certainly go to show the pressing necessity for opening up the country by rail and the advantage to the Government revenue that is likely to result.

* I leave out of account the very low figures for 1897 98, as they seem so low as to be incredible

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XIII – CRIME

87. With the return of good seasons and favourable crops, there was a large falling off in crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, though the total number of cases reported under the head cognizable was still much larger than that of 1896. Compared with 1896, the increase in cognizable cases is observed largely in offences against property, which goes to show either that a residue of the lower classes were still in want, or that the thieving propensities acquired during the preceding scarcity could not easily be given up The total number of cognizable cases reported and brought under investigation in 1898 was 11,944 against 15,642 in 1897 and 8,899 in 1896, while the total number of non-cognizable cases reported and brought under enquiry was 3,581 against 4,005 in 1897 and 4,719 in 1896. The decrease in cognizable crime as compared with 1897 is shared by all the districts of the Division, while that in non-cognizable crime is contributed by all, except Ranchi, which shows a very trifling increase of six cases. The following statement compares the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported from, and brought under investigation in, the several districts during the past two years —

District	Cognizable cases				Non cognizable cases			
	1897	1898	Increase	Decrease	1897	1898	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazaribagh	3,698	2,506	.	1,192	608	347		261
Ranchi	3,480	2,878		602	1,113	1,119	6	...
Palamau	2,052	1,391		661	362	358		4
Manbhum	4,390	3,413		977	1,306	1,271		35
Singhbhum	2,022	1,806		216	616	486	.	130
Total	15,642	11,944		3,648	4,005	3,581	6	430

88. The following statement shows the number of cognizable cases decided and the number in which convictions were obtained :—

District	Cases decided		Cases convicted		Percentage	
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	1,948	1,507	1,539	1,139	79 2	75 5
Ranchi	1,283	1,120	860	723	67 03	64 5
Palamau	969	657	8[illegible]	525	85 8	79 9
Manbhum	2 015	1,713	1 577	1,356	78 2	79 1
Singhbhum	1,102	987	940	819	85 3	82 9
Total	7,312	5,984	5 718	4,562	78 6	76 2

89. The following statement shows the total number of persons brought to trial for cognizable offences and the total number convicted in the several districts during the past two years :—

District	Persons brought to trial in—		Persons convicted in—		Percentage in—	
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	3 016	2,246	2 016	1 385	67 8	61 6
Ranchi	2,648	2,231	1 305	1 043	51 2	46 7
Palamau	1,364	900	1,047	606	76 7	67 3
Manbhum	3,374	2,709	2,054	1 728	60 8	63 7
Singhbhum	1,632	1,626	1 281	1,192	78 5	73 3
Total	11,934	9,712	7,733	6,954	64 8	61 3

The above figures indicate that the results of trials in all the districts, except Manbhum, were less satisfactory than in the previous year The explanation probably is that in 1897 a large portion of the offences were those occasioned by hunger in which the proof was clear and simple and the guilt not denied

90. Out of 11,944 cognizable cases dealt with during the past year, 509, or about 4 2 per cent., were declared to be maliciously false against 3 1 per cent in the previous year The percentage has remained fairly constant, except in Ranchi and Palamau, where there has been a marked increase This may possibly be attributable to the practice of too readily entering cases as "false" where, though there is obviously exaggeration, there is also a substratum of truth sufficient to bar any chance of a successful prosecution. I have elsewhere expressed my opinion that "doubtful" should be added to the two existing descriptions ("true" and "false").

91. Under class I there were altogether 123 true cases reported and brought under investigation during the past year against 152 in 1897 The decrease is shared by all the districts, except Ranchi, which shows an increase of ten cases. The majority of the cases under this class were cases of rioting connected with land disputes Two cases of serious riots occurred in the Ranchi district, one ending in loss of life and the other in grievous hurt. In another case in Palamau guns were discharged

92. Under class II there were altogether 404 true cases reported and investigated during the year against 388 in 1897 The increase of 16 cases was the net result of increases in Ranchi and Manbhum and of decreases in the other three districts. Taking the Division as a whole, the increase under this class is most marked in offences against women and in grievous hurt. Possibly better feeding and increased means of obtaining drink may have had some influence in these results At the same time it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in the use of dangerous weapons.

93. Under class III the total number of true cases reported and investigated during the past year was 2,552 against 4,846 in the previous year. The decrease, which is shared by all the districts, was most marked under the two heads of dacoity and burglary, the number of reported cases under the former having decreased from 145 in 1897 to only 36 in 1898, and that under the latter from 4,644 to 2,423.

94 Under class V the number of true cases reported and investigated was 3,650 against 4,857 in 1897. The decrease under this class was also shared by all the districts, and is chiefly noticeable under the head of theft, the total number of reported cases under which fell off from 5,057 in 1897 to 3,593 in the past year.

95 Under class VI there was a net decrease of 46 in the total number of true cases, the figures for the past year having been 2,944 against 2,990 in 1897 There was greater activity shown in the detection of excise cases in all the districts, except Palamau, and in the prosecution of public and local nuisances in all, except Ranchi and Palamau Bad characters were effectually dealt with in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum and offences against the Arms Act in Ranchi and Singhbhum. The prosecution of bad characters appears to have been much neglected in Ranchi and to some extent in Manbhum, while more strict enforcement of the Arms Act and rules seems desirable in Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum

96 Compared with 1897, the past year showed a decrease of 23·4 per cent. in the number of cognizable cases dealt with and of 30 9 per cent in the number of A forms sent up but the number of A forms was still largely in excess of that of 1896 Of the 3 059 A forms sent up during the past year, 908, or about 29 9 per cent, were disposed of at first hearing, 21 2 per cent after one remand, 15 6 per cent after two remands, 19 9 per cent. after three to five remands, and 8 per cent after six remands, against percentages of 29 08, 26 1, 16 2, 18 5, and 6 8 in the preceding year. The worst results were shown in Ranchi, where only about 17 per cent of the A forms sent up were disposed of at first hearing against 22 per cent. in Hazaribagh, 45 per cent in Palamau, 24 per cent. in Manbhum, and 17· per cent in Singhbhum The results of sessions trial are given below —

District	Number of cases committed in the previous year but pending at commencement of the year	Number committed during the year	Total number for disposal	Number disposed of	Number in which conviction was obtained	Number in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge	Number of cases otherwise disposed of	Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hazaribagh	5	14	19	16	10	1	6	..	62 5
Ranchi ..	13	18	31	21	15		6		71 4
Palamau	1	5	6	6	5		1		83 3
Manbhum ..	10	21	31	30	20	3	10		66 6
Singhbhum ..	4	11	15	13	11	1	2		84 6
Total	33	69	102	86	61	5	25	..	70·9

97. The results compare very favourably with those of 1897, in which the percentage of cases ending in conviction on the total number disposed of was only 56·2, and the maximum percentage obtained in any one district was only 66·

* * * * * * *

99. The following statement compares the number of non-cognizable cases instituted and tried in the different districts during the past two years —

District	Number of cases instituted in—		Number of cases actually tried in—		Number of persons tried in—		Number of persons convicted in—		Percentage of convictions in—	
	1897.	1898	1897	1898.	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh	608	347	393	153	500	210	327	111	65 4	52 8
Ranchi	1,113	1,119	506	570	699	730	375	422	53 6	57 8
Palamau	362	358	128	195	164	245	106	167	64 6	68 1
Manbhum	1,306	1,271	656	512	776	629	510	397	65 7	63 1
Singhbhum ...	616	486	345	250	414	672	328	600	79 2	89 2
Total ...	4,005	3,581	2,028	1,680	2,553	2 486	1 646	1 697	64 4	68 2

There has been a decrease in the number of institutions everywhere, except Ranchi, which shows a trifling increase of six cases. The number of persons tried for non-cognisable offences has decreased very largely in Hazaribagh and to a small extent in Manbhum. On the other hand, the number tried in the remaining three districts has increased more or less The percentage of convictions has increased in the majority of the districts, with the result that there has been an advance in the average divisional percentage from 64·4 in 1897 to 68·2 in 1898, and which compares particularly favourably with the percentages of 44 3 and 38 7 in the two preceding years 1896 and 1895, respectively. I attribute this improvement in a chief measure to the introduction in this Division of what is called the "Patna system" in receiving complaints and distributing the criminal work of the subordinate courts.

* * * * * * *

Road Patrols.

102. There was no change in the permanent staff of the road patrol police force employed in the Division. In Hazaribagh the force consisted of 105 sardars and 315 digwars, who were stationed on the main roads and jungly tracts for the protection of travellers and the prevention of crime. During the last year a temporary patrol was established between Chatra in Hazaribagh and Sherghatty in the Gaya district. It is reported that this patrol proved most efficacious in checking crime, as since its institution not a single case of dacoity or highway robbery has taken place on the road in question In Ranchi the force consisted of 105 ghatwals, but certain reductions have been ordered since the close of the year, and a reorganisation of the whole system is now under consideration In Palamau there were 35 ghats with 58 ghatwals.

103. The road patrols in the three districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau are paid out of the ghatwali cess imposed on certain zamindars and tenure-holders under Part III of Act V (B C) of 1887, their remuneration varying from Rs 3 to Rs 3 8 per mensem, and they are paid regularly along with the regular police force of the districts.

04. The ghatwals of Manbhum and of pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum are remunerated by lands which they hold on payment of small quit-rents to the zamindars. In Manbhum the ghatwals regularly patrol the roads between the different stations, but I find, from enquiries I have had to make in appeals against punishments that have come before me, that the rules on the subject of their attending at the police-stations and submitting special or periodical reports are wanting in definiteness, and I have drawn the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to this matter In Singhbhum one-third of the total number of ghatwals are employed on beat duty, reporting results to station and outpost offices. The Chaibassa, Midnapore, Bohoragora, and Dumaria roads are regularly patrolled by them. Ghatwali posts are maintained in all the districts at intervals along the roads patrolled by the ghatwals In Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau they are maintained out of the ghatwali or, as locally known, the "digwari" cess levied in the districts. In Manbhum they are maintained partly at the cost of the zamindars within whose jurisdictions they are established and partly out of special grants sanctioned by Government In Singhbhum they are maintained partly by subscriptions raised among the ghatwals and partly by contributions made by the Dhalbhum Estate.

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XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

122 The following table shows the number of deeds registered during the past two years in the several districts of the Division —

DISTRICT	Deeds registered in 1897-98	Deeds registered in 1898 99
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	8,077	6,129
Ranchi	8,353	5,785
Palamau	1,977	1,664
Manbhum	19,112	15,928
Singhbhum	861	1,017
Total	38,380	30,523

There has been a net decrease of 7,857 in the total number of deeds registered. The decrease is shared more or less by all the districts, except Singhbhum, and is, no doubt, rightly attributed by the District Officers to the late excellent harvests and the consequent absence of any pressing necessity amongst the cultivating and land owing classes to raise money by sales, mortgages or other bonds The results are in striking contrast in this respect with those of the preceding two years, when opposite conditions obtained The increase is attributed to the opening of a new sub-registry office at Ghatsilla, and to the general development of the district in consequence of the advent of the Bengal-Nagpur and Sini Kharagpur Railways

123 The following table compares the receipts in the several districts during the past two years —

DISTRICT	RECEIPTS.	
	1897 98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
Hazaribagh	9,885	7,728
Ranchi	8,800	7,473
Palamau	3,812	3,536
Manbhum	18,155	15,607
Singhbhum	998	1,116
Total	41,650	35,460

The receipts have decreased everywhere, except Singhbhum, where there has been an increase of Rs. 118 In the other districts the result has merely been in keeping with the falling off in the number of registrations

124. There was one prosecution in Singhbhum under section 82 (a) of Act III of 1877 (for making a false statement before a registering officer), ending in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment

125. There were 12 rural sub-registry offices in the Division, viz., 4 in Hazaribagh, 1 in Ranchi, 1 in Palamau, 5 in Manbhum, and 1 in Singhbhum, against 9 in the preceding year. Three new offices, viz, one at Gola, in Hazaribagh, one at Chas, in Manbhum, and a third at Ghatsilla, in Singhbhum,

were opened during the year Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, very properly observes that, considering the area of his district, there ought to be more rural offices there Regarding the only one there is, viz., at the town of Lohardaga, he gives a very unsatisfactory account When he inspected it in February last he found the office in a disgraceful state, and had to suspend all the amla. The rural sub-registrar has taken leave, and is not, he believes, to be given re employment.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

126. The demands and collections of land revenue in the several districts of the Division for the past two years are compared below —

District	Number of estates		Demands						Collections					
			1897-98			1898-99			1897-98			1898-99		
	1897-98	1898-99	Current.	Arrear	Total.	Current.	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Hazaribagh	192	161	1 30 083	2 714	1 32 797	1 31 247	1 916	1,33 163	1 28,295	2 653	1 30 948	1 29 207	1,833	1,31 040
Ranchi	218	218	48 356	5,914	54 270	48 469*	6,790	55 259	44 289	3 081	47 370	40 777†	3,555	44 332
Palamau	261	261	1 02 403	34 492	1 36 895	1 02,299	43 328	1 45 627	63 841	29 827	93 668	65 074	38,558	1 03 632
Manbhum	29	29	82 462		82 462	82,462	2 532	84 994	79,930		79 930	79 297		79,297
Singhbhum	3	4	1,34 393	2	1 34 395	1 36 107	2 110	1 38,217	1 32,293	2	1 32 295	1 32,891	2 100	1,34 991
Total	703	673	4 97 706	43,122	5 40 828	5 00,584*	56,676	5 57,260	4 48 654	35 563	4 84 217	4,47 246†	46,046	4,93 292

* Includes Rs 4 696 on account of Tributary States
† Includes Rs 4 286 on account of Tributary States

There was a net decrease of 30 estates in the Division resulting from a decrease of 32 estates under class II in Hazaribagh against increases of one estate each in the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum under class III

127. The decrease of 32 estates in Hazaribagh under class II was due to their amalgamation with one of the estates under class III on the cancellation of the leases of certain farmers of Government villages for default in payment of rent The increase of one estate under class III in Hazaribagh is due to the addition to the roll as a new estate of railway B class lands, and that in Singhbhum to the town lands of Chaibassa, which had hitherto been in the possession of the municipality, having been resumed and formed into a separate *khas mahal*.

128. The total current demand of revenue in the several districts, including the Chota Nagpur Tributary States, was Rs. 5,00,584 against Rs. 4,97,706 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,878, due mainly to the addition to the rent-roll of the estates noticed above.

129. The collections on account of current demand amounted to Rs. 4,47,246 against Rs. 4,48,654 in 1897-98, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,408, due chiefly (1) to the non-payment of the revenue due by the Patkum Encumbered Estate in Manbhum in consequence of continued failure of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company (now insolvent) to pay the *izara* rent due by them to the estate, and (2) to the delay in the payment of the rent for the villages in the Barkagarh Government Estate in Ranchi leased to the estate of the late Mr. Henry Stainforth owing to the sudden departure from India of the surviving executor and the consequent temporary confusion in the affairs of the estate. Taking the districts separately, it appears that the current collections have been satisfactory in Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, being respectively 98·44, 96·16, and 97 63, per cent., but indifferent in Ranchi and Palamau, being 84·1 and 63·6 per cent., respectively. The decrease in the collections in Ranchi is due to causes explained above, and that in Palamau to the poor collections in the Government khas mahals, attributable partly, I fear, to lax

supervision by the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge, but also in a great measure to the final kist of 4 annas falling due only three days before the end of the year and before the raiyats have had time to bring their *rabi* crops to market. I have recently recommended to the Board a change of date for this kist.

Operations of the sale law

130 The number of estates which became liable to sale during the year for non-payment of Government dues was 6 in Hazaribagh and 6 in Palamau Of these, 3 in Hazaribagh and 4 in Ranchi were exempted on payment of all the arrears due, and steps are being taken under the law to realise the arrears due by the rest. Of the 4 estates in Hazaribagh which were notified for sale in the previous year, 2 were exempted from sale on payment of all the arrears after issue of the sale notices. The remaining 2 were sold in due course, but in 1 of these cases the sale was subsequently annulled by this office on appeal.

Road and public works cesses

131. The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions and balances of road and public works cesses in the several districts of the division —

DISTRICT	NET DEMAND AFTER EXCLUDING REDUCTIONS AND REMISSIONS			Collections, including advance collections	Percentage of collections on current demand (columns 2 and 5)	Balances	Percentage of balances on gross demand (columns 4 and 7)	Remissions.
	Current	Arrear	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs
Hazaribagh	1,01,997	5,871	1,07,868	91,786	89 9	15,826	14 6	6 8
Ranchi ..	94,528	13,221	1,07,749	83,142	87 9	24,609	22 8	...
Palamau	37,727	9,427	47,154	37,915	100 5	9,099	19 2	...
Manbhum	97,227	27,280	1,24,507	88,231	90 7	36,271	29 1	
Singhbhum	16,862	19	16,881	16,729	99 2	171	1 01	682
Total	3,48,341	55,818	4,04,159	3,17,808	91 2	85,976	21 2	1,240

In all the districts both the cesses were levied at the maximum rates allowed by law.

132. In Singhbhum the current collections were above 90 per cent.; in Hazaribagh they were above 80 per cent, but below 90, and in Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum they were above 70 per cent., but below 80.

133. The arrear demands in Ranchi and Singhbhum were collected in full. In Hazaribagh and Palamau 91·9 and 99·6 per cent., respectively, of the arrear demands were collected, while in Manbhum the percentage of collections was only 66 5.

134. In Hazaribagh, out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 15,826, a sum of Rs. 9,990 has been realised since the close of the year, and the remainder is in course of recovery under the certificate procedure. In Ranchi the entire balance has been realised since the close of the year. In Palamau attachment orders have been issued for the arrears of the October 1898 and January 1899 kists, and for those of the March 1899 kist certificates have been issued. The greater portion of the arrears in this district were, however, due on account of estates, the last kist of which fell due only three days before the close of the year.

135. In Manbhum, out of the balance of Rs. 36,271, a sum of Rs. 9,134 represents the balance on account of arrear demand and Rs. 27,137 balance on account of current demand. Nearly the whole of the arrear balance is due

from the Patkum Encumbered Estate owing to the persistent failure, elsewhere noticed, of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company to pay its ijara rent. Out of the balance on account of current demand, a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been collected since the close of the year; Rs. 9,500 are due from encumbered estates, Rs. 8,330 relate to the last kist of the year, and for the residue certificates have been issued.

136. In Singhbhum the arrears of Rs. 171 represent balance on account of cesses under Chapter V of the Act—a chapter which the Deputy Commissioner reports, owing to the short-termed period of leases which prevails in the district and the migratory character of the petty lessees of forests and quarries, is most difficult to work. Certificates have, however, been issued against the defaulters, and a part of the arrears due from them recovered.

Revaluation

137. In last year's report it was mentioned that a general revaluation of the Ranchi and Palamau districts had been sanctioned by Government, and that operations in the former had commenced in December 1897. The work was steadily proceeded with during the year of report, with the result that out of a total of 30,627 ascertained tenures 4,271 had been revalued at a cost of Rs. 6,546 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs 15,086 by the end of the year. It should be stated, however, that the above by no means represents the whole of the work that has been done, for returns have in addition been received in respect of all, or nearly all, of the remaining tenures, and the Deputy Commissioner expects the rest of the work to be completed within the sanctioned cost. So far as it has gone, the result has been a prospective increase in the assessment by 26·6 per cent, which may be considered satisfactory and quite a sufficient warrant for the adoption of the measure. The total amount sanctioned for the revaluation proceedings was Rs. 15,086, of which Rs 1,699-10-7 were spent in 1897-98 and Rs 4,846-15-11 in 1898-99. In Palamau, out of 764 estates, the revaluation of 419, including 1,604 sub tenures, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,813 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs 10,636 It is expected that the whole work will be finished by August or September of the current year. So far as the proceedings have gone, the result has been to show the urgent necessity of the measure, the annual value of the 419 estates that have been disposed of having been determined at Rs. 4,77,793 in place of Rs. 2,70,911, at which it had hitherto been fixed, thus raising the cess demand from Rs 16,583 to Rs 29,584, or by 78 4 per cent This is a matter for congratulation in so backward a district, where the need of improved means of communication has so long been felt. It is also a matter for satisfaction that only eight petitions of objection have so far been filed Of these, seven have been disposed of and one is pending local enquiry

Public Demands Recovery Act

138. The total number of certificates pending from the previous year was 1,041,* and the number filed during the year was 6,408, making a total of 7,449 for disposal, of which 4,960 were disposed of, leaving 2,489 pending. Of the 2,489 pending cases, 849 were pending for more than six months The number of institutions during the year of report shows an aggregate increase of 4,127, which is shared more or less by all the districts. In Singhbhum the increase is mainly due to a large number of institutions for the recovery of rents due by the raiyats in the Dhalbhum Encumbered Estate. In all of the other districts the increase is, in a great measure, due to the filing of certificates for the recovery of advances that were made during the late famine under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act. In Hazaribagh an additional cause was the realisation by the certificate procedure of penalties imposed under the Land Registration Act, in Ranchi the recovery of fines for failure to file returns under the revaluation proceedings, and in Palamau the issue of a large number of certificates for the recovery of arrears of rent due by the raiyats in the Government khas mahals

* Includes two cases from other districts

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XIX —EXCISE

156. The number of licenses issued for the sale of the different exciseable articles and the revenue derived from them during the past two years are compared below —

Description of spirit or drug	1897-98					1898-99					Increase		Decrease	
	Number of licenses.	License fees	Duty and distillery fees	Consumption	Total revenue	Number of licenses	License fees	Duty and distillery fees	Consumption	Total revenue	Number of licenses.	Revenue	Number of licenses.	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs	Rs	Mds s ch	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Mds s ch	Rs		Rs		Rs
Country spirit	538	6 20,389	6 263		6,26 652	580	6,94 376	9 363		7 03 739	42	77 087		
Tari	222	7 253			7 253	227	7,739			7 739	5	486		
Pachwai	156	11,836			11 836	157	13 198			13 198	1	1,312		
Rum imported wine &c	15	1 724		...	1 724	13	1 782			1 782		58	2	
Charas majum chandu and madak		15			15	1	53	...		53	1	38		
Ganja and bhang	162	41 476	37 868	170 17 7	79 344	165	39 664	39 347	173 22 7½	79,011	3	..		333
Opium	50	17 347	39 923	57 21 0	57 270	44	17 688	41 036	57 36 0	58,724		1 454	6	
Druggists licenses	5	4		...	4	7	7			7	2	3		
Miscellaneous	..				353					322	...			31
Total	1 148	7 00 044	84 054		7 84,451	1 194	7 74,507	89 746		8,64,575	54	80,488	8	364

157. Out of the total excise revenue of the year, amounting to Rs. 8,64,575, as much as Rs 7,03,739, or about 81 4 per cent, was contributed by country spirits, Rs 79,011, or 9 1 per cent., by ganja, and Rs. 58,724, or 6·8 per cent, by opium. Pachwai and tari accounted between them for Rs. 20,937, or 2·4 per cent

158 There was, on the whole, a net increase of Rs. 80,124 in the excise revenue over the receipts of the previous year, of which as much as Rs. 77,087 was under the head of Country spirits

This was due generally to the larger purchasing power amongst customers owing to the excellent harvests which encouraged the sale of licenses at higher rates, but it was also due, in no small degree, to the favourable outturn of the *mahua*, from which country liquor is manufactured, gathered in the spring of the year under review Not only was the crop fully up to the standard in most of the districts, but the demand on it as an article of food* was much less than in the preceding years of scarcity Thus the promise of ample and cheap materials was a further encouragement to the candidates for licenses to increase their bids

*It is eaten boiled with rice

159 The increase in revenue was contributed generally by all the districts, except Manbhum, where there was a falling off of Rs. 13,172 under the heads of Opium, Country spirits and Ganja. The falling off in this district under the revenue from opium was caused by the fluctuations in purchases by the Native States, some of which obtained larger supplies from Ranchi than in the preceding year, while that under Country spirits and Ganja is explained by the heavy losses sustained by the vendors during the previous scarcity, and

especially owing to the dullness of the coal and lac trade in the year immediately preceding. As a consequence, both here and to some extent in other districts also, the auction-bidders at first proceeded cautiously and endeavoured to combine to keep down the selling prices. This they succeeded for some time in doing, and a number of the shops were not let until the month of August, when one-third of the year had already expired

160. The outstill system is in force throughout the division, except two small areas within the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions in the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts, where the distillery system is maintained to meet the requirements of a large mining population working in the collieries There is only one sadar distillery in Giridih, which supplies liquor to 13 shops. The distillery shops within the Gobindpur subdivision obtain their supplies from the Burdwan district Hilly and sparsely populated as the division for the most part is, the outstill system is the best suited to its requirements.

161 As noticed in paragraph 145 of last year's report, the question of the extension of the privilege of home-brewing *pachwai* to a number of the semi aboriginal tribes in the district of Ranchi came under discussion during the preceding year Hitherto the concession has been allowed to 15 sects of aborigines who are accustomed to use *pachwai* in their social and religious observances. The result has been a considerable crop of police and excise raids and prosecutions of persons belonging to other semi aboriginal castes amongst whom it is claimed that similar social customs obtain The expediency of extending the privilege to a number of these other castes was therefore considered, but it soon became apparent that there would be a great difficulty in drawing the line, thus extended, between these people and the rest of the general population. Under the circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Streatfeild, was of opinion that the proper remedy would be to allow free home-brewing generally throughout the Ranchi district. The view held by the Board of Revenue, however, was that the arguments for the abolition of all restrictions would equally apply to the whole province, whilst, on general principles, the circle of exceptional treatment should, with the progress of civilisation, be narrowed and not extended. It was, therefore, ruled that matters should be left as they are On this subject the Deputy Commissioner now offers the following remarks —

"By recent orders the Board of Revenue have declined to amend the existing rules as to the privilege of home-brewing pachwai in the district, and consequently, while 16 aboriginal and semi-aboriginal castes have the privilege of home-brewing, any person not belonging to these castes brewing pachwai will continue to be liable to prosecution This, however, is the universal custom among many of the unexempted castes, such as Ahirs, Telis and Kumhars These invariably brew rice-beer on the occasion of any festival, and the houses of members of these castes are consequently constantly being raided upon on such occasions by the Police and Excise staff, and their owners prosecuted. The opportunities for levying blackmail offered by this state of affairs are also, of course, very great, and the harassment and oppression connected with such prosecutions considerable Realising this, the Excise Commissioner has of late discouraged prosecutions for brewing pachwai, while proposals for extending the privilege of free home-brewing have been under consideration These proposals having been rejected, such prosecutions must again be encouraged, and I cannot but regard this as perpetuating serious abuses At the same time I am convinced that there is no practical alternative between going on as at present and accepting my proposals to abolish all restrictions on home-brewing, by whatever caste"

162 The question is no doubt a difficult one, but on the whole, if it be admitted, as it seems to be, that there is no *media via*, I think that the decision arrived at by the Board is the proper one. It is a noticeable fact that the above-mentioned privilege of home brewing does not appear to have been fully taken advantage of by the Hos of Singhbhum, as out of 227 licenses granted in the division during the past year for the sale of *pachwai*, no fewer than 84 were in force in the Singhbhum district, while out of a total revenue of Rs. 13,198 derived from *pachwai*, Rs. 6,658, or over 50 per cent, was realised in that district Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner, thinks that more pachwai shops should be opened in the Singhbhum Kolhan in order to prevent the growth of a taste for country liquor among the Kols. The matter shall have consideration

163 There was a greater show of activity in the detection of breaches of the excise and opium laws, as the number of arrests made in the division rose from 355 in 1897-98 to 442 in the past year, and of those arrested, 372 were convicted during the past against 302 in the previous year. There were, however, very few cases of illicit manufacture of country spirits detected during the year, though this particular offence, I have reason to believe from the enquiries made by me during my cold weather tour, is of frequent occurrence in the outlying parts of the districts. The total amount of fines imposed in excise and opium cases was Rs. 7,127, out of which Rs. 3,881, or about 54·4 per cent, was realised during the year against Rs 5,652 imposed and Rs. 2,649 realised, or a percentage of 46 8, in the previous year. As in 1897-98, the realisation in Ranchi was exceptionally bad, as out of Rs. 1,037 imposed, only Rs 348 or about 33·5 per cent., was realised. One reason for this may, I think, be traced to the tendency amongst the Courts to pass inadequate sentences of imprisonment in default of payment of fine. It often does not seem to strike trying officers that, given a certain fine as an appropriate punishment, the alternative punishment awarded should as a rule at least be sufficient to extract it The following table gives the particulars of the persons arrested and convicted, the fines imposed and realised, and the amounts distributed as rewards in the several districts during the past year —

District	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted	Amount of fines imposed	Amount of fines realised.	Amount of rewards paid to— Police officers	Excise officers	Informers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hazaribagh	112	83	1,689	1,004	479	365	523	1,367
Ranchi	87	71	1,037	348	354	415	293	1,062
Palamau	34	26	212	156	113	60	25	198
Manbhum	56	49	925	459	128	435	98	661
Singhbhum	153	143	3,364	1,914	433	567	1,666	2,666
Total	442	372	7,127	3,881	1,507	1,842	2,605	5,945

XX—STAMPS

164 The following statement compares the receipts and charges on account of stamps in the districts of this Division during the past two years —

Heads of Receipt and Expenditure	1897 98 Hazaribagh	Ranchi	Palamau	Manbhum	Singhbhum	Total	1898 99 Hazaribagh	Ranchi	Palamau	Manbhum	Singhbhum	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Receipts	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts from stamps of all kinds	1,02,279	1,14,285	32,861	1 72 186	23 732	4 45 343	95,245	1,14,174	35,575	1,73,651	20,424	4 39,069
Miscellaneous receipts	1,260	1 620	450	2 273	570	6 173	1 275	1,547	435	2,163	510	5,[illegible]30
Duty and penalty	362	619	235	622	110	1,948	521	805	169	419	94	2,008
Total Receipts	1,03,901	1,16 524	33,546	1,75,081	24 412	4,53,464	97 041	1,16,526	36,179	1,76,233	21,028	4 47,007
Charges												
Discount on sale of stamps	1,465	1,603	603	2 807	329	6,807	1,253	1,539	611	2,555	303	6 264
Refunds	413	1,201	81	1 640	159	3,494	369	2,034	[illegible]	740	9	2,811
Miscellaneous	95	140	28	142	36	441	103	163	27	135	32	460
Total Charges	1 973	2,944	712	4,589	524	10,742	1,725	2,736	797	3,428	344	9 035
Net Revenue	1,01 928	1,13,580	32,834	1,70,492	23 888	4,42,722	95,316	1,13,790	35,382	1,72,809	20,684	4,37,972

165. There has been a decrease of Rs 4,750 in the net revenue for the Division, the result of decreases of Rs. 6,612 and Rs. 3,204 in the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, respectively, and of increases of Rs. 210, Rs. 2,548 and Rs. 2,308 in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum, respectively. The falling off in Hazaribagh is attributed in a great measure to a decrease in the number of transactions with money-lenders, owing to the late good harvests, and also to the fact of several of their larger clients having come under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, and thus being no longer open to their blandishments. There has also been a decrease in the number of civil suits of high value, and also a more free use than formerly of currency notes in the place of *hundis* for the purpose of making remittances. In Singhbhum the falling off is attributed chiefly to the two last-mentioned causes, especially to the absence during the past year of any important suits by railway contractors several of which kind of cases were filed during the year preceding The increase in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum is due to the increase in the number of rent suits and criminal cases and to the issue of a larger number of certificate cases.

166. The following statement compares the number of cases in which stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act —

District	Number of cases	
	1897-98	1898-99.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	47	71
Ranchi	80	105
Palamau	28	18
Manbhum .	57	45
Singhbhum ..	10	7
Total ..	222	246

167. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases in Hazaribagh and Ranchi, which Mr Streatfeild thinks may perhaps purely be due to people resorting more and more to the careless and ill-informed petition-writers for the drawing up of their documents The decrease in Manbhum is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to income-tax assessors and ministerial officers having been forbidden by the Board of Revenue's Circular Order No. 11 of March 1896 to take part in the detection of cases of evasion of the stamp duty.

168 Altogether there were 16 prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the stamp law against 20 in the preceding year The number of persons brought to trial was 16, of whom only 9 were convicted, against 47 persons tried and 21 convicted in the preceding year. The fines imposed in cases in which convictions were obtained amounted to Rs. 54 against Rs. 143 in the preceding year.

XXI —INCOME-TAX

169 The following statement compares the number of persons and the amount of tax assessed in the several districts during the past two years:—

District	Persons originally assessed		Persons finally assessed		Original assessment		Final assessment	
	1897-98	1898 99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898 99	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1 316	1 364	1,287	1 263	25 817	26 693	25 245	25 246
Lohardaga	930	930	930	916	17 662	18 051	17 582	17 683
Palamau	810	812	798	783	13,971	14 103	13 606	13 470
Manbhum	1 085	1 084	1 068	1 073	35 001	41 031	33 833	39,933
Singhbhum	464	440	458	431	14,390	12 116	14 297	11 511
Total	4 611	4 630	4,536	4,485	1,06,841	1,11 994	1,04 563	1,07,843

170. There was a falling off in the number of assessees finally assessed in all the districts, except Manbhum. The decrease in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau is slight, while that in Singhbhum is due to the the fact that a number of railway contractors and shop-keepers left the district, owing to the completion of the greater portion of the Sini section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway The final demand on account of tax was Rs. 1,07,843 as compared with Rs 1,04,563 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs 3,280, which is the result of an increase of Rs. 6,202 in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Manbhum, and of a decrease of Rs 2,922 in Palamau and Singhbhum The increase in Manbhum is large, being Rs 6,100, or about 18 per cent, of the demand of the previous year, and is said to be due to greater care on the part of the assessor in making enquiries The decrease in Palamau is due in some measure to remissions in cases appealed to this office, while that in Singhbhum is attributed to the reasons already given above The gross collections during the year amounted to Rs 1,11,515, including arrears of tax and penalties, &c., as compared with Rs 1,11,183 in the previous year. The collections on account of the current year's tax alone amounted to Rs. 1,04,995 as compared with Rs. 1,01,136 in the preceding year. The percentage of collections on all accounts, including tax, penalties, and arrears, came to 95 2 against 93 4 in the previous year. The result is on the whole satisfactory Of the outstanding balance of Rs 4,501, Rs 3,084 are reported to be good and under realisation, Rs. 747 doubtful, and Rs. 670 bad and irrecoverable.

171. The total charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 8,997, representing 8 per cent. of the total collections against 8 3 per cent. in the previous year The net revenue of the past year thus amounted to Rs. 1,02,152 against Rs 1,01,867 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs. 285, or about 3 per cent, on the previous year's revenue.

172. Out of 4,630 persons originally assessed, 710, or about 15·3 per cent, filed petitions of objections against 12 9 per cent in the previous year. The objections were comparatively heaviest in Manbhum, Hazaribagh and Palamau, in the first two of which districts the work of the assessors was probably on the whole the best, and in the last the worst in the division, thus exemplifying the fact that the filing of a large number of objections may equally be the result of careful, though strict, assessments as of careless and inequitable ones. The number of successful objections was 228, or 32 7 per cent., the number of successful cases being highest in Hazaribagh and Palamau. Out of 4,485 persons finally assessed, distress warrants were issued against 202, property was distrained in 49 cases and actually sold in 16 as compared with 267, 82, and 26, respectively, in the previous year.

173 The average incidence of the tax in the division was Re. 1 to every 42 9 persons against Re. 1 to every 44·2 persons in the previous year. The proportion of persons assessed to every 100 villages for the whole

division was 16·8 as compared with 17 in the previous year. Ranchi continues as before to be considerably the most lightly assessed district in the division (the incidence there being only Re 1 to every 64 persons), though there seems no special reason for this. I have suggested to the Board the advisability of interchanging assessors, in such cases, between the more heavily and the lighter assessed districts, and I have proposed that this should now be done in the case of Ranchi.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION

199. The following is a comparative statement of the number of schools of different descriptions in the division and of pupils attending them during the last two years —

Institutions	1897-98		1898-99.	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5
Public Instruction				
Secondary—				
High English Schools ...	9	1,700	10	1,907
Middle English Schools ..	41	2,569	40	2,546
Middle Vernacular Schools ..	33	2,047	32	1,879
Primary Instruction				
Upper Primary ..	129	5,903	129	5,883
Lower Primary	2,053	53,131	2,148	55,435
Special or Technical .	13	197	12	236
Female	108	2,826	118	2,940
Total Public Instruction	2,386	68,373	2,489	70,826
Private Institutions				
Advanced—				
Teaching Arabic or Persian ..	26	485	30	45
Teaching Sanskrit ..	5	112	9	233
Elementary—				
Teaching vernacular only or mainly ..	56	621	44	313
Teaching Koran only	2	50	6	148
Other schools	...		...	
Total Private Institutions ...	89	1,268	89	1,145
Grand Total ...	2,475	69,641	2,578	71,971

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the number of public schools, which rose from 2,386 to 2,489 The number of private schools remained unchanged. The increase in the number of public schools is observed chiefly under the class of "Lower Primary Schools." The number of pupils attending public schools also shows a satisfactory increase, viz., from 68,373 to 70,826

200 The number of high schools was 10 with 1,907 pupils against 9 with 1,700 pupils in the previous year. This increase is due to the opening of a new school at Chirkunda in the Govindpur subdivision in Manbhum The results of the last Entrance Examination were satisfactory, as out of 70 candidates sent up, 48, or nearly 68·5 per cent, passed against 56 per cent in the preceding year. The Ranchi Zilla School did especially well, as all the candidates sent up passed, two in the first and six in the second division, one of the successful candidates being an aboriginal Christian. A non-Christian Ho boy passed during the year the Entrance Examination for the first time from the Chaibassa Zilla School.

201 The number of middle English schools fell from 41 to 40 and their pupils from their 2,569 to 2,546. This decrease is due to the abolition of two schools in Ranchi in consequence of the withdrawal of Government aid owing to their mismanagement, while a new school was started in Singhbhum The number of candidates who appeared in the Middle English Scholarship Examination was 64, of whom 29, or 45 3 per cent, passed, against 40 7 (35 out of 85) in the previous year Regarding the middle English education, Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, writes —

> "The demand for middle education in this district is very small, and middle schools can, as a rule, only exist when an influential local man or family is prepared to bear a large proportion of the charges I do not believe in bolstering up unsatisfactory schools that do not meet a real demand, but in all cases I have made every effort to infuse vitality into such schools before recommending their abolition"

I entirely agree in these remarks, and that local funds raised for the benefit of the mass should not be diverted, in the interests of the well-to-do few, for the support of secondary education This remark applies especially to English education, which should, as a rule, be self supporting, or if it be decided, as a matter of policy, that extraneous help should be given, this should be done at the expense of the general tax-payer, from the Provincial revenues, and not be a charge on the local funds.

202 During the year there has been a decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools by one, and a falling off in the number of students attending them from 2,047 to 1,879 This decrease was owing to the abolition of one school in Singhbhum Of 32 schools existing during the year, 24 were departmental and 8 were aided Of the departmental schools four are in Hazaribagh, seven in Ranchi, three in Palamau, three in Manbhum and seven in Singhbhum. Of the aided institutions, one is in Ranchi and seven in Manbhum At the last Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination 123 candidates appeared, of whom 61, or 50 per cent, were successful, against 68 per cent (62 out of 91) in the preceding year

203. The aggregate number of upper primary schools in the Division was the same as in the previous year, Palamau showing an increase of four schools, while in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Manbhum there was a decrease of one, one, and two, respectively. The decrease of two schools in Manbhum was due to the fact of these schools having been raised to a higher status. The number of candidates sent up for the last Upper Primary Scholarship Examination was 405, of whom 182, or nearly 45 per cent., passed against 43·5 per cent in the previous year

204 The number of lower primary schools was 2,148 with 55,435 pupils against 2,053 with 53,131 pupils in the previous year. This increase is the net result of increases of 4, 42, 76, and 19 schools in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, respectively, and a decrease of 46 schools in Palamau The decrease in Palamau was due to the withdrawal under orders of the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, of stipends from a number of badly managed and otherwise inefficient schools. In the last Lower Primary Examination 2,705 candidates appeared, of whom 1,309, or nearly 48 per cent., were successful against 45·4 per cent. in the previous year.

205. In connection with primary education, Mr Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, remarks:—

"It is regrettable that so few of the pupils ever get beyond the lower primary schools This is to a great extent due to the insufficiency of the qualifications of the teachers, many of whom, and especially when the aboriginal population preponderates, are quite unfit to teach even in lower primary schools I have made proposals since the end of the year for remedying this by establishing a training school for aboriginal teachers in the Kolhan and Porahat"

This proposal is, I understand, under consideration by the Educational authorities.

206 The number of special schools has decreased from 13 to 12, while the number of pupils attending them has increased from 197 to 236. In Singhbhum there were only two such schools against five in the previous year, owing to the abolition of three training classes attached to middle schools in 1897-98. One new school was opened in Hazaribagh In Ranchi and Palamau the number of these schools remained unchanged, but the number of pupils in the Ranchi schools rose from 136 to 153 In Manbhum a new Sanskrit *tol* at Murardi was opened

Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, gives the following account of the industrial school in his district —

"The roll number of the Ranchi industrial school rose from 35 to 43 During the year under report the school deposited into the treasury the sale proceeds of the articles manufactured to the amount of Rs 1,766 against Rs 1,604 in the preceding year The amount drawn for purchase of raw materials was Rs 1 000 as in the previous year The net expenditure from the Provincial revenue was Rs 1,317, exclusive of Rs 766, which was the profit of the sale-proceeds against Rs 1,986 of the previous year, which included Rs 604, the profit of that year The receipts from the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund amounted to Rs 382 against Rs 443 Blacksmith work, carpentry, carriage building and painting as well as a little of reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught as in the previous year All the 43 boys were aborigines—40 Christians and 3 heathens The proposal of introducing steam-power and furnishing the school with a set of better instruments, as recommended by Mr Slater, Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College, is under consideration, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having, when inspecting the school in November last, expressed an opinion in favour of some extension of the scope of the school

"There were during the year under review three other industrial schools aided from the Primary Fund at Silli, Basenda, and Bundu, with 1,820 and 23 pupils, respectively the first two taught blacksmith's work and the last both blacksmith's work and carpentry"

There is also a question under consideration, on a suggestion by Mr Slater, of establishing a technical class in the Ranchi Zilla School in connection with the industrial school Reports will be submitted in due course by this office on both of the above matters as soon as certain enquiries now being made have been completed

Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, reports that the teacher of the Ghatsilla Industrial School is not well up to his work, as he has had no practical training, that the school has always been in a more or less unsatisfactory condition under his management A proposal has been made to have him replaced by a properly qualified teacher from the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, provided that funds can be obtained to raise the pay of the post from Rs 15 to Rs 25 This is one of the many matters which would be solved by the extension of the Local Self-Government Act to these districts.

207. During the year female schools numbered 118 with 2,940 pupils against 108 with 2,826 pupils in the previous year Of the 118 schools, 29 were in Hazaribagh, 33 in Ranchi, 19 in Manbhum, and 23 in Singhbhum. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there were increases of seven, two, and three schools in Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, respectively, while in each of the Hazaribagh and Palamau districts the number decreased by one. Altogether 11 girls appeared at the Upper Primary and 67 at the Lower Primary Examination, of whom 3 and 48 respectively were successful. Of the three girls who passed the Upper Primary Examination, two were from the Ranchi Bengali and Anglican Mission Upper Primary Schools for girls, the former carrying away a scholarship.

208. The percentage of boys of a school-going age attending schools was 19 against 18·4 in the previous year. The percentage was highest in Ranchi,

viz 20 3, while it was lowest in Palamau, being only 13. In Hazaribagh it was 14 1, in Manbhum 20 2, and in Singhbhum 15

209. A comparative statement is annexed below showing the total expenditure incurred on education during the past two years —

Class of schools	1897 98			1898 99		
	Expenditure			Expenditure		
	Provincial revenue	Municipal fund and private sources	Total	Provincial revenue	Municipal fund and private sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Secondary	34,697	61,608	96,305	33,660	71,800	1,05,460
Primary	59 684	65,668	1,25,352	62,258	77,963	1,40,221
Female	5,957	8,761	14,718	5 709	8,742	14,451
Special	7,663	1,383	9,046	7,520	2 345	9,865
Scholarships	5,320	168	5,488	5,085	128	5,213
Buildings	2 139	16,231	18,370	2,740	2,118	4,858
Furniture and apparatus	1 713	343	2,056	3,522	370	3,892
Miscellaneous	7,950	27 680	35,630	7,069	10,729	47,798
Superintendence	48,617	158	48 775	49,809	168	49,977
Total	1 73,740	1,82,000	3,55,740	1,77,372	2 04,363	3 81,735

The above figures show an increase of Rs 25,995 in the total expenditure on education, which is mainly due to the large increase in the number of schools The cost per pupil for the Division was Rs 5-4-10 against Rs 5-3 2 in the previous year. It ranged from Rs 42-11-2 in Singhbhum to Rs 18-3-2 in Manbhum for high schools, from Rs 13-1 7 in Hazaribagh to Rs 8 11-2 in Palamau for middle schools, from Rs 2-15-2 in Manbhum to Rs 1-14-5 in Singhbhum for primary schools, and from Rs 54 9 7 in Ranchi to Rs 5-9 7 in Hazaribagh for special schools.

210 There are no separate schools for the education of Muhammadan boys The report from Hazaribagh district in connection with the subject of Muhammadan education is, however, encouraging, as 36 Muhammadan boys from that district passed in the several examinations, viz, one in the Middle Vernacular and 35 in Lower Primary Examination, of whom 4 obtained scholarships. In Ranchi two Muhammadan boys passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship and 9 the Lower Primary Examination

211. In Palamau a case of fraud by one of the inspecting pandits was discovered during the year The Deputy Commissioner writes —

"The pandit took a month's leave, which he overstayed by a month To hide his absence, however, he sent fictitous inspection notes of various schools, having previously provided himself with blank forms, to a guru postmaster with instructions to again despatch these to the gurus of the different schools to be entered in the inspection register Luckily the Deputy Inspector visited some of the schools which had been provided with these false inspection reports, and on enquiry found the pandit had not been there Further enquiries energetically carried out by the Deputy Inspector exposed the whole fraud The pandit having sent in a bill for his pay for the month rendered himself liable to a criminal prosecution, and eventually got three months for cheating."

The result, it may be hoped, will counteract the effect of the lessons in morality the pandit may be supposed to have taught his pupils.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

212 The following statement shows the statistics of the dispensaries maintained in the several districts during the past two years —

District	Dispensary	1897 Number of in patients treated	1897 Number of out patients treated	1897 Total number of patients treated	1898 Number of in patients treated	1898 Number of out patients treated	1898 Total number of patients treated	Total expenditure incurred in— 1897	Total expenditure incurred in— 1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs	Rs
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	511	5 962	6,473	167	8 601	8 858	1 759	2 116
	Giridih	109	7 306	7,415	86	7 703	7 789	3 968	2 019
	Chatra	43	3 712	3 755	18	3 795	3 813	872	1 118
	Barhi		2 742	2 742		2 870	2 870	888	1 043
	Koderma	10	1 482	1 492	14	1 449	1 463	1,010	962
Lohardaga	Ranchi	447	5 945	6 392	264	4 963	5 227	2 669	2 901
	Lohardaga		3 113	3 113		3 040	3 040	3 039	653
Palamau	Daltonganj	370	4 417	4 787	202	4 102	4 304	12 984	1 737
	Ranka		1 090	1 046		1 242	1 242	524	677
Manbhum	Purulia	402	4 211	4,673	309	4 393	4 702	2 030	1 698
	Pandra	45	2 607	2,662	21	2 630	2 651	683	527
	Gobindpur	133	2 672	2 805	82	2 [illegible]	2 351	700	836
	Topechanchi	183	1,763	1 946	87	1 709	1 740	964	1 218
	Raghunathpur		4,015	4 015		4 185	4 1[illegible]	724	3[illegible]5
	Jhalda		2 584	2 584		2 003	2 803	405	744
	Jhorria	65	3 330	3 395	18	3 331	3 349	1 003	872
	Barabazar		1 860	1 809		1 871	1 871	782	853
Singhbhum	Chaibassa	123	2 142	2 565		2 632	2 722	34,673	1 398
	Total	2 501	61 268	63 709	1 338	63 707	65 045	34 673	22 309

213 No new dispensary was opened during the year, but at Hazaribagh a new and well equipped dispensary was built consisting of three wards under separate roofs on a new site given by Government Funds for the purpose were provided by a handsome donation of Rs 4,000 from the late Raja of Padma (Ramghar), by the sale of the old building and premises for Rs 3,000, by a grant of Rs ',000 from Government and other smaller subscriptions, the total sum raised aggregating Rs 3,099 8. The new building was opened on the 8th May of the present year It is proposed as soon as possible to remove the Lady Dufferin hospital to the same locality, the site granted by Government being, it is thought, sufficiently large for the purpose

214 As reported in the previous year, the dispensaries at Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Purulia, Raghunathpur, Jhalda, and Chaibassa depend mainly for their support upon the municipalities of those places, while the rest are maintained either by private individuals or by local subscriptions

The total income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs 22,237, made up of Rs 7,321 contributed from Municipal Funds, Rs 11,340 from private subscriptions, and Rs 3,576 supplied by Government, against Rs 7,638, Rs. 13,139, and Rs 2,984, respectively, from the same sources in the previous year. The Government contribution generally consisted of the diet expenses in police cases and the cost of registers and forms, &c

215. Taking one year with another, the main feature financially is the gradual falling off in voluntary subscriptions and the corresponding increase in the calls upon local funds for the support of these institutions To check this tendency amongst subscribers to curtail their charity, it has lately been proposed to form a separate fund from such subscriptions under the control of the medical officers instead of allowing them to be merged with the several local funds. I lately reported, in reply to an enquiry by Government, in favour of the above proposal, but I am inclined on further consideration to think that the best system would probably be for each dispensary to be managed by its own Committee (instead of by the local fund or Municipal Committee) and to have a fund of its own made up from voluntary subscriptions, local fund grants and any other existing sources. I propose shortly to address Government on this subject.

216. The in-patients and out-patients treated in the dispensaries numbered 1,338 and 63,707 respectively against 2,501 and 61,268 in 1897, the daily average being 6·36 for in-patients and 32·22 for out-patients. The considerable decrease in the number of in-patients is explained by the much larger number of cases of debility requiring in-door treatment during the famine

year 1897, while the increase in the number of out-door patients, which was contributed mainly by the Hazaribagh dispensary, seems to be due to the gradually growing popularity of the different institutions amongst the general population

217 The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs 22,303 against Rs 34,673 in 1897, the decrease being chiefly due to the inclusion in the expenditure of 1897 of the cost incurred in the construction of the new dispensary at Daltonganj If the Daltonganj figures for both years be omitted, the total expenditure of all the other dispensaries was Rs 20,566 as compared with Rs 21,789 in the preceding year. For the dispensaries in municipalities the relative figures are Rs 11,553 in 1898 as compared with Rs. 11,258 in 1897, an increase of Rs 295, for the rural dispensaries the figures are Rs. 9,013 in 1898 as against Rs 10,531 in 1897, a decrease of Rs. 1,518 These latter are supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, the general falling off in which may be fairly correctly gauged by the above result The fact is that in this Division assistance is needed by all the dispensaries generally, and especially by the rural dispensaries from the Road Cess funds This, however, cannot legally be given, as the Local Self Government Act is not in force here I have already addressed Government once on this subject, and propose shortly to do so again

218 During the year an effort was made to advance the position of the Purulia dispensary which stands generally in much need of improvement, and a public meeting was held by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum in December last for the purpose of raising subscriptions for (1) increasing the accommodation for in-patients, and (2) the entertainment of an Assistant Surgeon in place of the present Civil Hospital Assistant

The first object promises to be attained, the zamindar of Jheria having offered the handsome donation of Rs 5,000 towards the purpose, and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor also having promised to supplement the voluntary subscriptions that may be raised by a Government grant But the Deputy Commissioner does not appear to be very hopeful of the second object being secured I think myself that there should be no doubt about the matter at all in a well to do town like Purulia, and I am still in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner on the subject

219 Besides the dispensaries shown in the above list, there are two private dispensaries in the Hazaribagh district, viz, one at Hazaribagh, maintained by the Dublin University Mission, and the other at Pachamba near Giridih by the Scottish Mission In Ranchi there are also two private dispensaries, viz., one at Ranchi and the other at Lohardaga, both supported by the German Lutheran Mission

Leper Asylums

220 In Ranchi there are two asylums in connection with the German Lutheran Mission at Lohardaga—one for lepers and the other for other incurables. In the asylum for lepers there were 24 patients and in that for incurables 22 during the year On the subject of the leper asylums the Revd. F. Hahn, under whose care it is, writes —

"The inmates of the asylum are of all castes and creeds Every body is permitted to respect the rules of his caste or religion, consequently there is no common kitchen, but each patient received Rs 2-8 per mensem, with which he provides for himself as he thinks proper (the food being procurable from *modis* specially appointed, close to the asylum, for the purpose) Drunkenness and other vicious habits and begging are not tolerated The Bible is taught in the asylum, as I find it comforts the patients and strengthens them to bear their bitter lot, but no one is ever *compelled* to listen to the instructions given or to attend prayers which are held daily in the chapel attached to the asylum"

The expenses in connection with the Leper Asylum, amounting during the past year to Rs 1,913, are defrayed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, having its head-quarters in Dublin and Edinburgh. The expenses incurred on account of other incurables amounted to Rs. 720, and were met from subscriptions collected by Mr Hahn from funds in India, Germany, and America

Regarding the management of these asylums, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Streatfeild, writes —

"I have inspected these institutions recently. They are unquestionably excellently managed and doing very good work."

A full account of the important and well-managed Leper Asylum at Purulia was given in paragraph 201 of last year's report. Unfortunately, owing to the ill-health of Revd Mr Uffmann, in whose charge it is, the Deputy Commissioner has been unable to obtain particulars of its working during the past year. I am able to say, however, that it continues to be maintained with the same efficiency as ever, and that the number of applicants for admission continued to steadily increase This asylum, the largest of its kind, I believe, in India, with a total of about 500 inmates, is also maintained by the above-mentioned Society (Dublin and Edinburgh Mission to Lepers in India and the East) at an annual cost of about quarter lakh of rupees The asylum was visited on the 29th November 1898 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his tour through Chota Nagpur.

Lady Dufferin's Fund

221 The Hazaribagh Zenana Hospital was in charge of a qualified lady doctor throughout the year, who treated 12 in patients and 2,175 out patients against 14 and 2,115 in 1897. Mrs. B B F Dutt, a qualified lady doctor, was in charge of the Ranchi Zenana Hospital throughout the year. She treated 43 in door patients and 391 out-patients during the year, besides a few other poor patients who were allowed her services gratis at their homes in the town The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital was 15, of which 12 were performed by the lady doctor and three by the Civil Surgeon

The midwife attached to the institution at Daltonganj attended 16 cases during the year, and is said to have acquitted herself well

Vaccination operations

222. The following statement compares the statistics of the vaccination operations in this Division during the past two years —

District	1897-98					1898-99				
	Number of operations			Total number of successful operations	Percentage of successful operations	Number of operations			Total number of successful operations	Percentage of successful operations
	Primary	Revaccination	Total			Primary	Revaccination	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh	30,194	1 676	31 870	30 893	96 9	28 079	597	28 676	28 032	97 7
Ranchi ..	37 905	2 320	40 225	39 079	97·1	32,339	614	32 953	31 901	96 8
Palamau	14 858	1 246	16 104	15 408	95 6	14 754	1 554	16 308	14 831	90·9
Manbhum	33 715	1 733	35 448	34 021	95 9	28 142	2 174	30 316	29 672	97 8
Singhbhum	14 922	747	15 669	14 902	95 7	15 989	3 844	19 833	18 579	93 7
Total	131,594	7 722	139 316	134 303	96 4	119 302	8 783	128 085	123 015	96 4

The total number of operations performed during the year was 128,085, viz, 119,302 primary and 8,783 revaccination operations against 131,594 and 7,722, respectively, or a total of 139,316 in the preceding year In Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Manbhum, there was a considerable decrease in the number of primary operations, while in Singhbum there was an increase of 1,066 operations, due probably to increased efforts on the part of the local officers to stamp out the virulent attack which had broken out in certain villages bordering the Midnapore district. The low birth-rate towards the beginning of the year, immediately after the late famine, the unusually large emigration to Assam during the preceding year, and the agitation in connection with the plague, which led the people to confound vaccination operations with plague inoculation, have all contributed towards effecting a decrease in the number of primary operations Besides these facts, during the famine year of 1896-97 about 2,000 children in the Gobindpur subdivision in Manbhum, who had been left unprotected on account of the famine, were operated in the following year (1897-98), thereby swelling the figures of that year. The increase in the number of revaccination operations is due to the prevalence of small-pox in certain parts of the districts of Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. Regarding the attitude of the people towards vaccination, the Civil Medical Officer of Singhbhum reports that the aborigines of the district accept vaccination without any opposition, except in very rare instances,

while the imported classes, such as Marwaries, Gowalas, Muhammadans, and upcountry men, are generally more or less obstructive In the large village of Chakradharpur vaccination has not been accepted for five years amongst the foreign element, and he suggests that the Compulsory Vaccination Act should be introduced there The proposal will be considered.

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XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH

246 The number of Imperial post offices in the Manbhum district increased by four, owing to the establishment of new offices at Madhutali, Kalikapur, Mahulia, and Haludpakur. In the other districts of the Division the number remained unchanged There was no change in the mail lines of the Division, except in Singhbhum, where the opening of the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway necessitated alterations in the dâk arrangements, whereby the zamindari dâk line from Chaibassa to Ghatsilla was abolished from 1st November 1898 and a new line from Haldipaker to Asanboni was opened, while the mails to Dhalbhum are now sent by rail *viâ* Chakradharpur and Sini. A contribution of Rs 1,200 a year has been sanctioned by Government for the maintenance of the zamindari dâk lines in the Kolhan Government Estate, and two new offices, viz , one at Katbari and the other at Gamaria, have been opened. The contribution of Rs 1,700-10 formerly paid by the Dhalbhun Estate to the Zamindari Dâk Fund of the district was reduced during the year to Rs 1,000, but a proposal has since been made to raise it to Rs 1,350

Telegraph

247 In Manbhum three new telegraph offices were opened during the year at Dhanbad, Katras, and Jherria The number of offices in the other districts remain unchanged. Before the opening of the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line the post offices in Dhalbhum used to send telegraphic messages to Chaibassa for despatch This has been discontinued, and the messages are now sent from the railway stations This accounts for the falling off in the business of the Government office at Chaibassa, as shown in the statement in the next paragraph

248 The transactions in the telegraphic offices of the several districts during the past two years are compared in the following table —

DISTRICT	Messages received		Messages transmitted		REMARKS
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	
Hazaribagh ...	5,564	4,727	4,967	5,171	
Ranchi ...	4,319	4,700	4,546	4,934	
Palamau .	2,540	2,176	2,678	2,623	
Manbhum	5,525	5,662	4,726	4,364	
Singhbhum ...	1,445	1,294	1,530	1,294	
Total	19,393	18,559	18,447	18,386	

The increase both in the number of messages received and transmitted from Ranchi was due partly to the increased use of telegraph by the public, and partly to the large number of messages received and sent during His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in November 1898. The traffic in Palamau, allowing for the absence of telegrams in connection with the former scarcity, gives signs of increasing, whilst the falling off in Singhbhum has been explained above In Hazaribagh there was a slight increase in the number of messages transmitted, but a falling off in Manbhum, which has not been explained, but may also perhaps be due to fewer trade operations than during the preceding year of scarcity.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS

Return of prosperity

268. The most noticeable feature of the past year has been the return, owing to the late excellent harvests, of a general state of prosperity. This has at the same time been marked, especially in some districts, by an unusual number of murders, the increase in this crime being ascribed to various reasons, amongst which quarrels about crops and the increased means of obtaining drink figure conspicuously.

The Pathan pest

269. One striking fact is the number of wandering Pathans now to be met with in most of these districts, as well as the part they have lately been taking in several serious dacoities—a species of crime to which they were, I believe, but seldom addicted to formerly. I have seen a suggestion lately that the finger-impressions of these men should be taken in each district they honour with a visit. I think the suggestion a good one, more particularly in districts like these, bordering upon the Native States, where the police and villager are powerless to deal with them, and where in consequence they are becoming a regular pest.

Daltonganj Baroon Railway

270. A step in advance towards civilisation was marked by the opening of the Sini-Midnapore branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the turning of the first sod of the Daltonganj-Baroon Railway, after several years of uncertainty and delay. The urgent need of further opening out the Division has been noticed elsewhere in this report.

Freedom from plague

271. Chota Nagpur has happily so for been free of the plague, with the exception of one solitary instance, in April of the present year, viz., that of an imported case in the person of a Marwari of Chaibassa, who paid a flying visit to Calcutta, and fell ill three days after his return, and died on the following day.

Obituary

272. The deaths occurred during the year under review of Raja Nilmony Singh Deo, of Pachete, in the Manbhum district, and of Raja Namnarain Sing, of Padma (Ramghar), in the district of Hazaribagh. They were both native gentlemen of ancient lineage, of the orthodox school, and of loyal character. Each has been succeeded by his eldest son. Amongst the Chiefs of the Native States, has to be chronicled the death of Raja Indra Deo Bahadur, of Bonai, who has been succeeded by his son Raja Chandra Deo.

The Kol agitation.

273. The feeling of unrest amongst the Kols has, for a time at least, entirely subsided, and there are signs that these people are at last becoming aware of the true character of the professional agitators by whom they have for so long been exploited. Birsa Bhagwan, the semi-mad man, whose preposterous claims to the Chota Nagpur Raj, as well as to the position of a *deota*, were noticed in last year's report, has entirely disappeared, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, apparently to avoid the warrant which he no doubt knows is in force for his arrest.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's visit.

274. The principal event of the year, from both an official and a non-official point of view, was the visit, an account of which has already been given, of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, during the month of November last, to the most backward and charming corner of his Province.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE

Darjeeling, the 9th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 952T R

READ—

(1) Letter No 819A, dated the 11th August 1899, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1898-99

(2) The Report itself

Read also—

(3) The Resolution of the Government on the Report for the year 1897-98

MR P C LYON was in charge of the Department during the whole of the year, and Messrs Nagendra Nath Banerjee and Dijenlala Roy were the Assistant Directors employed under him. The report was submitted with commendable punctuality

2 *Chapter II of Report —Land Records Establishment* —The brief account given by the Director in his present report of the working of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B C) of 1895, in the two districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, is not of a reassuring nature, and supports the conclusions which he arrived at in the special report submitted by him on the subject in July 1898, that the Act has failed to attain the immediate object for which it was framed, and that any elaborate scheme devised for its working, which does not provide for a periodical revision of the records on the ground, will prove unsuccessful, and lead to unnecessary harassment of the tenantry The Lieutenant-Governor reserves the issue of final orders on the subject until the whole question is laid before him in a comprehensive form.

3. The Act was in operation, as in the previous year, in the Hajipur and Bettiah thanas, and there were registering offices at Hajipur, Mahnar, and Bettiah The total number of notices for registration of mutations filed during the year amounted to 3,873, of which 2,061 were voluntarily presented by the parties under section 6, and the remaining 1,812 were prepared by the Registrars of Mutations themselves under the provisions of Rule 5 of the Rules made by Government under the Act, the corresponding numbers of notices filed under these two heads during the year 1896-97 being 4,287 and 1,24?, and those during the year 1897-98 being 4,063 and 2,109, respectively The large decrease in the number of notices filed under section 6 indicates that the raiyats are no longer taking the same amount of interest in the voluntary registration of mutations of their holdings, and the evidence accumulates that a system, which depended on their prompt and faithful report of transfers, will not succeed

4 The following table compares the number of mutations registered during the year with those registered during the preceding two years —

Thana	Office	Permanent tenures						Temporary tenures						Holdings at fixed rates					
		Transfer			Succession			Transfer			Succession			Transfer			Succession		
		1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bettiah	Bettiah		1					41	99	10	7	6		1	8			1	
Hajipur	Hajipur	1		16			11							327	3 [illegible] 3	1[illegible]8	35	1 [illegible]	3
Do	Mahnar		14	24		12	10		2				2	14	80	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	4
	Total	1	15	40		12	21	41	101	10	7	6	2	[illegible]	401	217	39	113	118

Thana	Office	Occupancy holdings						Other holdings						Total number of mutations registered		
		Transfer			Succession			Transfer			Succession					
		1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Bettiah	Bettiah	1 081	[illegible]28	260	[illegible]	9	[illegible]		[illegible]	3		1		1 180	1 11[illegible]	[illegible]
Hajipur	Hajipur	1 176	1 180	70[illegible]	1 0[illegible]	288	28[illegible]	118	137	[illegible]8	10	2	27	1 8[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Do	Mahnar	5[illegible]8	1 433	1 370	[illegible]7	788	1 [illegible] 7	7	88	68		[illegible]	48	6[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	3 [illegible]1	[illegible] 3[illegible]1	7	1 08[illegible]	1 747	1[illegible]	[illegible]	118	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]18	7[illegible]0	1 [illegible]

The increase in the figures for the Mahnar office is reported to be due to the clearance of heavy arrears during the year under report The figures for the Hajipur office have considerably fallen, but the Bettiah office shows the worst result of all. Financially, the three offices worked at a net loss of Rs 1,710 during the year as against a loss of Rs 895 during 1897-98 and a net gain of Rs 507 during 1896-97

5. *Orissa Settlement Records* —As regards the maintenance of the settlement records in the temporarily settled estates of Orissa, a draft Bill, based on lines approved by the Government of India, for the imposition of a patwari cess and the creation of a special staff of patwaris and kanungos, together with rules for the working of the entire scheme, has been prepared, but the introduction of the scheme has been postponed pending the consideration of a special report from the Board on the comparative merits of the patwari system and of a periodic local revision of the records

6. *Maintenance of jamabandis in Government and Wards' Estates*—The year's record of work in the Government and Wards' Estates is, for the most part, one that leaves much to be desired The number of tenancies in 14 of the Backergunge Government Estates in which mutations were registered, formed 11 4 per cent of the total number, and this proportion was the highest attained in the province, but even there it is reported that no mutations were recorded in the eight other estates The explanation of this may be sufficient, but it has not yet been offered. There was some increase in the number of mutations registered by the Burdwan Raj, but the local officials unhesitatingly maintain that under prevailing customs occupancy rights cannot be transferred without their consent, an opinion which Government has accepted. The Board have not noticed the Director's suggestion that the returns of this estate as at present prepared are useless and might be discontinued. Since it has been decided that the Manager should not be compelled to give effect to an alleged custom, the existence of which he denies, it would appear that the Director's proposal might be accepted, but the Board are desired to consider and pass orders on this matter The Manager of the Maldwar Estate is reported to have paid great attention to the maintenance of an

accurate jamabandi, and his efforts, combined with the reduction in the mutation fees, led to a notable increase in the corrections made. Elsewhere there is little in the report of the Director of Land Records of a hopeful character, and though the Lieutenant-Governor is fully aware of the difficulties which beset the question, he is constrained to express his disappointment at the small progress made in the Government estates, where the obstacles to be overcome are least serious He approves the action taken by the Collector of Backergunge for the improvement of the returns on his Wards' Estates.

In future reports the Director of Land Records should give particulars showing for what percentage of the number of tenants were the rent-rolls examined in the villages concerned by the Collector or his deputies, and the results of such examination as regards the number of transfers which had not been noted in the records or reported by the tahsildars It is quite certain, from the experience in other provinces, that if such examination be properly conducted, different villages being selected yearly without any previous notice being given, much may be done to improve the present state of things, and all Collectors should understand that this is an important part of the duty of themselves and their subordinates in their winter tours As soon as the estate officials see that this is done, marked advance will very quickly follow in the maintenance of correct records

7 *Maintenance of boundary marks*—The boundary marks which, according to the direction of the Board, it is incumbent on the District Collectors to have inspected, are those which have been erected in connection with cadastral and other surveys which demarcate the boundaries of estates or tenures or of lands which have been the subject of dispute in the course of settlement proceedings As the Director of Land Records correctly points out, the District Officer can have this work adequately done only in the case of a few of the most important boundary pillars in his district, and anything like a complete inspection of the boundary marks of a district which has been cadastrally surveyed will require a carefully prepared map showing such marks and a special staff The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the scheme now under the consideration of the Director of Land Records, and meantime is pleased to see that, in the majority of the districts, great attention is devoted to this important matter The attention of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division will be drawn to the remarks concerning this matter which the Director has made about the districts of Jalpaiguri and Bogra

8 *Chapter III—Utilisation of Land Records*—The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the remarks which the Director of Land Records has made on this subject, and though acknowledging that strictly speaking this chapter is reserved for a description of the work of a land records staff, provision for which does not at present exist in these provinces, he will be glad if the Director of Land Records will in future reports continue to show, as he has done in this, what use, so far as he can judge, has been made for administrative purposes of the record-of-rights of these districts which have been wholly dealt with Rules requiring that in such districts the identification of lands referred to in deeds presented for registration shall take the form of a reference to the survey maps are under consideration

Recently the Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been drawn to a remarkable decrease in the number of rioting cases in Muzaffarpur, due in part to an intelligent use, initiated by Mr. Hare in the Criminal Courts there, of the district record-of-rights, and His Honour will cause the District Magistrates who are concerned to be consulted as to the advisability of general instructions to Magistrates drawing their attention to the value of the record-of-rights in all cases dealing with land disputes Subsequently it may be necessary to ascertain to what extent these instructions are being complied with.

9 *Chapter IV—Scientific and National Enquiry under Imperial Control.*—The examination of various kinds of leguminous crops which was undertaken by Major Prain, I.M.S., during the year 1897-98 was finished during the year under report, but his report on the result of his investigation has not yet been published The botanical examination of the varieties of *betel leaf* and *sola* which Dr G Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products, has been making

since the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, respectively, with the help of the Agricultural Department, was in progress throughout the year. His report on the result of his investigation into the causes of the outbreak of betel-nut plague in East Bengal during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 has not yet been received Enquiries about *juar*, jute, *rhea*, and *dal* were also made during the year

10 At the instance of the Government of India, enquiries were instituted during the year by this Government through the Agricultural Department into (1) the extent of the occurrence of sugarcane disease and the remedial measures adopted, and (2) the effects of the increasing imports of refined sugar from foreign countries, on the cultivation of sugarcane and the profits from the sugar industry. No definite conclusion has been arrived at as to whether the disease due to *Trichosphæria sacchari* exists in these provinces, though it has been ascertained that the crop so far is not affected to any serious extent The enquiries made on the second point pointed to the following conclusions —

(1) That the importation of foreign sugars had greatly reduced the price of refined sugars in the Indian market

(2) That the Indian sugar-refining industry had been much injured by this reduction in price, that a large number of refineries have been closed, and that the remaining ones were mostly working at a loss

(3) That the price of unrefined sugars, known as *gur* and *rab*, had not on the whole fallen.

(4) That mainly on account of the demand for raw sugar the area under sugarcane cultivation and the profits derived from that cultivation have not diminished in the past few years

11 *Chemical analyses of soil water, &c* —The services of Dr J. W Leather, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, were utilised during the year in connection with the chemical analyses of different specimens of soils obtained from certain selected districts in East Bengal and the Orissa Division, as well as of soils impregnated with *reh* in certain tracts of the North Bihar districts Enquiries were also made regarding the supposed injurious effects of irrigation in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran, where the belief is widely prevalent that certain kinds of soil, if once irrigated, must always be irrigated The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as funds are available, efforts may be made to throw more light on this important question.

12 *Working of the Civil Veterinary Department* —A separate Resolution, No. 2630, dated the 8th August 1899, has been recorded by this Government on the annual progress report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year 1898-99

13 *Experimental farms* —As already remarked in the Government Resolution recorded on the last year's annual report, the Sibpur farm was utilised during the year as a demonstrative farm for the practical training of the students of the agricultural classes attached to the Engineering College at that place As an experimental farm, it does not appear to have achieved results of much importance In the Burdwan and Dumraon farms almost the same series of experiments which had been conducted during the year 1897-98 were repeated during the year under report, with identical results in most cases. As in the previous year, the experimental cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, maize, *juar*, and potatoes was tried at Burdwan, and of paddy, wheat, potatoes, maize, and *bajra* in the Dumraon farm The trials with different varieties of sugarcane and wheat in the latter farm proved that the *khari* variety of sugarcane and the Buxar and the Muzaffarnagar (white) varieties of wheat were superior to other varieties of the same crops in regard to productiveness, and it is gratifying to find that the results thus arrived at have been practically endorsed by the neighbouring raiyats The experiments conducted in the two farms with the Naini Tal potato showed that the method of planting cut sets was more lucrative than when whole tubers were used As usual, seeds and manures were distributed during the year from the two farms among the neighbouring cultivators and raiyats of Wards' and Government estates.

14. *Agricultural experiments in Government, Wards', and Private Estates.*—The orders conveyed in the Resolution on the last year's annual report, calling upon managers and officers in charge of Wards' and Government estates to pay increased attention to the introduction of agricultural improvements in estates in their respective charges bore some fruit during the year under report. American maize did well in the Tributary States of Orissa, and potatoes were successfully grown in several districts. Many experiments were failures owing to untimely sowing or unsuitable seed, but such must be expected, for rapid progress in a matter of this kind cannot reasonably be depended on. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much satisfaction the Director's mention of the names of Mr Robindra Nath Tagore (who has also shown much enterprise in his silk-rearing experiments), Mr Pal Chaudhuri, Babu Gauri Sankar Rai, and Babu Charu Krishna Mazumdar. There are few objects to which zamindars of means and leisure can devote their time, with greater pleasure to themselves, and greater profit to their fellow-countrymen, than experiments in the garden and the farm, and it is greatly to be desired that the example which these gentlemen have set should be widely followed.

The record of the experiments made during the year by the Agri-Horticultural Society has been read with interest.

15. *Silk experiments.*—As already remarked in the Government Resolution recorded on the last year's annual report, an important change took place in the management of sericultural operations during the year under report. Until that year the operations were conducted under the immediate control and supervision of the Agricultural Department, Government making a fixed annual grant of Rs 3,000 for the purpose. Under the new arrangement sanctioned by Government, the entire management and control of the operations, together with the services of the travelling Sericultural Overseer and all sericultural appliances in his hands, were transferred to an independent committee consisting of members who are representatives of the chief silk firms in the Murshidabad district, on their agreeing to spend Rs 5,000 annually, for a period of three years, for the purpose of teaching M Pasteur's system of rearing silk-worm to the cocoon rearers of Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Malda, and Birbhum. In appreciation of the enterprise of the Committee, Government agreed to subsidise it to the extent of Rs 3,000 annually, on the condition that the subscriptions promised were duly paid in. Operations during the year were confined to the districts of Malda, Birbhum, and Murshidabad. In the first two districts the new system of rearing resulted in an increased produce of cocoons amounting to 50 per cent and an increase in the selling price of the cocoons of about 60 per cent, results which are highly satisfactory. In Murshidabad the work was commenced too late in the year to show any good outturn. The receipts of the Committee during the year amounted to Rs 6,332 against an expenditure of Rs 7,104. Against the deficit of Rs 772 there was a set off of Rs 766, the unrealised value of appliances sold. Considering this to be the first move on the part of persons directly interested in the silk industry of the country towards the adoption of European methods of silk-worm rearing, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the result of the year's working of the new scheme has been extremely good, and he will watch the progress of this movement with great interest.

16. The progress in the sericultural work of the Rampur Boalia Industrial School was also very satisfactory. During the year Government sanctioned an annual subsidy of Rs 500 to the school to enable it to send out trained men into the villages for teaching the scientific method of rearing silk worms. Its financial condition was very prosperous, the figures of receipts and expenditure being as noted on the margin. The success of the school is largely due to the Secretary of the Committee, Babu Akhoy Kumar Maitra, who is reported to have devoted much time and ability to its welfare.

	Rs
Opening cash balance on 1st April 1898	6,170
Contributions during the year	3,764
Total	10,234
Deduct disbursements during the year	3,838
Closing balance	6,396

17. *Chapter VI.*—*Agricultural education.*—The agricultural classes at Sibpur have now been working for one year, and the results, so far as can be at present judged, though to a certain extent satisfactory, point to the necessity

of extending the curriculum. Before passing orders on this point, the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see the results of another year's working of the classes.

18. *Agricultural exhibitions*—Altogether 12 agricultural exhibitions or shows were held during the year at the places noted on the margin compared with 10 in the preceding year, and Government spent a sum of Rs. 1,670 in the distribution of prizes and certificates Two of these exhibitions, namely those at Madhupur and Cuttack, were primarily designed for flower shows The rest, with the exception of the Alipur and Falakata fairs, which are held for political reasons, are cattle and horse fairs, with or without exhibition of agricultural produces. The Suri Cattle and Agricultural show held in January 1899 was conspicuously successful The Madhupur show is due to the exertions of Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, zamindar, whose efforts to improve the agriculture of his neighbours are to be commended

(1) Suri
(2) Kalimpong in Darjeeling
(3) Alipur } Jalpaiguri
(4) Falakata }
(5) Bera in Pabna
(6) Rukindipur in Bogra
(7) Sonepur
(8) Sitamarhi
(9) Berhampore in Shahabad
(10) Tintanga in Bhagalpur
(11) Madhupur in the Sonthal Parganas
(12) Cuttack

19 *Cost of agricultural experiments*—The total expenditure from Government funds during the year on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of the superior establishment, the expenditure on silk experiments, the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department, and the cost of maintenance of the Sibpur farm) amounted to Rs 6,155-11 9 as against Rs 8,406-12-7 in the preceding year This apparent decrease is due to the transfer of the Sibpur farm, on which over Rs 3,000 were spent last year, to the Education Department The expenditure on seed potatoes has increased from Rs 250 to Rs. 2,000, and that on cattle breeding from Rs 200 to Rs 1,037

20 *Conclusion*—The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are tendered to Mr. P C. Lyon for the ability with which he supervised the work of the many branches of the Department during the year The commendation bestowed by the Director on his Assistant Director, Mr Nagendra Nath Banerjee, and his Personal Assistant on the settlement side, Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra, will be noted by the Appointment Department

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the Report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and a copy also be forwarded to the Board of Revenue

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT ON THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE OF TUSHKHALI IN THE DISTRICT OF BACKERGUNGE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Darjeeling, the 11th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 959T.R

READ—

The Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Government Estate of Tushkhali in the district of Backergunge

Read also—

Letters No 163T S, dated the 8th June 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No 718A, dated the 22nd July 1899, from the Board of Revenue, reviewing and submitting the above report

History of the tract under survey settlement, its population, and cost of the present settlement

ABAD TUSHKHALI is a resumed estate, the proprietary right of which belongs to Government, consisting of about 36 square miles of land, originally jungle, on the east bank of the Baleshwar river, and intersected by a net-work of water courses The encroachment of the neighbouring zamindars about 1830 first drew the attention of Government to the estate, possession of which was obtained from the Court in 1836. It was not easy, however, to collect rents. The population, which now numbers about 30,000, in the proportion of 3 Muhammadans to 1 Hindu, has always been turbulent, and has proved too strong for any other than khas management The last settlement was in 1875-76, and was for 20 years, and consequently a new survey was begun in 1894, by Babu Peari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector It was anticipated that the operations would cost Rs 9,400, and be completed before the expiry of the old settlement, but these hopes were not realized, for the cost exceeded Rs 16,000, and final publication was not made until February 1898 The Director of Land Records is of the opinion that the work could have been completed in time for the new rate of rents to come into use a year earlier than they did

Area of the estate

2. The estate comprises 24 villages, containing, according to the present survey, a total area of 23,038 acres, of which 21,356 acres (or about 93 per cent. of the total area) have been assessed to rent The total area found at the previous settlement of 1875-76 was 22,754 acres, of which 21,934 acres (or 96 per cent) were assessed. Thus though the total area has increased by 284 acres, the assessable area has decreased by 578 acres, for which satisfactory explanations are given

Area under assessment

3 Of the 24 villages, 3 (Algi, Baduia and Mirukhali khas), containing an area of 1,934 acres (viz., 1,808 acres assessed to rent and 126 acres left out of assessment), were excluded from reassessment, because, owing to the silting up of the irrigation *khals*, the productiveness of their lands has been much diminished. This would point to the necessity of making some temporary reduction in the rents of these villages, which His Honour assumes the Board has already considered and dealt with Measures have been taken to improve the channels, and it is expected that after five years, when it is proposed to resettle them, the restored fertility will justify an increment in the rent While the survey and attestation were finished for the entire estate, the settlement of revenue has been made in respect of 21 villages only, containing 21,104 acres, of which 19,548 were assessed, the rest being left unassessed. Of this area, 16,501 acres are cultivated, 2,591 acres are culturable, but not cultivated, and 2,012 acres consist of homestead and other non-culturable lands, or are covered by rivers and jhils. Of the whole assessed area, a little over five-sixths is settled with raiyats and the rest with tenure-holders, while of the unassessed area, 839 acres are at the disposal of Government and 717 acres are included in the holdings of the raiyats.

Crops.

4 Rice is the principal crop, covering an area of about 13,000 acres, the remaining 3,501 acres of the cultivated area of the 21 villages settled being principally occupied by fruit-bearing orchards and garden crops. Experiments were made in 1897, in which year the rice crop was estimated at 12 annas, to test the productiveness

of the best rice lands and an outturn of 32 maunds 30 seers of paddy per acre was obtained, equal to about 22½ maunds of husked rice The average local price of common rice being Rs. 2-13-3 a maund, the gross value per acre of the grain merely of a three quarters crop is about Rs. 63-8, or nearly ten times the rent assessed.

Incidence of holding

5. In the 21 villages which have now been surveyed and settled, there are 3,455 tenants directly holding under Government, classed as follows —

Tenure-holders	Osat talukdar	1	Raiyats	Settled raiyats	3,076
	Howladars	26		Occupancy raiyats ..	293
	Nim howladars	30		Non-occupancy raiyats .	29

When Government recovered possession of the estate in 1830 many claims to tenures were advanced, but it was ruled that they were the creation of mere trespassers, and all were disallowed In 1861, however, the Board rewarded deserving raiyats by granting them tenures, and the number of tenure-holders has subsequently increased by partition

It appears that the Settlement Officer recognized as separate tenures the subdivisions of the original tenures caused by the Mahammadan law of succession. His reasons for this policy, whereby the number of tenures was increased, are not stated His Honour is by no means inclined to view such proceedings with favour, save under very exceptional circumstances, as it tends to increase the cost of management. He therefore trusts that the Board, if they have not already done so, will strongly impress on Settlement Officers the danger involved in recognizing as separate tenures and holdings private subdivisions of the same.

The right of transfer of their occupancy-holding was formally conceded to the raiyats in 1876, and it is widely exercised The Muhammadans, who are prohibited from the practice of usury by their local religious teachers, evade the restriction by an ingenious exercise of the right of transfer The borrower nominally sells his *jot* to the lender, and becomes his under-raiyat at a rate of rent frequently more than 50 per cent above the rent payable to Government, until such time as he succeeds in repaying the loan Then, in accordance with a verbal stipulation, he is given back his rights This is one more illustration of the difficulties inherent in usury laws

Rates of assessment

6. Before 1860 the rate fixed for the cultivators was an all round average one of Re. 1-5 per bigha of the standard measure, but this was never accepted by the tenants, and great difficulties were experienced in realising rents At the settlement of 1859-60, the lands were divided into five classes according to their productive quality and assessed accordingly, and the same division was adhered to in the settlement of 1875-76, whilst the rates were enhanced At the present settlement the number of classes has been retained, and a very extensive redistribution of the lands therein has been made The final report has failed to show the area under each class as compared with that of the previous settlement, or the reasons for such changes as were made. Although in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 22T, dated the 25th December 1896, the Settlement Officer, with reference to these villages, states that they have been generally improved both by natural causes and by works of improvement carried on during the currency of the past settlement, at the expense of Government, involving an expenditure exceeding Rs 70,000, yet the results of the Settlement Officer's classification, as given in the table below, would point clearly to an opposite conclusion for which no reasons are assigned —

Class.		Area	
		According to former settlement	According to present settlement
		Bighas	Bighas
First	. ...	46,091	18,121
Second	. .. .	5,437	24,374
Third	..	7,598	6,934
Fourth	... ...	24	4,794
Fifth	... ...	1,475	4,621
Total	...	60,625	59,144

The rent has been enhanced on account of the rise in the prices of food-grains in the last ten years, as compared with the first ten years of the old settlement, by which an increase of annas 3 4 in the rupee, or 20 per cent., could have been demanded, but this right has not been exercised to the full The following table compares the rates fixed at the several settlements made —

	1859 60 Rs A P	1875-76 Rs A P	1897-98 Rs A P
1st class ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
2nd „ ..	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 13 0
3rd „ ...	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 11 0
4th „ ..	1 1 0	1 5 0	1 8 0
5th „ ..	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 6 0

Rent and its incidence

7 As stated before, only 21 villages were affected by the present settlement, the rental of which has been increased by Rs 8,929, from Rs 93,282 to Rs. 1,02,211, or by 9 per cent only The increase has been formally accepted by all the tenants concerned without objection This gives an average of Rs 6-3-1 per acre of the cultivated area of 16,501 acres The rental of the three villages not settled remains at Rs 9,027, exclusive of Rs. 123, which is the income at present obtained from the bazars

Attitude of the tenants

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find that the relations with the tenants during the operations were, contrary to expectation, of so cordial a character, though it may perhaps be considered that the amiability they displayed was not unconnected with the great disproportion between the actual assessment made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, and that which might legally have been imposed. His Honour has noticed with regret that as regards duration and costs these operations greatly exceeded the original estimates, while as concerns the probable increase in the rent, it would appear that the anticipations, according to which the additional rent would proportionately for these villages have been about Rs 45,000, were not based on any reliable data.

Works of improvement

9 The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that during the last 20 years the estate was under khas management, various works of improvements, such as embankments, bunds, tanks, roads, bridges, costing an aggregate sum of Rs 94,257, have been executed by the Khas Tahsil Department and the District Board of Backergunge, but it is doubtful if they were registered under the Bengal Tenancy Act, a remissness which it is hoped will not recur. His Honour trusts that this subject will continue to receive the careful consideration of the officers entrusted with the management of the estate, and that each year some useful work will be executed, within the means at their disposal, which will add to the prosperity and comfort of the tenants.

Term of settlement

10 The estate will be managed khas during the pleasure of Government, and its settlement is hereby confirmed under Rule 4 (IV), Part III, Chapter 13, page 102 of the Survey-Settlement Manual.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Purchase of Stores in England and locally by the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, during 1898-99

No 5162A

Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS

Dated Calcutta, the 13th November 1899

RESOLUTION.

READ—

(1) Letter from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No 4589A, dated the 18th September 1899, submitting to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the statement of expenditure on stores in the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal for the year 1898-99

(2) Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No 14268 R, dated 25th March 1895, pointing out that, as it is understood, that several of the principal engineering firms in India now possess the apparatus necessary for the proper testing, both of the raw material and of the finished product, the fullest use should be made, subject to the prescribed precautions, of the liberty to procure supplies in India

(3) Resolution on the operations of the Public Works Department, Bengal, in 1897-98 in respect of purchases of stores in England and locally.

REMARKS —The following information is published to show the operations of the Public Works Department of this Province during 1898-99, in respect to the purchase of European stores in England and locally

2 The total value of the stores so purchased amounted to Rs 2,96,441. This sum is made up as follows —

	Rs	Rs
(a) Cost of stores obtained though the Secretary of State		1,56,843
(b) Cost of stores locally purchased—		
(i) Of European manufacture	92,270	
(ii) Of Indian manufacture from imported material	47 328	
		1,39,598
		2,96,441

3. The principal items of the stores obtained though the Secretary of State were the following —

	Rs
Steel joists	59,413
Iron and steel T's, L's, flats, round, channel, etc	57,857
Portland cement	15,906
Steam Road-roller	5,781
Paints	4,833
Plate glass	4,120
Glazed Tiles	2,518
Miscellaneous	6,415
	1,56,843

None of the above articles could have been entirely manufactured in India.

4 Of stores of European manufacture locally purchased on the score of urgency the following is a detailed list —

	Rs.
Steel joists	31,542
T's, L's, channels and flats	35,934
Corrugated-iron sheets	4,292
Galvanized-iron pipes	4,341
Portland cement	3,600
Silicate paint	1,478
Fencing	1,190
Mansfield gas apparatus	1,680
Thresh's Steam disinfectors	8,213
	92,270

Taking India Office prices and adding freight and incidental charges the cost of these articles if purchased through the Secretary of State is estimated at Rs 73,098, the estimated loss to Government being 26 22 per cent. against a corresponding figure of 22 21 per cent in the previous year

5. The total value of stores locally manufactured from imported material, or substituted for stores formerly imported shows a slight increase over the figure of the previous year, being Rs. 47,328 against Rs 38,726. The items making up this total are—

	Rs
Wrought-iron roof trusses	13,068
Ditto Bridge-girders	7,500
Ditto Record racks	10,008
Ditto Well curbs	3,348
Cast-iron columns	6,689
Do pipes	1,234
Do grills	1,784
Pile shoes, and bolts and nuts	2,644
Raw Linseed oil	1,053
	47,328

6. The policy prescribed in Resolution No. 1426S R., of the 25th March 1895, by the Government of India, continues to receive the attention of the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades' Association, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF BABU KANAI LAL BOGLA

No 641T —M, dated Darjeeling, the 9th November 1899

From—E N BAKER, Esq, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Municipal Dept,
To—The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1499D, dated the 19th October 1899, in which you report that Babu Kanai Lal Bogla, of the firm of Messrs Mongnyram Kanai Lal, of Calcutta, has given a donation of Rs 25,000 through Rai Kailas Chandra Bose Bahadur, of Calcutta, for improving the accommodation at Puri for pilgrims visiting the shrine of Jaggernath. You state that the donor desires the money to be spent under your direction, and that you will shortly inform Government how you propose to spend the money You suggest that in the meantime his liberality may be suitably acknowledged in the *Calcutta Gazette*

2. In reply, I am desired to request that the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor may be conveyed to the donor for his liberality and public spirit, and that proposals for the disposal of the money may be submitted to Government for sanction before any expenditure is incurred.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 13th November 1899

Burdwan —No rain Weather seasonable Condition of *aman* paddy and sugarcane good Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Condition of cattle good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

			Srs	
Sadar	..	...	14½	per rupee
Kalna	...	...	13⅓	
Katwa	..	...	15	
Raniganj	... ..	...	14	

Birbhum —No rain Weather seasonable *Aman* promising Harvesting of *aus* and sowing of *rabi* continue Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura —No rain Weather fair and seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues Sowing of *rabi* continues Winter rice and other standing crops doing well Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and 15 seers 10 chitaks at Vishnupur

Midnapore —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of winter rice good. *Rabi* crops being sown Cattle-disease reported from Salboni and Gahbeta Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

			Srs	ch	
Sadar	.	.	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	..	.	15	8	
Tamluk	...	.	14	3½	
Ghatal		..	15	0	

Hooghly —No rain Prospects of *aman* and *rabi* crops good Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Howrah —No rain Weather seasonable *Aman* doing well Sowing of *rabi* still continues Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee

24-Parganas.—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Sowing of *rabi* crops going on Harvesting of *aman* on high lands commenced No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

			Srs	ch	
Sadar		.	12	0	per rupee
Barasat			15	0	
Basirhat	.	.	13	14	
Diamond Harbour			12	13	

Nadia —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* favourable *Kalai* and sugarcane doing well Sowing of *rabi* still continues Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* favourable *Kalai* doing well Sowing of *rabi* continues No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

				Srs	
Sadar	...	.	...	14	per rupee
Jangipur			.	14½	
Kandi	...		...	17½	

Jessore.—No rain Weather seasonable fine, clear and cold Sowing of *rabi* crops going on Prospects of *aman* paddy good No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

				Srs	
Sadar		...	...	15 to 18	per rupee
Jhenida	..		.	18	
Magura	.	...		17	
Narail	.	..	..	16	
Bangaon	...	...	...	16 to 17	

Khulna —Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Cultivation of lands for the *rabi* crops going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	14	

Rajshahi—No rain Weather seasonable Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful Common rice sells at 17¼ seers per rupee

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil Weather cool Standing crops good Cattle-disease reported from Bunshihari Fodder and water plentiful Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy is in excellent condition Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of mustard commenced Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—No rain Weather seasonable *Hills—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai*, *phaphar*, wheat, barley and *tori* are progressing *Terai—Haimanti* paddy, potatoes, and mustard are doing well Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	9	per rupee
Terai ...	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee

Rangpur—No rain *Rabi* crops are being sown Prospects of crops good Common rice selling at 16½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari

Bogra—No rain Prospects of crops good Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee

Pabna—No rain Weather fine and cool Prospects of crops good Price of common rice 14 seers 11 chitaks per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Harvesting of paddy going on Fodder available No cattle-disease Price of common rice stationary

Mymensingh—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar ...	18	per rupee
Tangail ...	18	
Netrokona	17	
Kishorganj	17	
Jamalpur .	16	

Backergunge—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops fair Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Faridpur.—No rain Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally good Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee

Tippera—No rain Weather seasonably cool *Aman* paddy doing well Pulses being harvested. Lands being prepared for spring crops Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain Prospects of crops good Cultivation of land for *rabi* crops going on Treatment of cattle-disease at Chagalnaya continues The disease at Senbag abated. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee

Chittagong.—Rainfall 02 Prospects of crops good Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 15 seers per rupee

Patna.—No rain Prospects of paddy fair Sowing of *rabi* still continues Weeding of *rabi* commenced in many places Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 17 seers per rupee

Gaya—No rain Early paddy being harvested *Rabi* and poppy being sown Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil *Rabi* being sown. Paddy partly died out for want of rain Fodder and water abundant Seventy-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee

Saran.—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—Common rice 13 seers 2 chitaks and *makai* 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee

Champaran.—No rain Winter rice maturing Prospects moderate. *Rabi* sowing still proceeding and germinating well. Poppy sowing progressing, although retarded by heat. Price of common rice 14½ seers and maize 16½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil *Rabi* sowings in progress Prospects good Prices are—Common rice 12½ seers, wheat 13½ seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 16 seers, gram 14 seers, *rahar* 14½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather temperate Prospects of standing crops good. *Rabi* sowings going on Fodder and water sufficient No cattle-disease reported Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	11	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	14	0	
Madhubani	13	13	

Monghyr.—No rain Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowings continue Prospects of standing crops fair Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr	12½	per rupee
Beguserai	12	
Jamui .. .	13½	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Winter rice in ear and doing well *Rabi* sowings continue Cattle-disease all over the district Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice are as follows —

	Srs	ch.	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee.
Supaul	18	0	
Madhipura ...	13	0	
Banka	12	13	

Purnea—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of *aghani* rice good *Rabi* sowings commenced No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Kishanganj	17	

Malda—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* crops going on Prospects of standing crops good Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Prospects of crops very good Cutting of paddy has begun, Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and Indian-corn 19 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* ripening and being reaped in places, *Guru sarad* in ear *Arhar* and sugarcane growing Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	16	0	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil *Sarad* in ear *Asu* being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Sugarcane good Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur and Dhamnagar Circles Fodder and water sufficient

Angul.—No rain. Paddy in ear and in some places *laghu* paddy ripening. Gathering of *biri* commenced. Other *rabi* sowings completed Cotton being gathered, Sugarcane doing well More rain wanted for *rabi*. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee at Angul and 8½ seers at Bisipara.

Puri.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Bara sarad* in flower *Kulthi*, *biri*, and other pulses thriving. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Sadar	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	14	0	
Interior of district	14	2	

Test-works discontinued except in Satpara and Malud, which have been opened quite recently.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice in progress. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of winter rice continues Rice selling at Ranchi 10 seers, and in the interior 13½ seers per rupee No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—No rain Weather seasonable Rain urgently required for *rabi* sowing Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 11 seers 5 chitaks, barley 15 seers 12 chitaks, *makai* 13 seers 8 chitaks, *gram* 14 seers 10 chitaks, *marua* 16 seers 14 chitaks, wheat 11 seers 5 chitaks and *mahua* 33 seers 12 chitaks per rupee Cattle-disease reported from a few places Fodder and water sufficient

Manbhum—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice an average crop *Rabi* crops promise well Cattle disease reported from thanas Purulia, Topchanchi, and Tundi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 13¼ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—No rain *Rabi* crop needs rain Rice sells at 12 seers on the railway line hat, 13 seers in Chaibassa, average price in district, 16 seers 5 chitaks per rupee

General Summary—No rain has been reported during the week except a slight shower in Chittagong The general prospects of the crops continue practically the same as in the previous week The rice crop is maturing, and on the high lands the harvesting has begun in some districts The sowing of the spring crops is going on except in some parts of the Chota Nagpur Division, where it is retarded for want of rain The *rabi* crops in Angul are also in need of some more rain The test-works in Puri have been discontinued except those at Satpara and Malud, which have been opened quite recently No important change in the price of common rice is reported except at Bisipara in Angul, where it rose from 12 to 8½ seers a rupee Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts. Fodder is everywhere plentiful

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 14th November 1899.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	STATION OBSERVATIONS — Air Pressure: Highest 8 A M barometer reading	Lowest 8 A M barometer reading	Mean 8 A M reduced to 32°	Mean reduced to sea level and constant gravity Lat 45°	Variation from normal mean	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A M	Mean velocity in miles daily	Temperature: Highest of month	Lowest of month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Mean daily temperature	Variation from normal mean
South West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 003	29 710	29 864	29 912	+ 049	S45°W	34	93 9	68 8	87 9	71 1	81 0	—0 7
			Raniganj	29 717	29 537	29 616	29 905	—	S80°W	32	95 2	66 0	89 5	70 7	80 1	—0 7
		Birbhum														
		Bankura	Bankura	29 744	29 47	29 630	29 884	—	N27°E	28	94 6	67 6	88 7	72 2	80 5	—0 4
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29 894	29 605	29 900	29 908	+ 033	S85°W	55	94 9	67 2	89 2	72 3	80 7	—0 4
		Hooghly														
		Howrah														
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	30 029	29 787	29 928	29 898	+ 046	N3 °E	100	90 9	67 6	86 6	74 9	80 8	—0 7
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30 031	29 8	29 838	29 905	+ 048	N34°W	73	91 9	68 2	87 2	73 7	80 4	—0 1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30 005	29 810	29 917	29 914	—	85 E	61	93 3	64 2	87 0	72 3	80 2	—0 6
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29 988	29 76	29 889	29 904	+ 037	S9°W	37	91 2	65 2	86 7	73 8	80 3	—0 9
		Jessore	Jessore	29 908	29 711	29 923	29 903	+ 013	N45°E	20	93 0	65 2	87 1	73 7	80 4	—1 4
		Khulna														
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29 988	29 7	29 880	29 809	+ 046	N53°W	53	91 6	64 1	86 9	73 7	80 3	+0 3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29 939	29 714	29 849	29 929	+ 065	N13°E	72	91 3	59 8	86 7	72 0	79 4	—0 4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29 800	29 55	29 669	29 916	+ 040	N60°E	15	90 4	61 1	85 0	70 2	78 1	+0 3
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23 184	22 971	23 096	—	+ 01	N54°E	89	67 2	43 5	61 4	48 8	55 1	+0 2
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29 890	29 7 3	29 818	29 934	—	S88°E	30	90 9	65 6	85 7	71 4	78 6	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29 927	29 721	29 843	29 925	+ 047	S76°E	45	93 2	61 7	87 0	71 8	79 4	+0 1
		Bogra	Bogra	29 972	29 763	29 891	29·900	—	—	—	90 2	65 3	85 9	73 0	79 5	—0 2
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29 989	29 725	29 898	29 898	+ 056	S2 W	33	89 8	65 8	85)	73 9	79 9	+0 1
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30 012	29 758	29 931	29 905	+ 051	F	92	90 1	69 3	86 6	75 6	81 1	—0 5
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 978	29 735	29 896	29 807	+ 052	N45°E	6	89 7	?	85 1	?	?	?
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30 007	29 750	29 918	29 912	+ 047	S11 E	40	91 3	65 9	86 7	73 4	80 1	—0 2
		Backergunge	Barisal	30 030	29 781	29 946	29 904	+ 059	N11 E	39	91 3	66 6	86 2	74 4	80 3	—0 7
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29 987	29 791	29 921	29·906	—	S40°E	86	92 3	64 9	87 3	73 4	80 7	+0 1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30 000	29 752	29 910	29 06	—	N 7°E	56	89 7	62 5	85 5	71 9	73 7	–1 2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29 942	29 7 6	29 864	29 910	+ 095	N68°E	84	90 5	65 1	86 0	73 2	79 6	—0 5
		Chittagong Hill Tracts														
Behar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29 887	29 077	29 741	29 910	+ 038	S29°E	76	93 5	62 3	89 3	72 4	80 9	+0 5
		Gaya	Gaya	29 680	29 433	29 579	29 916	+ 046	S1°E	70	97 4	61 7	92 5	69 9	81 1	+1 1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29 708	29 485	29 5 7	29 901	+ 030	S24°W	64	96 3	62 0	91 4	69 5	80 5	+0 6
			Buxar	29 805	29 581	29 680	29 883	+ 017	S30°W	51	95 5	61 5	91 2	69 5	80 4	+0 8
			Arrah	29 870	29 661	29 754	29 901	—	S27°E	42	95 9	61 0	91 1	69 0	80 1	+0 6
		Saran	Chapra	29 883	29 679	29 769	29 908	—	N63°E	?	93 3	61 6	89 4	70 6	80 0	+0 4
		Champaran	Motihari	29 853	29 (9)	29 726	29 912	—	N54°E	42	93 0	57 9	88 6	69 1	78 9	+0 7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29 897	29 684	29 779	29 913	—	S70°E	4	91 7	61 8	88 2	71 1	79 6	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29 896	29 680	29 785	29 908	+ 083	S73°E	46	91 3	63 9	87 5	72 0	80 2	+0 4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr														
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29 888	29 706	29 791	29 936	+ 051	Calm	?	93 7	60 2	88 1	71 1	79 6	+0 3
		Purnea	Purnea	29 935	29 743	29 830	29 912	+ 044	N62°E	65	94 2	59 3	87 1	72 2	79 7	+0 3
		Malda	Malda	29 956	29 701	29 870	29 904	—	N76 E	30	92 1	62 0	86 9	71 9	79 4	—0 7
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29 560	29 368	29 456	29 912	+ 050	S79°E	30	92 0	61 0	87 0	69 0	78 6	–0 6
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 961	29 733	29 873	29 897	+ 045	N30°E	38	96 4	69 2	90 5	74 6	81 5	+0 3
			False Point	30 016	29 774	29 929	29 891	+ 043	N31°W	133	92 5	69 1	87 5	74 5	81 0	0
		Balasore	Balasore	29·907	29 752	29 906	29 900	+ 053	N57°W	76	92 4	66 3	87 9	72 4	80 2	—0 3
			Shortt's Island	30 008	0 761	29 928	29,896	—	N5°E	192	93 0	73 6	87 8	79 2	83 5	—
		Puri	Puri	30 023	29·797	29·932	29 893	—	N12°E	196	96 7	71 0	89 6	76 8	83 2	—
			Gopalpur	30 008	29 805	29 925	29 880	—	N17°W	217	94 3	70 1	87 8	74 1	81 0	—
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28 044	27 848	27 912	29 917	+ 045	S68°W	125	92 2	58 7	86 5	66 0	76 3	+1·3
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·915	27 723	27 821	29 913	+ 050	S72°W	87	92 7	60 0	86 2	65 0	75 7	+1 6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29 324	29 143	29·218	29 920	—	N88°E	96	99 1	51 0	92 8	61 3	77 1	—
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·240	29 055	29 132	29 907	—	N40°W	?	94 5	65 9	88·7	68 9	78 8	—
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29 279	29·092	29 182	29 905	—	N21°W	18	95 4	64 0	89 7	60 1	79 4	+0 2
Assam		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29 760	29·585	29 666	29 963	+·043	N	36	89·7	64·5	88 8	60 6	76·2	—1 8
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29 950	29·741	29 854	29 926	+ 080	N77°E	79	88·7	65 7	83 6	72 7	78 1	—0 9
		Cachar	Silchar	29 971	29 776	29 884	29 942	+ 071	N45°E	38	93 0	63 4	87 0	72 4	80 2	—0 5

Bengal for the month of October 1899.

Humidity: Mean, 8 A.M.	Humidity: Variation from normal mean	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Cloud: Variation from normal mean 8 A.M.	Rain fall *	Rainfall, Of month: Mean of district	Of month: Normal mean	Of month: Variation from mean	Of month: Number of rainy days	Of month: Normal mean number of rainy days	Since 16th October 1899: Mean of district	Since 16th Oct.: Normal mean	Since 16th Oct.: Variation	Since 16th Oct.: Mean number of rainy days	Since 16th Oct.: Normal mean number of rainy days	DISTRICT
84	+3	2 6	−1 7	3 66	2 80	3 29	−0 49	2 80	4 30	1 34	1 31	+0 03	1 80	1 42	Burdwan.
82	—	2 7	—	2 25											
					3 08	3 33	−0 25	2 75	4 42	1 95	1 19	+0 76	1 75	1 33	Birbhum
78	—	2 6	—	3 19	3 33	3 16	+0 17	2 70	4 23	1 23	1 21	+0 02	1 70	1 45	Bankura
81	—	2 0	—	3 32	4 23	4 43	−0 20	2 67	5 11	1 22	1 95	−0 73	1 50	1 62	Midnapore.
					2 97	4 11	−1 14	2 33	5 38	0 87	1 53	−0 66	1 33	1 78	Hooghly
					3 42	3 75	−0 33	2 00	5 42	0 66	1 42	−0 76	1 00	1 72	Howrah.
87	0	4 7	−0 6	7 84	4 40	5 28	−0 82	3 71	5 95	1 43	2 27	−0 84	2 00	1 96	24 Parganas.
86	+3	3 2	−1 7	3 03	3 02	4 39	−1 37	2 00	6 04	1 30	1·91	−0 61	1 00	1 90	Calcutta.
86	—	3 7	—	2 79	3 14	4 12	−0 98	3 20	5 17	1 90	1 62	+0 28	1 80	1 71	Nadia
87	+5	3 0	−1 8	3 39	3 91	3 68	+0 23	3·25	4 70	2 45	1 38	+1 07	2 13	1 40	Murshidabad.
88	+2	3 5	−1 7	3 68	3 37	4 34	−0 97	5 20	5 38	2 00	1 97	+0 03	2 80	1 93	Jessore
					5 12	4 94	+0 18	5 00	5 72	2 72	2 18	+0 54	3 33	1·98	Khulna.
85	—	3 4	—	3 05	3 24	3 47	−0 23	2 83	4 36	2 26	1 11	+1 15	1 83	1 21	Rajshahi
85	—	3 5	—	1 57	0 96	3 75	−2 79	2 75	3 74	0 70	1 10	−0 40	1 50	1 18	Dinajpur
95	—	1 7	—	1 74	2 15	4 42	−2 27	4 25	4 15	1 35	1 43	−0 05	1 75	1 50	Jalpaiguri.
88	+11	4 6	−1 3	1 32		6 16			5 89		2 39			1 56	Darjeeling
85	—	6 3	—	2 59	1 96	5 49	−3 53	5 50	4 62	0 89	1 71	−0·82	2 25	1 50	Cooch Behar.
88	—	2·2	—	1 96	3 05	4 70	−1 65	3 40	3 79	2 26	1 44	+0 82	1 60	1 12	Rangpur
88	—	2 8	—	5 21	3 89	4 24	−0 35	4 00	4 83	3 12	1 56	+1 56	2 50	1 13	Bogra
90	—	*4 0	—	4 12	3 06	4 14	−0 48	3 00	5 19	3 07	1 62	+1 45	2 00	1 89	Pabna
85	0	4 7	+0 4	3 80	3 85	4 22	−0 37	5 00	5 53	2 93	1 82	+1 11	2 80	1 90	Dacca
88	—	*5 3	—	5 03	6 16	5 05	+1 11	5 57	4 91	4 06	1 73	+2 33	3 43	1 92	Mymensingh.
89	—	2 7	—	6 37	6 35	4 31	+2 04	6 00	5 49	4 49	1 74	+2 ·5	3 33	2 00	Faridpur
85	—	3·9	—	14 71	15 45	5·93	+9 52	7 33	6 45	13·05	2 31	+10 74	4 ·0	2 12	Backergunge
83	—	4 0	—	6 16		4 60			5 10		2 15			2 13	Tippera
91	—	4 2	—	18 89	14 79	7 73	+7 06	9 00	7 13	12 10	2 95	+9 15	5 75	2 42	Noakhali
88	−1	4 2	−0 9	22 35	23 82	6 74	+17 08	7 60	6 69	23 14	3 10	+20 04	6 80	2 65	Chittagong
					13 67	6 54	+7 13	8 00	8 58	13 43	2 18	+11 25	7 00	2 71	Chittagong Hill Tracts
73	−4	1 4	−2 2	1·93	1 48	2 95	−1 47	1 00	3 15	1 48	1 08	+0 40	1 09	1 00	Patna
68	−5	1 6	−2 1	0 42	0 68	2 31	−1 63	1 12	2 66	0 05	0 72	−0 07	1 12	1 01	Gaya
69	—	1 3	—	1 09											
68	—	1 1	—	0 86	0·84	2 87	−2 03	0·63	2 75	0 84	1 05	−0 21	0 63	1 00	Shahabad
87	—	0 1	—	2 03											
80	—	0 5	—	0 45	0 46	3 49	−3 03	1 00	2 74	0 46	0 98	−0 52	1 00	0 62	Saran
87	—	0 4	—	0 10	0 34	3 31	−2 97	1 00	2 52	0 34	0 86	−0 52	1 00	0 60	Champaran
83	—	*0 5	—	2 31	1 95	2 64	−0 69	1 14	2 42	1 95	0 83	+1 12	1 14	0 71	Muzaffarpur
87	+2	1 8	−1 4	3 14	2 74	2 10	+0 64	1 00	2 42	2 74	0 67	+2 07	1 00	0 70	Darbhanga
					0·58	2 36	−1 78	1 00	2 56	0 53	0 76	−0 23	0 80	0 90	Monghyr
80	—	*2 4	—	0 10	0 63	2 59	−1 96	0 84	3 04	0 45	0·90	−0 45	0 67	0 89	Bhagalpur
88	+2	1 9	−1 6	0 12	0 04	3 08	−3 04	0 00	3 17	0 03	1 00	−0 97	0·00	0 82	Purnea.
87	—	3 1	—	2 13	1 45	3 45	−2 00	2·25	3 81	1 05	1 15	−0 10	1 50	0 81	Malda
80	—	2 8	—	1 43	1 10	3 57	−2 47	2 50	4 16	0 61	1 14	−0 53	1 50	1 10	Sonthal Parganas
82	+3	3 4	−0 6	11 82	9 00	5 85	+3 15	3·25	6 75	0 64	2 76	−2 12	1·25	2 68	Cuttack
85	−1	3·3	−1 2	8 01											
85	—	3·2	—	6 15	7 50	5 09	+2 41	3 14	5 70	0 77	1 95	−1 18	1 71	2 20	Balasore
79	—	3·9	—	7 40											Shortt's Island
81	—	2 9	—	8 73	9 85	6 91	+2·94	4·20	7 99	0 62	3 71	−3 09	1 60	3 00	Puri
82	—	1 6	—	11 75											
60	−13	2 6	−1 2	0 34	0 28	3 44	−3 16	1 17	4 31	0 15	1 13	−0·98	0 67	1 02	Hazaribagh.
63	—	2 4	—	0 18	0·27	2 42	−2 15	0 67	3 72	0 01	0·98	−0·97	0 00	1 42	Ranchi
70	—	1·1	—	0 01		2 78			2·91		1 10			1 11	Palamau.
73	—	1·5	—	0 76	1 01	2 62	−1 61	1 50	3 01	0 13	0 86	−0 73	0 33	1 30	Manbhum.
80	—	†1 4	—	1·74	2 86	2 97	−0 11	2 50	4 32	0 48	1 18	−0 70	1·[illegible]0	1 70	Singhbhum.
97	+3	8·2	+1·2	3 35											Sibsagar.
88	−5	4 8	+2 1	2 38											Dhubri.
91	+1	‡7 4	+1 8	13 21											Cachar

* Mean of 22 days. † Mean of 30 days. ‡ Mean of 28 days.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th October 1899 on 1 085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1 085 miles open	118 740	(a)52 130	5 61 870	(a)62 02[illegible]	(b)13 140	(a)1 27 290	25 111	(c)20 520	54 631
Or per mile of railway	109 2[illegible]	48 05	517 85	57 16	12 11	117 3[illegible]			
For previous 16½ weeks of half year (d)	2[illegible]8 918	7 [illegible] 070	[illegible] 33 924	10 60 001	2 28 064	20 43 2[illegible]5	419 627	425 612	84[illegible] 239
Total for 17½ weeks	2 177 [illegible]	8 07 200	1 01 [illegible] 7[illegible]	11 22 11[illegible]	[illegible] 41 204	21 70 [illegible]15	444 738	455 132	8[illegible] 870
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	101 370	37 755	[illegible]67 050	48,752	16 393	102 [illegible]00	19 489	(e)19,193	38 682
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	109 60	40 82	504 92	52 70	17 72	111 [illegible]4		...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1 831 871	6 [illegible]8 075	67 95 [illegible]	8 06 347	2 06 760	16 71 182	369 279	360,280	7[illegible] 553

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage
(b) The decrease is due to the earnings of [illegible]hut section for the month of October being included in this week last year on account of breaches
(c) Includes [illegible] 208 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(d) audited figures up to week ending 16th September 1899
(e) [illegible]000 miles of ballast trains run on open line

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 4th November 1899 on 1,085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)112 330	55 170	(b)5,47 340	63 250	12,460	(a)1 30 880	25 968	(c)27 489	[illegible]3 457
Or per mile of railway	103 59	50 85	504 46	58 30	11 48	120 63			
For previous 17½ weeks of half year (d) ...	2 189 893	8 07 870	1 01 74 390	11 13 066	2 35 910	21,57,7[illegible]	442 801	457 334	900 135
Total for 18½ weeks	2 302 223	8 63 040	1 07 21 730	11 77 216	2,48,370	22 88 635	468,769	484 823	953 592
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	104 678	44 700	5,09 394	65 810	14,453	1 24 963	21 573	(e)19 675	41 248
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	113 17	48 32	550 70	71 15	15 63	135 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1 036 549	7 02 775	73 05,285	8 72 157	2 21,213	17 96 145	390,852	379 955	770 807

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage
(b) " in weight and decrease in freight is due to shorter lead
(c) Includes 5 206 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(d) " audited figures up to week ending 23rd September 1899
(e) " 2 428 miles of ballast trains run on open line

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th October 1899	7,076	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898 ...	18,087	0	0
Decrease	11,011	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th October 1899 ...	138	11	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	354	10	4
Decrease	215	14	5
Receipts from 1st July to 28th October 1899	1,89,784	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,35,597	0	0
Decrease	45,813	0	0

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No. 1317 *I A.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNTS

Dated Calcutta, the 16th November 1899.

RESOLUTION

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1898-99 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same

The ***Major Irrigation Works*** in Bengal are the Orissa the Midnapore, the Hijili Tidal, and the Sone Canals The first 22 paragraphs of this Resolution will deal with these four works by themselves. The ***Minor Works*** in the Province are separately treated in paragraphs 23 to 31 inclusive

2. The capital outlay on these Major Works was Rs 39,019 during 1898-99 and Rs 6,42,14,318* to end of the year. The total length of the canals during the year remained the same as last year, viz , 748 miles Of this length, 495¼ miles were both for irrigation and navigation, 223¾ miles for irrigation only, and 29 miles for navigation only. The length of distributaries was 2,616½ miles, or 8½ miles more than the previous year The increase took place in the Orissa and Sone Circles. In Orissa the increase was 6½ miles and in Sone 2 miles. The total area irrigable was 1,370,366 acres. The difference compared with the area shown in the previous year was due to revised figures being given for the Orissa Canals

* Inclusive of indirect charges, amounting to Rs 17,50,443.

3 The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 18,39,942 and the working expenses to Rs 14,27,467, the net revenue being Rs. 4,12,475, or Rs 3,22,026 less than in the previous year, but, compared with the average of the previous five years, it showed an increase of about one lakh of rupees

4 The results of the year's working of the Major Works of Bengal and the capital expenditure to date are exhibited in the following table —

Name of Canal	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date	Receipts of year *less* refunds	Expenditure of year including indirect charges	Net income of year	Average net income of five years ending 1897-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orissa Canals	70 070	2 03 73 151	4,65 492	4 95 213	(—) 29 721	(—) 75,404
Midnapore Canal		84 05,427	2,28 732	2 73 980	(—) 45 248	(+) 46 624
Hijili Tidal Canal		26 16 242	74,306	50 029	(+) 24 277	(+) 23 134
Sone Canals	(—) 31 051	2 67 60 498	10 71 412	6 08 245	(+) 4 63 167	(+) 3 20 601
Total for 1898 99	(+) 39 019	6 42 14 318	18 39,942	14 27,467	4 12 475	3 15,065

and the results of all the four works for the year under review and the five previous ones are given in the following table —

Particulars	1893 94	1894 95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts from all sources (less refunds)	16 65 005	15 20 127	15 07 720	19,02 205	21,72,182	17,53,449	18 39 942
Working expenses (including indirect charges)	15 41 144	14,62 049	13 84 340	13 66 707	14 37 681	14 38,384	14,27,467
Net Revenue	1 23 861	58 078	1 23,380	5,35 498	7 34 501	3 15 065	4,12,475
Charges for interest	24 61 878	24 81 895	24 94,499	24, 98 009	24 97 817	24 86 819	24 97 828
Deficit	23 38 017	24 23 817	23 71 110	19,62 511	17 63 316	21 71 754	20,85 353

The works rather more than pay their working expenses, but the net revenue does not cover, and probably never will cover, the gross interest charges, the financial results, however, are improving, and will, it is believed, continue to improve.

5 The statement below shows the areas irrigated by the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals for the last ten years and the average rainfall. Except in the case of the Sone Canals, the *rabi* irrigation is too insignificant to be shown separately The area under the head Perennial is not extensive, and is included under *kharif* —

Year	Orissa Canals	Midnapore Canal	Sone Canals: *Kharif*, inclusive of hot weather	Sone Canals: *Rabi*	Sone Canals: Total	All canals	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	In
1888 89	159,292	69,777	255,767	100,142	355,909	584,978	52 71
1889 90	186,627	68,810	249,669	55,618	305,282	560,719	54·02
1890 91	180,299	82,002	229,696	51,318	281,014	543,315	57 03
1891 92	177,685	83,973	263,816	210,907	474,723	736,381	46 55
1892 93	160,952	91,217	284,566	126,195	410,761	662,930	45 13
1893 94	103,526	85,763	300,318	66,458	366,776	556,065	64 03
1894-95	122,561	70,116	275,470	41,664	317,134	509,811	58 15
1895 96	119,460	65,251	279,879	115,343	395,222	579,933	46·05
1896 97	185,048	65,183	339,766	215,390	555,156	805,387	50·51
1897-98	195,609	72,206	330,074	108,371	438,445	701,253	52 70
Average of previous five years	145,239	71,704	305,101	108,445	413,546	630,489	54·29
1898-99	194,847	74,901	330,761	110,035	440,796	710,544	55 36

The total area irrigated during the year was 710,544 acres, as compared with 701,253 acres in 1897-98, and an average of 630,489 acres during the previous five years The progress of irrigation on the three large irrigating works—the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals—fluctuates from year to year, but on the whole there is steady progress Thus the average area irrigated by these works during the five years ending March 1889 was about 493,000 acres, in the next five years the average was about 612,000 acres, and in the five years ending March 1899 it was about 666,000 acres In the year of the famine, 1896-97, the area irrigated was over 805,000 acres This was a bumper year, but in the two years which followed it the area watered did not fall to its former level, but was over 700,000 acres in 1897-98, and over 710,000 acres in 1898-99 This increase in the irrigated area shows that the people are realising more and more that the use of canal water both assures their crop and increases its outturn

Those advantages were very emphatically brought home to the people in the districts commanded by the Sone Canals in the famine year of 1896 97 In those districts the unirrigated crops failed to a very large extent This was not the case in the area irrigated by the canals The canals saved from entire, or almost entire, destruction some 300,000 acres of rice crops, which at the rates prevailing in the famine year were worth at least 150 lakhs of rupees to the people—a sum which is more than half the entire capital cost of the canals In addition to this, the *rabi* crop, which was largely irrigated in that year, was worth about another 50 or 60 lakhs It may be safely said that the people in the irrigated tracts were wealthy They had more than an abundant crop for their personal use, and were able to sell their surplus produce at high rates These facts have not been forgotten, and the certainty of being able to mature a crop in a bad year and the certainty that in such a year the crops will carry an increased value is making the people keen to secure leases for their lands, so much so that there is no doubt that, in time, it will be possible to materially enhance the water-rates on the Sone Canals at any rate

6 The areas of the principal crops irrigated during the year compared with those of the previous year were—

	1897 98 Acres	1898 99 Acres
Rice	549,805	562,533
Wheat	28,215	21,690
Barley	15,927	15,866
Sugarcane (as one crop)	31,749	26,607
Total	625 696	626,696

Rice is irrigated by all the canals, but almost the whole of the wheat barley, and sugarcane crops were on the Sone Canals

7. The progress made in collecting the canal revenue during the year is shown in the following table —

Canal	Demand			Collections (including remissions)			Percentage of current collection on current demand	Percentage of total collection on total demand
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Orissa Canals	12,884	2,60,971	2,73,855	12,884	2,60,971	2,73,855	100 0	100 0
Midnapore Canal	11,617	1,04,242	1,15,859	10,398	99,743	1,10,141	95 68	95 06
Sone Canals	3,062	9,26,501	9,29,563	3,062	9,26,501	9,29,563	100·0	100 0

and this table shows other facts bearing on the matter of collections.—

YEAR	Balance at the beginning of year	Balance at the end of the year	Remissions, including cancelled demand statements	Irrecoverable items	Certificates issued during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1888-89	5,59,883	5,79,983	42,666	14,071	20,676
1889-90	5,79,983	5,09,188	80,282	20,592	26,550
1890-91	5,09,188	4,72,113	48,674	16,476	26,149
1891-92	4,72,113	4,01,120	38,421	12,176	15,249
1892-93	4,04,120	2,26,174	61,576	11,168	12,117
1893-94	2,26,174	1,72,235	29,034	4,818	10,685
1894-95	1,72,235	77,498	14,367	4,815	8,281
1895-96	77,498	67,460	8,573	5,371	4,036
1896-97	67,460	25,464	29,640	2,605	3,590
1897-98	25,464	5,607	11,881	1,249	2,368
Average of previous five years	1,13,766	69,663	18,699	3,772	5,792
1898-99	5,657	5,718	7,917	626	1,409

The results which these two tables display are eminently satisfactory The marked decrease in the remission of late years shows that the assessments are more carefully made the decrease in "irrecoverable items" indicates more care in collection, and not improbably the absence of fraud the decrease in the certificates is a striking proof both of improved administration in the collections and in the satisfaction of the people with the arrangements, while the fact that, in the Sone and Orissa Canals, the entire demand of the year has been collected is a result bearing evidence, not only to all these points, but to the good work done by the staff and to the good effects of the revised system which has been introduced and matured during the last five years

8 The collections made under Navigation (excluding miscellaneous navigation receipts and those of the transport services) are shown below for ten years —

YEAR	Orissa Canals	Midnapore Canal	Hijili Tidal Canal	Sone Canals	Total	Miles open	Tollage per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs
1888-89	69,830	1,46,760	53,910	52,162	3,22,662	496½	649 9
1889-90	78,039	1,45,356	40,338	51,189	3,14,922	496½	634 8
1890-91	1,06,961	1,10,830	27,145	56,593	3,01,529	496½	607 3
1891-92	1,20,761	1,32,572	36,348	57,339	3,47,020	524¼	662 2
1892-93	1,00,503	1,14,141	52,180	49,996	3,16,820	524¼	604 3
1893-94	1,19,115	1,14,994	58,209	50,548	3,42,866	524¼	654 0
1894-95	96,220	1,35,492	57,089	49,349	3,38,150	524¼	645 0
1895-96	1,42,617	1,43,918	60,677	51,370	3,98,582	524¼	760 6
1896-97	1,58,262	1,54,215	89,511	56,445	4,58,433	524¼	874 2
1897-98	1,64,169	1,32,235	90,755	65,042	4,52,201	524¼	862 5
Average of previous five years	1,36,076	1,36,171	71,248	54,551	3,98,046		..
1898-99	1,36,317	1,03,681	73,759	93,051	4,06,808	526¼	776 0

The receipts are Rs. 45,393 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurs on all canals except on those of the Sone, where the construction of the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway abnormally increased the receipts. The gross receipts are slightly in excess of the average of the previous five years.

9 The miscellaneous revenue amounted during the year to Rs 89,272, as compared with Rs 90,000 in the previous year the average for the previous five years ending 1897-98 was Rs 85,802

10 On the **Orissa Canals** the net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 67,748. This was expended mainly on the restoration and improvement of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Canal between Marsaghai and Jumboo, and on the construction of permanent outlets

11. The receipts of the year aggregated Rs 4,65,492, as compared with Rs 5,51,924 in 1897-98, and an average of Rs 4,29,877 for the preceding five years The decrease in the receipts, when compared with those of the previous year, was under all heads of revenue The receipts from water-rates fell from Rs 3,14,729 to Rs 2,72,382 This was mainly due to the smaller *rabi* irrigation of 1897 98, the demand for which fell due in the year under review, as compared with the year 1896-97, when the area of *rabi* was larger than usual. The demand for *kharif* was nearly the same as in the previous year

12 The area irrigated during the year was 194,847 acres as compared with 195,602 acres in 1897-98 There was a slight increase in the area of *kharif* irrigation and a similar decrease in the area of *rabi*. The demand for the year, including a small balance outstanding from the previous year, amounted to Rs 2,73,855 Of this sum, Rs. 2,72,382 was realized and Rs 1,473 remitted or written off, leaving nothing in arrears at the close of the year The number of certificates issued was 686 as against 1,167 in the previous year These were fully disposed of during the year The full realization of the demand, together with the decrease in the number of certificates, is very satisfactory.

13 The returns from navigation (tollage) were less by Rs 26,852 than in the previous year This was due to a dull season in the export of rice from Orissa, and also to the returns of the previous year having been temporarily raised by the carriage of materials for the railway works which have been under construction

The transport service in the High Level Canal brought in Rs 36,332 as against Rs 47,110 in the year before The service continued to be profitable, but the competition of the railway has commenced to be felt, and shortly the service will have to be withdrawn altogether from this canal

14 The working expenses amounted to Rs 4,95,213 as compared with Rs 5,39,919 in 1897 98 and Rs 4,95,743 in 1896-97 Rupees 14,300 were expended on works classed as extensions and improvements The charges for maintenance were moderate, and the expenditure is regarded as normal for a year in which no exceptional repairs were required

15 The net result of the year's working was a deficit on the revenue account of Rs 29,721 as compared with a credit in the previous year of Rs 12,005 In 1897-98 the returns both from irrigation and navigation were above the normal A further decline in the receipts from navigation must be looked for on the permanent opening of the railway, which will shortly take place, and returns, more than those of the year under review, can hardly be hoped for unless it is ultimately found possible to increase the water-rates, which it is certainly not possible to do at present.

16. The **Midnapore Canal** was subjected on the 19th and 20th June 1898 to an abnormal flood, which rose at Midnapore to a foot above any which had been previously recorded It did considerable damage to the canal, and for a short time impeded the working of it The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway had been advantageous to the canal revenues, as it brought traffic to it, but the opening of the line was disadvantageous, as it drew off a large number of passengers and some goods The year consequently was not a good one for the canal The receipts decreased from Rs 2,74,037 to Rs 2,28,732, and the expenditure rose from Rs 2,40,232 to Rs 2,73,980, causing a deficit of Rs 45,248, against a profit of Rs. 33,805 in 1897-98 The Midnapore Canal has generally worked at a small profit, showing a net revenue, during the last ten years, of an average of about Rs 47,000 This is largely dependent on the navigation revenue, which is about half the total the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, almost parallel with the canal, must inevitably seriously prejudice its future. Already, in the year under review, the navigation receipts fell from Rs 1,32,236 in 1897-98 to Rs 1,03 681 in 1898-99,

although the railway was not completed, but the reduction was due to other causes as well

17 The area under lease and the area irrigated on the Midnapore Canal increased slightly, although the rainfall was copious and favourable The figures were 72,206 acres in 1897-98 and 74,901 acres in the following year The increase was due to over 4,000 acres of *boro* rice, classed as *rabi*, which was irrigated, the true *kharif* area slightly decreased The collection of revenue on this canal has not yet reached the high standard which marks the work in the Orissa and Sone Canals still it is not unsatisfactory and vastly better than it was The arrears of uncollected water rates increased slightly during the year, and the complaints were nearly double those of 1897-98 Both these circumstances, however, were due to rather exceptional causes The collection work was done concurrently with a reduction in the number of certificates issued for the recovery of demands, which is a good feature, but the number of certificates still bears a far higher proportion to the amounts collected than is the case on other canals The Lieutenant Governor hopes to see a still further reduction in the number of certificates

18 The **Hijili Tidal Canal** in the year 1897-98 gave unprecedentedly good results It is, therefore, hardly a matter of surprise that, compared with that year, there was a falling off in 1898 99 The receipts were less, but still not below the average of a series of years the expenses were greater by some Rs 10,000, but only slightly above the average of the last five years The navigation receipts were Rs 73,759 as compared with Rs 90,755 in the previous year, and the working expenses were Rs 50,029 as compared with Rs 39,388

19 On the **Sone Canals** Rs 12,522 was spent on works, chiefly in completing the syphon on the Behea Branch Canal, but the net capital outlay was a minus figure owing to sales of navigation plant The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs 10,71,412 against Rs 12,54,790 in the previous year, *i e*, a decrease of Rs 1,83,378, due mainly to the smaller *rabi* area irrigated in 1897 98 than in the famine year of 1896-97, the *rabi* collections appearing in the ensuing year to that in which the irrigation is effected The total receipts were greater than in any previous year, with the exception of 1897-98 The decrease in the amount of the water-rates was Rs 2,13,228. Under the head of Navigation the receipts are the largest on record, and amounted to Rs 1,05,564, or Rs 17,138 more than in the previous year, the large revenue being mainly due to the carriage of materials for the construction of the Mogulserai Gaya Railway The working expenses amounted to Rs 6,08,245 as compared with Rs 6,18,142 in 1897-98, the difference being mainly in establishment charges. Under extensions and improvements there was less expenditure, but there was, increased expenditure on repairs, owing mainly to extra repairs which were necessary to special works. The working expenses, however, of these canals have, during the last five years, been decreased by about a lakh of rupees a year The net revenue in 1898-99, owing to the decrease in water-rates, was Rs. 1,73,481 less than in the previous year.

20. The rainfall of the year, though somewhat in excess of last year, was not nearly so favourably distributed in regard to the kharif season In June, during the ploughing and sowing period, the rainfall was insufficient, whilst in mid September, when water was least needed, heavy rain fell. In the early part of October, again, when it was most necessary for the maturity of the rice crop, it held off altogether The want of rain early in October caused a very heavy demand for canal water, and the canals were strained to their utmost to meet the requirements of cultivators, the strain, however, was most satisfactorily met, as, in anticipation of coming events, timely arrangements were, owing to the favourable state of the river, made by the divisional officers In regard to the *rabi* season the rainfall was normal and more favourable than that of the previous year, heavy and beneficial rain falling in January instead of February.

21 The area irrigated during the year was 440,796 acres against 433,445 acres in the previous year and an average of 413,546 acres during he preceding five years There was an increase under long-term leases-conse-

quently a slight drop in kharif season leases occurred The continued appreciation of these long-term leases is most satisfactory, not only have applications for renewal of nearly the whole area of the leases made in 1892 93, which have now expired, been received, but further applications were submitted for 38,327 acres, of which 27,800 acres had to be refused This refusal has been necessary, mainly for the reasons stated in last year's report viz, unsuitability of situation and deficiency of water The absence of rain in the early part of October not only increased the demand for *rabi* sowings (which however, was checked by the timely rain in the middle of October) but also increased the sale of water by volume In the canal-irrigated tracts the cultivators reaped good and abundant harvests, but their realizations were less, as the ruling prices of grain were much lower than in the previous year.

22 The current demand of the year was Rs 9,31,979, inclusive of arrears of the previous year The remissions and sums written off as irrecoverable amounted to Rs 2,963, which is the lowest on record The amount remitted on revised and cancelled "khatians" was Rs 1,520 against Rs 2 2 0 The entire demand, which remained after these alterations in it had been effected, was fully recovered, and there was no outstanding balance at all at the end of the year Only 376 certificates were issued under the Public Demands Recovery Act [No I (B C) of 1895], which is less than half the number of the previous year The number of applications for remissions, &c., decreased from 5,351 to 4,371 The foregoing results show continued improvement, and, in so far as the collections are concerned, cannot be surpassed

23 The capital outlay on canals classed as **Minor Works and Navigation** was Rs 95,036 during the year and Rs 1,24,76,707* to end of the year The receipts for the year amounted to Rs 6,10,092 and working expenses to Rs 5,12,988, the net revenue being Rs 97,104, or Rs 19,982 less than the average of the previous five years

The financial results of the year and the capital expenditure to date are shown in the following table —

	Capital Expenditure—(direct and indirect)		Receipt of the year less refunds	Expenditure of the year including indirect charges	Net income of the year	Average net income of five years ending 1897 98
	Of year	To end of year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Minor Works and Navigation						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	66,286	64,61,252	4,09,281	2,80,677	(+)1,28,604	(+)1,76,946
Orissa Coast Canal	14,936	45 32 412	73,094	82 288	(—) 9,194	(+) 3,655
Saran Canals	15,014	7,21,588	4,992	1,257	(+) 3 735	(—) 5,465
Nadia Rivers			89,416	99,422	(—) 10 006	(—) 11,696
Eden Canal			28,725	39,380	(—) 10 655	(—) 33,029
Madhuban Canal			120	9 569	(—) 9 449	(—) 6,378
Gaighata and Baxi Khal			4 464	365	(+) 4,099	(—)(*b*)7,0[illegible]2
Total for 1898 99	96,236 (*a*)	1,17,15,252	6,10,092	5,12,988	(+) 97,104	(+)1,17,086

(*a*) Exclusive of Rs (—) 1 200 for the Damodar Project
(*b*) Average of four years ending 1897 98

24 **The Calcutta and Eastern Canals** are a series of navigable channels, partly natural and partly artificial, connecting Calcutta with the Eastern Districts of Bengal They have been greatly improved during the last twenty years at a capital cost of some 32 lakhs of rupees. The improvements, while they have given large facilities to the traffic, have not, in them-

* Includes Rs 6,06 075 and Rs 1,55,380 expended on the two abandoned projects, viz, Tirhut and Damodar, and also Rs 8,66,000 contributed by the Imperial Government from the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal

selves, proved directly remunerative The Canals twenty years ago paid from five to six per cent on their capital. Now the percentage on the average of the last five years has been reduced to a little over three per cent and in 1897-98 the net revenue only gave two per cent on the capital The past year was, in some respects, exceptional, and an increase in the traffic and in the returns is anticipated The receipts during the year were Rs 4,09,281, against Rs 4,26,203 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 16,922, and the working expenses were Rs 2,80,677, or Rs 79,272 more than those of the year 1897-98. There was a decrease of Rs 96,194 in the net revenue of the year Of this, nearly sixty thousand was due to an increase in establishment charge, which was partly real, but mainly due to the fact that, in the previous year, there had been certain adjustments of accounts which had resulted in a somewhat artificial enhancement of the net revenue of that year. There was a decrease in the number and maundage of the boats using the channels and in the number of the steamers and flats Altogether the results of the year were unsatisfactory, but there is reason to think that this was to some extent exceptional and mainly due to the fact that the year was an unfavourable one for the jute trade, which largely affects the canal revenue

25. The steamers and flats using the Sundurban route continued to increase The channel known as the Angeria creek, is the only connection suitable for steamers, which exists on one portion of the route more than one attempt has been made, but unsuccesfully, to find an alternative to it It is therefore an important link in the connection between Calcutta and Assam Some improvements were effected in it during the year One alternative route, which has been suggested, is that known as the Bhil channel, between the Madhumati and Kumar river in the Faridpur district This channel has since 1894 been improved at a cost of some Rs 25,000, and in 1897-98, Rs 4,000 were expended in making a diversion in the 14th mile of the route It is rather disappointing to find that the facilities which have been afforded, by the expenditure which has been incurred, have not led to the general use of the channel when it is open in the rainy season In 1898 and in 1899 the steamers did not use the channel at all, although it obviously presents great advantages There is reason to think that it could be greatly improved, at comparatively moderate expense, if it is only kept open for a limited time when the neighbouring rivers are high, but if the improvements which have been carried out do not attract the traffic, it seems doubtful whether further expenditure is justifiable The Chamber of Commerce and the Steamer Companies correctly represent the great advantages of this route, not only in itself in saving distance, but also as an alternative to the one mentioned above, and the matter is receiving the attention of Government, but, so far, the results which have attended the improvements actually executed are not encouraging.

26 The **Orissa Coast Canal** is a continuation of the Hijili Tidal Canal Its revenue suffered in the same way The receipts amounted to Rs 73,094, against Rs 85,450 in the previous year, and the working expenses were Rs 82,288, as compared with Rs 61,045 The financial results of the year are far from satisfactory, the net revenue being a deficit of Rs 9,194, against a profit of Rs 24,405 in 1897 98

The opening of the Bengal Nagpur Railway no doubt affected the revenue of this canal, and will continue to do so

27 The **Saran Canals** remained closed during the year under review.

28 The **Nadia Rivers** are gradually losing their position as a great trade route to Calcutta In the five-yearly period ending in March 1893 the average weight of cargo paying toll was about 88 lakhs of maunds—in the quinquennial period ending in March 1898 it was only something more than 60 lakhs of maunds, and in 1898-99 this had fallen to rather more than 40 lakhs of maunds As railway communication develops these rivers must probably continue to decrease in importance Meanwhile, economy in expenditure has somewhat reduced the loss which those rivers now involve. The receipts were Rs 89,416 as compared with Rs 89,043 in the previous year, and the working expenses were Rs 99,422 against Rs 1,08,859, the net revenue being a reduction in the deficit from Rs. 19,816 to Rs. 10,006. But these results bring little

satisfaction when it is remembered that in the quinquennial period ending March 1888, the average results were an annual profit of about one lakh of rupees in the similar period ending March 1893, they were about 70 thousand rupees and in the similar period ending March 1898, there was an average annual loss of about one thousand rupees only.

29 The **Eden Canal** was worked during the year at a much smaller loss than usual The receipts from the canal were Rs 28,725 against Rs 35,835, and the working expenses were Rs 39,380, as compared with Rs 67,037 in the previous year, the result being a reduction in the deficit from Rs 31,202 in 1897-98 to Rs. 10,655 in 1898-99

The area irrigated during the year was 29,757 acres as compared with 24,487 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,270 acres The arrears of uncollected revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 9,312, which, although it is less than in former years, is still an unduly large amount

30. The **Madhuban Canal** irrigated during the year 3,190 acres as compared with 2,000 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 1,190 acres This was due to the great demand for water from the middle of October to the end of December For maintaining the canal Rs 9,569 were expended during the year against Rs 6,471 in the previous year.

31. The **Gaighatta and Buxi khal** was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs 395 against Rs. 681 in the previous year Rupees 4,500, being the amount of the annual lease, less Rs. 36 refunded, were realised from the lessees during the year

32 The improvement in the collection of the canal revenue on the three large irrigating systems, which were noticed in previous years, was carried still further in the year under review. The facts are very striking when it is remembered how large the arrears used to be in former years In the five years ending March 1889 the uncollected balance at the end of each year averaged nearly 6 lakhs of rupees, in the the next quinquennial period it was rather more than 3½ lakhs, while in the last period it was about Rs 36,000 At the end of the year now under review (1898-99), the outstanding uncollected balance is less than Rs 6,000, while in the Orissa and Sone canals there is no outstanding at all the whole demand has been collected. This improvement in collections has been accompanied by a very marked decrease in the number of certificates issued (as shown in paragraph 7 of this Resolution), which indicates that the people are satisfied and content to pay the demands without compulsion Further, the remissions and amounts written off as irrecoverable show, at the same time, a marked decrease, indicating greater accuracy and promptness on the part of the officers who are responsible for the assessments The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges, again, the excellent work done by the Deputy Collectors and especially by Maulvi Syed Mahomed Nasiruddin and Babu Madhav Lal in reorganizing and improving the work of the collection staff.

33. The year 1898 99 was one of very high floods in the Cossye, Selye, Subarnarekha and Damodar rivers in June 1898, and in the Sikrana or Boor-Gandak and Bagmati rivers in September 1898 The floods which occurred in the Cossye and Sikrana rivers were extraordinary and unprecedented, and very disastrous in their effects. The Cossye floods did considerable damage to the embankments, canal works and distributaries in the Midnapore district

The Sikrana floods submerged a vast area of country in the Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts, and did considerable damage to the Champaran, Tirhut and Turki embankments, as also to the District Board roads and bridges and railway embankments. The floods destroyed many houses and standing crops, many cattle were lost and human lives also The damage done to the embankments and canal works by the floods of the Selye, Subarnarekha and Damodar rivers was not serious

34. The Irrigation Department of this Province was in charge of Colonel A. D. McArthur, R E., Chief Engineer, during the year Since it expired he has retired from the Public Works Department, after serving in it, in the Irrigation Department of Bengal, for more than 30 years The Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his appreciation of the work done by Colonel McArthur, in almost all parts of the Province, during his long service in it

The Superintending Engineers, Mr Inglis, Mr Horn and Mr Toogood, were in charge of the three Irrigation Circles The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the efficiency of their services The large reduction in the expenditure on repairs during the last few years in the Sone Canals, and especially in the Arrah Division, is partly due to the able management of Mr C H DeMello.

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's note and its accompaniments be submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* Also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and officers of this Government as usual

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
Irrigation Department

Government of Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by R. B BUCKLEY, ESQ, *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports of Bengal for the year 1898-99.*

THE Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in 1898-99 was as follows —

	Direct charges	Indirect charges	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	36,304	2,715	39,019
Capital expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	93,632	1,404	95,036
	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1898-99, including indirect charges, was —

	Direct charges	Indirect charges	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Major Irrigation Works—			
Productive Public Works ..	6,24,63,875	17,50,443	6,42,14,318
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Protective grants—Imperial	8,66,000		8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial }	1,12,93,765	3,16,942	1,16,10,707
Total	7,46,23,640	20,67,385	7,66,91,025

3 The outlay abstracted above is shown in the following statement divided under the different projects —

Works	During 1898 99			To end of 1898 99		
	Direct charges	Indirect charges	Total	Direct charges	Indirect charges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Irrigation Works—	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orissa Canals	67,748	2,322	70,070	2,57,88,378	5,84,773	2,63,73,151
Midnapore Canal				82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427
Hijili Tidal Canal				25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242
Sone Canals	(—)31,444	393	(—)31,051	2,58,43,002	9,17,496	2,67,60,498
Total	36,304	2,715	39,019	6,21,63,875	17,50,443	6,42,14,318
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Tirhut project				5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damodar project	(—)1,200		(—)1,200	1,39,141	16,239	1,55,380
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,993	1,293	66,286	63,69,011	92,241	64,61,252
Orissa Coast Canal	14,838	98	14,936	44,25,796	1,06,616	45,32,412
Saran Canals	16,001	13	16,014	6,94,392	27,196	7,21,588
Total	93,632	1,404	95,036	1,21,59,765	3,16,942	1,24,76,707
Grand Total	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055	7,43,23,640	20,67,385	7,66,91,025

4 The statement below shows the totals for the last five years of the receipts, working expenses, and interest charges for Major Irrigation Works —

Particulars	1894-95	1895 96	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts from all sources (less refunds of revenue)	15,20,127	15,07,729	19,02,205	21,72,182	18,39,942
Working expenses (direct and indirect charges)	14,62,049	13,84,340	13,66,707	14,37,681	14,27,467
Net revenue	58,078	1,23,389	5,35,498	7,34,501	4,12,475
Charges for interest	24,81,895	24,94,499	24,98,009	24,97,817	24,97,828
Deficit	24,23,817	23,71,110	19,62,511	17,63,316	20,85,353
Rate per cent on Capital outlay	3 79	3 69	3 05	2 74	3 25

FINANCIAL RESULTS

5 The financial results of Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1898-99 were as follows —

		Major Irrigation Works
		Rs
Direct revenue		3,21,18,203
Working expenses (direct charges)		2,92,95,827
Results on direct charges only	Profit	28,22,376
Indirect charges debitable to revenue		17,55,835
Results on both direct and indirect charges	Profit	10,66,541
Charges for interest on Capital		5,86,06,726
Net results, including interest to end of 1898-99	Loss	5,75,40,185

6. The financial results to the close of the year 1898-99 of Minor Works and Navigation are shown below —

		Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	Works for which only revenue accounts are kept
		Rs	Rs
Direct revenue		2,60,38,981	92,91,127
Working expenses (direct charges)		1,15,62,792	54,33,788
Results on direct charges only	Profit	1,44,76,189	38 57 3[illegible]9
Indirect charges debitable to revenue		3 55,125	2,95,150
Results on both direct and indirect charges	Profit	1,41,21,064	35,62,189

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1898-99 chargeable against 33—Famine Relief was Rs (—) 566

AREAS IRRIGATED

7 The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works, during the year 1898-99 and the five previous years, are shown in the following statement —

Year	Orissa Canals				Midnapore Canal				Sone Canals				Total			
	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total	Kharif including five year and long term leases	Rabi including five year and long term leases	Perennial and hot weather	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
1893-94	100 406	2 904	216	103 526	85 763			85 763	280 528	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	466 097	[illegible]	20 006	556 065
1894-95	118,110	4,102	343	122 561	69 941	175		70,116	258 361	41 684	17 101	317 1[illegible]	44[illegible] 418	45 [illegible]	[illegible]	509 811
1895-96	111,191	7 909	420	119,460	65 251			65,251	261,48[illegible]	[illegible]	18 3[illegible]4	[illegible]	437 967	[illegible]	15,814	570 933
1896-97	171,373	13 300	375	185 048	65 183			65 183	310 941	[illegible] 390	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 090	23,2[illegible]0	805 [illegible]87
1897-98	188,041	7 015	546	195,602	72 206			72 206	299 061	103 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 445	[illegible]	10 386	[illegible]	701 [illegible]
Average of five years.	137,813	7 046	360	145 239	71,669	35		71,704	283,275	108 41[illegible]	21 8[illegible]6	413 546	492 75[illegible]	115 526	22 206	630 489
1898-99	189,134	5 080	624	194 847	70 741	4,160		74 901	304,778	110 035	25 983	440 796	564 653	119 284	26 60	710 544

The results of the working of each of the canal systems of the Province during the year will now be described separately, as in previous years

GENERAL.

In all statements showing totals of receipts or expenditure, the figures are those of the Examiner of Accounts. In dealing with details, the figures of the Superintending Engineer have been taken.

ORISSA CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

8 The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below —

I—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Outlay during 1898-99	Outlay to end of 1898-99
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs
I—Works	72,229	1,88,53,980
II—Establishment	16,495	46,81,444
III—Tools and plant	1,034	20,71,663
IV—Suspense accounts	(—)22,010	16
Loss by exchange		2,68,070
Total	67,748	2,58,75,173
V—*Less*—Receipts on Capital Account		86,795
Net total Direct Charges	67,748	2,57,88,378
INDIRECT CHARGES		
Capitalization of abatement of land-revenue	13	33,246
Leave and pension allowances	2,309	5,51,527
Total Indirect Charges	2,322	5,84,773

The construction estimate of these canals is closed The works carried out during the year at a cost of Rs 72,229 chargeable to the open Capital Account under the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation, were the construction of permanent outlets, Minor distributaries and village channels, and the restoration of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal between Marshaghai and Jumboo which had been wrecked by the flood of July-August 1896. The last work was practically completed within the year.

INTEREST ACCOUNT

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT

		Rs
Interest charges to end of 1897-98	...	2,27,67,013
Ditto for 1898-99	... ...	10,30,180
Total	...	2,37,97,193

8.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals.)

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Particulars	Expenditure— During 1897-98	During 1898-99	Particulars	Receipts— During 1897-98	During 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
DIRECT CHARGES					
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs	4,15,789	3,78,227	Water rates	3,14,729	2,72,832
II.—Revenue management	89,326	83,309	Navigation	2,11,279	1,72,619
			Miscellaneous	28,749	24,523
Total Direct Charges	5,05,115	4,61,536			
			Total	5,54,757	4,69,551
INDIRECT CHARGES	34,804	33,677			
Total Working Expenses	5,39,919	4,95,213	*Less*—Refunds of revenue	2,833	4,062
Net revenue ..	12,005	(—)29,721			
Total .	5,51,924	4,65,492	Total receipts	5,51,924	4,65,492

There was a decrease of Rs 86,432 in the receipts, and of Rs 44,706 in expenditure, the result being a deficit of Rs 29,721, against a profit of Rs 12,005 in 1897-98.

EARNINGS.

9. The following statement compares the earnings with the outlay for the last two years. The term "earnings" as applied to Irrigation denotes the assessed water-rate value of the Irrigation effected during the year, as applied to Navigation, it denotes the amount of tollage assessed during the year, together with the actual realizations of miscellaneous revenue charged to Navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual receipts during the year under this head —

Earnings	1897-98 Rs.	1898-99 Rs
Irrigation	2,71,401	2,70,272
Navigation .	2,10,017	1,67,807
Miscellaneous	28,749	24,523
Total	5,10,167	4,62,602
Deduct refunds ..	2,833	4,062
Net earnings	5,07,334	4,58,540
Outlay	5,39,919	4,95,213
Net deficit	32,585	36,673

FINANCIAL RESULTS

10 The revenue receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are tabulated below —

PARTICULARS	1889 90	1890 91	1891 92	1892 93	1893-94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	1 09 844	2 09 806	2 17 [illegible]6	[illegible]	2 09 [illegible]42	1 93 [illegible]0	2 91 648	246 777	3 14 729	2 72 982
Navigation	[illegible]	1 21 448	1 3[illegible]	1 18 [illegible]7	1 43 911	1 1[illegible] 01	1 08 378	1 [illegible] 06	2 11 271	1 7[illegible]49
Miscellaneous	1 747	13 [illegible]08	17 [illegible]3	26 [illegible]32	23 122	2[illegible] 3[illegible]1	21 106	[illegible]	28 [illegible]	24 [illegible]
Total	3 01 293	3 4[illegible] 012	3,71 001	4 [illegible]7 6 8	3 76 57[illegible]	3,93 072	4 17 [illegible]2	4 71 21[illegible]	5 [illegible]4 7 7	4 69 [illegible]4
Less—Refunds of revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	283	1 210	7[illegible]7	418	1 [illegible]	2 833	4 0[illegible]2
Total receipts	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 70 [illegible]	4 07 37[illegible]	3 75 36[illegible]	3,92 34[illegible]	4 16 804	4 72 [illegible]47	5 51,024	4[illegible] 402
WORKING EXPENSES										
Direct Charges										
I —WORKS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS—										
Works (extensions and improvements)			5 001	9 123	20 355	6 [illegible]47	4 768	5 8[illegible]	15 071	14 300
Repairs	2 31 068	2 22 639	1,70 [illegible]	2 30 [illegible]	2 26 302	2 28 [illegible]52	1 9[illegible] 0[illegible]0	2 17 [illegible]03	2 16 134	1 [illegible] 329
Establishment including Direction and Accounts	1 09 434	1 3[illegible]	1 19 775	1 20 391	1 24 048	1,0[illegible] 70[illegible]	1 39 684	1,33 432	1 5[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Tools and plant	1[illegible]22	13 [illegible]51 / 1 [illegible]	27 023	19 437	34 801	24 532	22 061	17 5[illegible]8	23 312	2[illegible] 659
Total	3 60 [illegible]4	3 [illegible]0 6 3	3 [illegible]2 [illegible]	3 7[illegible] 311	4 14 [illegible]66	[illegible]	3 61 [illegible]2	3 74 [illegible]6	4 16 [illegible]	[illegible]7
II —REVENUE MANAGEMENT—										
Irrigation establishment	5[illegible] 02	5[illegible] [illegible]01	57 0[illegible]	78 [illegible]6	78 988	69 081	63 239	72 978	71 180	66 114
Navigation ditto	15 8[illegible]1	1[illegible] 11[illegible]	16 [illegible]	16 917	16 840	17 0[illegible]	16 8[illegible]0	[illegible]7 1[illegible]	18 140	1[illegible] 1[illegible]
Total	[illegible]1 3[illegible]3	68 710	73 [illegible]80	[illegible]013	90 828	86 770	80 0[illegible]9	8[illegible] 913	89 32[illegible]	8[illegible] 30[illegible]
Total Direct Charges	4 31 [illegible]7	4 3[illegible] 383	3 96 016	[illegible] 2 4	[illegible]0 304	4 [illegible]5 813	4 41 [illegible]1	4 04 47[illegible]	[illegible]0 115	4 61 536
Indirect Charges										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue										42
Leave and pension allowances	2[illegible] 313	28 [illegible]20	27 070	30 283	30 [illegible]83	2[illegible] 07	30 764	31 2[illegible]8	34 804	33 635
Total Indirect Charges	[illegible] 13	28 [illegible]0	2[illegible] 070	30,[illegible]3	30 083	27 [illegible]07	30 [illegible]64	31 268	34 804	33 [illegible]7
Total Working Expenses	[illegible] 10	4[illegible] [illegible]3	4 2[illegible] 086	[illegible]0 [illegible]07	5 2[illegible] 477	[illegible] 320	4 72 3[illegible]5	4 35 743	5 3[illegible] 019	4 9[illegible] [illegible]19
Net revenue	(—)1 52 780	(—)1 22 667	(—)52,104	(—)8 132	(—)1 60 112	(—)1,[illegible]0 97	(—)5[illegible] 591	(—)22 7 6	12 005	(—)[illegible]9 721

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES

11 The following statement gives the lengths of the canals and distributaries and the areas protected, commanded and irrigated during 1898-99, compared with the previous year —

NAMES OF CANALS	1897 98								1898 99							
	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries with village channels	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries with village channels	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mahanadi Series	Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Taldanda	51		100½	75 278	75 278	24 901	17 806	71 30	51½		103	75 278	75 278	41 825	17 982	43 00
Machgong	4	28	210½	97 057	97 057	81 681	32 448	31 78	4	28	211½	11[illegible] 476	115 4[illegible]6	115 476	33 193	28 75
Kendrapara	31		87[illegible]	120 421	101 110	9[illegible] [illegible]06	[illegible]	5[illegible] 8	31		3[illegible]6	1[illegible] [illegible]1	107 588	107 588	52 098	48 37
Gobri with extension	24		39	27 2[illegible]1	53 701	21 8[illegible]	7 [illegible]5	33 [illegible]0	24		41	2[illegible] 251	53 701	21 430	7 310	34 05
Pattamoondi		47	108	6[illegible] 600	51 520	44 9[illegible]0	15 243	33 90		47	108½	65 [illegible]0	51 520	37 400	15,023	40 17
Kendrapara Extension	1			8 960	7 000				15			8 960	7,000			
High Level Canal Range I	3		131½	80 128	48 815	48 815	22 0[illegible]3	45 18	33		131½	80 128	48 815	47,737	22 232	46 57
Total Mahanadi Series	1[illegible]	7	9[illegible] ½	483 605	434 481	310 717	148 167	46 [illegible]	1[illegible]½	75	9[illegible]1½	502 114	459,378	371 462	147 778	39 78
Brahmini Byturni Series																
High Level Canal, Range II	12½				10,000		3 2[illegible]		12½				10 000	4 415	3 181	72 05
Ditto do III	19		40[illegible]		57 500	44,047	29 1[illegible]3	66 23	19		40½		57,500	50,313	29 248	51 04
Jajpur Canal	6½		7[illegible]¼	60 000	70,000	36,967	14 990	40 55	6½		80	60,000	70,000	35,644	14,640	41 07
Total Brahmini Byturni Series	38		1[illegible]	60 000	137 500	81,034	47 435	58 53	38		129½	60,000	137,500	96,372	47,069	48 84
Total Orissa Canals	204½	75	1 09[illegible]	543 605	571 981	400,751	195 602*	48 88	204½	75	1,101½	562,114	596,878	467 834	194,847†	41 65

N B —In column 15 the areas which are under direct command from the Main Canals are included. Column 14 includes areas which cannot be irrigated unless the Distributary system is extended

* Includes the chaukidars jagir lands but excludes areas of which remission on account of non irrigation was given

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto on which the rates were not assessed on account of non irrigation.

During the year there was no change in the lengths of the canals. In the length of distributaries there was an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, due to the construction of minors The areas shown as commanded and provided with distributaries were revised, as those shown last year were found to be incorrect

The Superintending Engineer gives, on page 5 of his report, a statement which has been prepared to show the land commanded by the canals which is suitable, or otherwise, for irrigation The following statement, which has been prepared from it, is interesting as showing the area which is likely to be irrigated ultimately —

		Acres	Percentage of gross area
Gross area commanded by the canals		562,114	100 0
Area which has been provided with distributaries ..		467,834	83 2
(*a*) Area which has been found irrigable at the full rate (*i e* land which more generally requires irrigation)	207,326	..	36 8
(*b*) Area found irrigable at reduced rate (*i e* land which rarely requires irrigation)	21,640	.	3 8
Total area likely to be irrigated	...	228,966	40 6
Area which for one reason or another has been classed as not suitable for irrigation	..	238,868	42 4

This shows that about 40 per cent of the gross area commanded by the canals, or about half the area commanded by existing distributaries, is suitable for irrigation The remainder for one reason or another is not suitable or does not need irrigation

12 The number of permanent and temporary outlets which were in use during the year are given in the following table — OUTLE

DIVISION.	Canal system	Permanent outlets	Temporary outlets	Total	Total area irrigated	Average area per outlet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No	No	No	Acres	Acres
Mahanadi ..	Taldanda	62	426	488	17,982	37
	Machgong	95	1,018	1,113	33 193	30
Brahmini Byturni	Kendrapara ...	181	2,560	2,741	52,038	19
	Gobri	1	129	130	3,708	28
	Do Extension	.	102	102	3,602	35
	Pattamoondi	8	437	445	15,023	34
Acquapada-Jajpur	High Level Canal, Range I	209	309	518	22,232	43
	Ditto, do II	..	33	33	3,181	96
	Ditto, do III	3	280	283	29,248	103
	Jajpur		307	307	10,624*	35
	Total, 1898 99	559	5,601	6,160	190 414*	31
	„ 1897 98	525	5,793	6 318	195,602	31
	„ 1896 97	524	5,895	6,419	185,048	28

* NOTE —In the case of the Jajpur Canal the area of the *kharif* season only is taken as the *rabi* irrigation is done through natural channels without outlets

During the year a considerable number of permanent outlets was built in the Mahanadi Division and some in the Brahmini Byturni Division The total increase was 34 compared with the previous year In temporary outlets there was a decrease of 192.

RAINFALL

13. The average rainfall of the last five years at thirteen stations situated within the canal-irrigated area, is shown below for the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons -

		Average of thirteen stations				
		1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Kharif season	July	16 34	8 89	13 93	13 71	9 34
	August	9 59	16 91	16 63	12 23	18 14
	September	6 79	8 37	9 42	7 48	8 70
	October	6 37	5 46	0 02	9 31	10 68
	Total	39 09	38 63	39 00	42 73	46 86
Rabi "	November	3 07	0 11	0 03	1 72	
	December	0 03			0 12	0 18
	January	0 02		0 01		0 06
	February	0 60		2 87	0 07	0 37
	Total	3 72	0 41	2 91	1 91	0 61
	Whole year	58 91	63 12	65 86	55 99	58 87

The average fall for the year was 58 87 inches, as compared with a mean average for the last 30 years of 57 45 inches. The average rainfall recorded at nine stations in the Central Provinces, from which area of country the Mahanadi river derives the greater part of the supply, was 48 68 inches in 1898-99, as compared with 52 45 inches in 1897-98.

IRRIGATION

14 The assessed areas for the last ten years, with the yearly rainfall, are shown in the following statement —

Year	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial or sugarcane	Total	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Inches
1888-89	156,319	2,779	194	159,292	49 07
1889-90	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	67 95
1890-91	175 829	4,250	220	180,299	63 17
1891-92	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	61 03
1892-93	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	56 43
1893 94	100,406	2,904	216	103 526	74 83
1894-95	118,116	4,102	343	122,561	58 91
1895 96 ..	111,131	7,909	420	119,460	63 12
1896-97	168,533	13,121	375	182,029	65 86
1897-98 ..	185,158	6,972	546	192,676	55 99
Average of previous five years	136,669	7,001	380	144,050	63 74
1898-99 ..	186,171	5,054	624	191,849	58 87

NOTE —The area irrigated during the year was 194,847 acres, against 195,602 in 1897 98 These areas include chaukidars jagir lands which were excluded from assessment (*vide* paragraph 11)

The area assessed was 827 acres less than the year 1897-98, w showed the largest figure on record since the opening of the canals irrigation, but it exceeds the average of the previous five years by 47,799 a

The Superintending Engineer says —

"The total area assessed is slightly below that of the previous year, owing to a smaller *rabi* irrigation This is always liable to fluctuations It is almost entirely *dalwa* (spring) rice situated in tracts open to floods, and at present we have no proper channels for leading the water to the tracts for which it is wanted A scheme is under consideration for making a channel for this purpose, which, if it can be carried out, at not too great cost, should lead to an extension of *rabi* irrigation"

15. The following statement shows the details of the assessments, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years —

ASSESS OF CRO

Crop		Rate per acre	1896-97		1897-98		1898-99	
			Area	Amount	Area	Amount	Area	Amount
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs A P	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs.
Kharif	Flow	1 8 0	130,504	1,97,590	164,819	2,47,548	165,026	2,47,916
	Lift	1 0 0						
Dhoya		0 8 0	13,287	6,656	19,177	9,584	19,719	9,942
Perennial crops	Flow	6 0 0	350	1,738	500	2,209	622	3,048
	Lift	4 0 0						
Dhoya		0 8 0	24	121				
Rabi	Flow	0 8 0 to 2 0 0					24	39
	Lift	0 5 0 to 1 8 0						
Dhoya		0 8 0	31	51				
Unauthorised irrigation	Kharif							
	Rabi							
Additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year	Flow		20,173	35,119	1,055	1,519	1,178	1,594
	Dhoya		4,569	2,633	107	52	218	101
Additional perennial crops assessed after the close of the year	Flow		1	8	46	228	2	10
	Dhoya							
Additional rabi assessed after the close of the year	Flow		13,064	19,565	6,972	10,261	5,030	7,592
	Dhoya		26	39				
Total			182,029	2,63,420	192,676	2,71,401	191,849	2,70,272

The total areas leased and assessed, as compared with the previous year, are shown below —

Crops	1897-98		1898-99	
	Leased	Assessed	Leased	Assessed
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Long leases	189,451	185,097	191,019	186,058
Season leases				
Sugarcane	546	546	624	624
Rice, Autumn	61	61	113	113
Rabi (including *dalua* rice)	10,051	6,972	5,122	5,054
Unauthorised rice	..	.		..
Total	200,109	192,676	196,878	191,849

The Superintending Engineer thus explains the difference between the areas leased and assessed —

"The difference in the areas of long leases shown as leased and assessed is due to the exclusion from assessment of chaukidars' lands of 2,998 acres and to the non-assessment of lands which have been remitted as not irrigable, although they had been leased The leased areas should have been reduced also by the areas so remitted, and instructions are being given to have the recorded areas amended accordingly"

The distribution by divisions and canal systems of the areas leased, irrigated and assessed is given in the following table, in which sugarcane is classed as *kharif* —

Division	Canal system	1898-99								
		Leased			Irrigated			Assessed		
		Kharif *	Rabi	Total	Kharif *	Rabi	Total	Kharif *	Rabi	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Brahmini Byturni	Kendrapara	51 944	114	52 058	51 924	114	52 038	51 017	113	51 130
	Gobri	3 959	126	4 085	3 582	126	3 708	3 541	126	3 667
	Do Extension	3 638	14	3,652	3,588	14	3 602	3 548	14	3 562
	Pattamoondi	15 100	367	15,467	14 656	367	15 023	14 396	361	14 757
	Total	74 641	621	75,262	73 750	621	74 371	72 502	614	73,116
Mahanadi	Taldanda	18 248	7	18 255	17 975	7	17 982	17 705	7	17 712
	Machgong	33 357	28	33 385	33 165	28	33 193	32 674	28	32 702
	Total	51 605	35	51 640	51 140	35	51,175	50 379	35	50 414
Acquapada Jajpur	High Level Canal Range I	22 268	21	22 289	22 211	21	22 232	21 826	21	21 847
	Ditto do II	2 987	213	3 200	2 995	186	3 181	2 937	182	3 119
	Ditto do III	29 442	216	29 658	29 038	210	29 248	28 685	206	28 891
	Jaipur	10 804	4 016	14 820	10 624	4 016	14 640	10 466	3,996	14,462
	Total	65 510	4 466	69 976	64 868	4 433	69 301	63 914	4 405	68 319
	Grand Total	191 756	5 122	196 878	189 758	5 089	194 847	186 795	5 054	191 849

* Includes *Perennial*

Duty of water.

16 The statement below shows the duties obtained in the *kharif* season on each of the canals —

	Supply at head	Supply used for irrigation	Duty on supply used	Rainfall for period
1	2	3	4	5
	Cubic feet per second	Cubic feet per second	Acres per second	Inches
Taldanda system	759	663	78	46 96
Kendrapara „	1,117	1 031	71	46 08
High Level Canal, Range I	300	163	145	37 44
Ditto, do II	35	35	85	36 83
Ditto, do III	238	238	122	37 62
Jaipur Canal	113	90	118	42 53

The figures are of little value, as any duties calculated on averages are misleading There was no opportunity of testing the real duty during a period of pressure, which is the only true test, as there was ample rain in October.

Some observations on the quantity of water required during the period when the rice is being ploughed in or transplanted in July and August were made in the Jajpur subdivision by Babu Kristo Dhone Banerjee, Supervisor. These showed that in the absence of rain, or with only slight assistance from rain, a duty of only 58 acres per cubic foot per second, as measured at the outlet, was obtained.

Details of the duty on each distributary are given in Appendix I. Until the outlets are adjusted so as to be suitable to the areas to be irrigated, and the supply in the distributaries can, consequently, be better regulated, the results obtained have but little value.

17. The following table gives the general results for the year 1898-99 of the crop experiments, classed under broadcast and transplanted rice — CROP EXPERIMENTS

Division	Irrigated lands										Unirrigated lands									
	Number of experiments	Broadcast				Number of experiments	Transplanted				Number of experiments	Broadcast				Number of experiments	Transplanted			
		Paddy		Straw			Paddy		Straw			Paddy		Straw			Paddy		Straw	
		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs		Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs		Mds	Srs	Mds	Sr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	[illegible]
anadi	14	18	25	20	32	4	13	19	20	30	13	10	20	18	16					
hmini Byturni	15	28	6	41	20	6	25	9	48	9	15	16	27	21	14	5	14	20	16	3
uapada-Jajpur	27	20	8	35	28						24	14	17	22	3					
Average per acre	56	21	16	3[illegible]	31	10	20	21	41	[illegible]	72	11	7	23	10	5	14	20	16	1

A general abstract of the results of all the experiments made in the year under review is given in the following table —

Division	Number of experiments	Average outturn per acre from irrigated land Dry weight		Number of experiments	Average outturn per acre from unirrigated land Dry weight		Value to cultivators of outturn from irrigated land per acre		Value to cultivators of outturn from unirrigated land per acre	
		Rice 2/3rds of paddy	Straw		Rice 2/3rds of paddy	Straw	Rice at 21 seers per rupee	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee	Rice at 21 seers per rupee	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds	Mds		Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mahanadi	18	1[illegible]	30	13	7	18	24	3	14	2
Brahmini Byturni	21	17	41	20	11	[illegible]0	34	5	22	3
Acquapada Jajpur	27	13	56	4	10	[illegible]	26	4	20	2
Average	66	14	37	37	9	2[illegible]	28	4	18	3
Average for 1893-94		11 30	24 6		9 06	21 [illegible]2	[illegible] 2[illegible]	2 73	20 2	2 10
1894-95		19 59	50 38		17 [illegible]8	3[illegible] [illegible]1	[illegible] 86	5 60	[illegible]1 82	4 [illegible]4
1895-96		17	37		15	33	[illegible]	4	23	4
1896-97		17	38		14	33	3 4	4·2	6[illegible]	3 7
1897-98		17	29		15	28	3[illegible]	3	2 3	3

The Superintending Engineer writes —

"The result generally indicates that the crops, both irrigated and unirrigated, were inferior to those of the previous three years, and this, I understand, is the general opinion among the rice merchants The difference in favour of the irrigated crops is very marked, but our experiments are on too small a scale to be of any great value, though they are undoubtedly of some use as giving indications of the comparative yield"

The average value of the rice outturn from the irrigated lands in Orissa is given by the Superintending Engineer as Rs 28 per acre, while from the unirrigated lands it is given as Rs 18 per acre.

18. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates are shown below for the last five years — ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTIONS

Years	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year	Amount falling due during the year	Total for recovery	Cash realizations	Remitted or written off	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1894-95	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343
1896-97	34,343	2,35,517	2,69,860	2,46,777	18,486	4,597
1897-98	4,597	3,16,520	3,21,117	3,14,729	5,724	664
1898-99	664	2,73,191	2,73,855	2,72,382	1,473	Nil

There was no outstanding balance at the end of the year. This is very satisfactory and reflects much credit on the Deputy Collector, Babu Madhub Lall, and his staff. The demands were collected from more than 150,000 persons

Of the total Rs 1,473 remitted and written off, Rs. 1,338 were classed as remission, and Rs 135 written off as irrecoverable Including miscellaneous revenue the total amount realized by the Deputy Collector was Rs 2,73,211, as against Rs 3,25,336 realized in the previous year

CERTIFICATES 19 The amount of certificate work done in each district is shown in the following statement —

	Cuttack				Balasore				Total			
	1897 98		1898 99		1897 98		1898 99		1897-98		1898 99	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Cases for disposal— 1 Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	2	23							2	23		
2 Cases instituted during the year	960	10 749	614	4 940	207	1 932	72	940	1 167	12 681	686	5 880
Total	962	10 772	614	4 940	207	1 932	72	940	1 169	12 704	686	5 880
Cases disposed of - 1 By being struck off	23	669	12	12	7	270			30	940	12	12
2 Wholly satisfied	939	10 103	602	4 928	200	1 662	72	940	1 139	11,764	674	5 868
Total	962	10 772	614	4 940	207	1 932	72	940	1 169	12 704	686	5 880
Balance												

The number of certificate cases instituted has shewn a marked decrease for some years past This is most satisfactory and the Chief Engineer trusts that the decrease will still continue, as there is yet room for improvement. During the year under review the number of cases instituted was 686 against 1,167 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 481 cases The certificate process was only resorted to in extreme cases after every other effort to collect the water-rates had failed There were no certificate cases pending at the close of the year under review, and in no case was any landed property sold or any defaulter sent to jail.

COMPLAINTS 20 The following table shows the number of objections filed against assessment and disposed of during the year —

Division	I —Ordinary remissions				II to V —Other complaints			Total received during the year	Pending at end of year
	Received during the year and pending from previous year	How disposed of— Remission allowed	Remission refused.	Pending	Received during the year and pending from previous year	Disposed of	Pending		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mahanadi	194	83	110	1	57	57		251	1
Brahmini Byturni	201	71	130		22	20	2	221	2
Acquapada-Jaipur	224	134	82	8	24	24		248	8
Re ..nuo ..	271	224	42	5	166	163	3	418	8
Total	890	512	364	14	269	264	5	1,152	19

The total number of cases received during the year was 1,152, as compared with 1,737 in the previous year. The number pending at the end of the year was reduced from 29 to 19 this is a moderate number.

REMISSIONS

21. The statement below gives the details of the amounts remitted and written off as irrecoverable during the year, on account of water rates, &c., which were adjusted in the accounts by a reduction of demand, compared with the figures of the previous year —

Revision of Assessment

	1897-98	1898 99
	Rs	Rs
(a) Unirrigated crops	2,220	1,199
(b) Damage "	461	43
(c) Chaukidar's jagir	42	28
Total	2,723	1,270

Remissions

	1897-98	1898 99
(d) Waste land	34	40
(e) Land occupied by canals		9
(f) Twice assessed	149	3
(g) Change of rates	2,368	2
(h) Erroneous assessments	83	14
(i) Loss of crops	349	
(j) Error in accounts		
Total	2,983	68

Written off

	1897-98	1898 99
Irrecoverable demands	20	135
Total	5,726	1,473
Deduct remissions under Miscellaneous Revenue		
Net Remissions	5,726	1,473
Refunds authorised	2,536	3,328
GRAND TOTAL	8,262	4,801

The amount allowed to be written off as irrecoverable is insignificant and the fact is satisfactory The account furnished by the Deputy Collector as to the progress made in paying out the amounts authorised to be refunded, is as follows —

	Rs
Balance on books as on 1st April 1898	895
Refunds authorised during year	3,328
Total	4,223
Payments made during year	3,995
Balance on books on 31st March 1899	228

This shows an improvement, and the accounts of these payments and of balance unpaid are now being kept in a more methodical manner

APPEALS

22 There were no appeals to the Collectors of districts from the orders of Canal officers during the year Eight cases were dealt with by the Superintending Engineer in revision of the proceedings of Divisional Officers. In two cases the decision of Divisional Officers was revised, and in six it was upheld

23 *Criminal cases*—In the Mahanadi Division there were three cases instituted, in two of which convictions were obtained and the third was dismissed. In the Brahmini-Byturni Division three cases were instituted, and in the Acquapada-Jajpur Division two cases, in all of which convictions were obtained. The cases were not of a serious nature.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT

24. The cost of the Revenue Establishment for the last five years is shown below —

1	1894 95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Deputy Collector	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowance	43,679	42,735	43,840	46,942	46,572
Temporary establishment	11,166	6,161	14,812	7,886	4,221
Contingencies ...	3,206	2,457	2,634	3,346	2,520
Headmen's fees	80	172	48	12	
Establishment under Executive Engineer					
Permanent and temporary establishments, including travelling allowances	8,568	8,905	8,623	9,653	9,266
Water-regulation establishment	2,982	2,809	2,821	3,347	3,535
Total	69,681	63,239	72,778	71,186	66,114
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	2,12,178	2,43,076	2,63,800	3,25,336	2,73,211
Percentage	32 8	26 01	27 58	21 88	24 19

There was a reduction in the cost of both permanent and temporary establishments employed under the Deputy Collector and the Executive Engineers which is so far satisfactory, but the Chief Engineer considers that there is room still for further economy in these establishments. A slight increase took place in the water-regulation establishment.

NAVIGATION

25. The following statement shows the receipts from "Navigation" for the last five years —

Year.	Taldanda Canal System		Kendrapara Canal System		High Level Canal Range I.		High Level Canal Range II		High Level Canal Range III		Jajpur Canal.		Total	
	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No	Rs.	No	Rs.	No	Rs	No	Rs	No	Rs	No	Rs	No.	Rs.
1893-94	55½	14,369	78	83,905	33	14,616	12½	3,691	19	2,026	6½	508	204½	1,19,116
1894-95	55½	16 024	78	65 050	33	10 587	12½	2 561	19	1,507	6½	451	204½	96,180
1895-96	55½	15 011	78	1,04,523	33	15 881	12½	3,890	19	1,989	6½	494	204½	1,49,617
1896-97	55½	28,306	78	1,04,956	33	20,051	12½	3,612	19	935	6½	311	204½	1,58,268
1897-98	55½	18 787	78	1,16,580	33	23 814	12½	3,554	19	1,180	6½	314	204½	1,64,169
1898-99	55½	22 236	78	88,318	33	21,466	12½	3,148	19	818	6½	341	204½	1,36,317

* Exclusive of the receipts from Transport Service and hire of boats and steamers.

The receipts during the year were considerably less than in the previous year. This was chiefly due to the opening of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway.

Regarding the articles of traffic carried on the canals, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"There was a large reduction in the rice carried, due to slackness in the export trade from Orissa. The reductions in metals and building materials are due to less materials for the railway works having been brought over the canals.

There was some increase in oilseeds, salt and miscellaneous goods, but generally traffic was slack. The railway was open for goods traffic for a few months at the close of the year under review, but it cannot be said to have as yet had any effect on the goods traffic over the canals."

The number of passengers carried during the year was 138,277 against 173,152 in the previous year, showing a reduction of 34,875. This was caused by the opening of the railway. It is probable that before long the passenger traffic on the canals will be almost entirely diverted.

TRAFFIC.

The traffic on the Orissa Canals is detailed below for the last ten years, the Transport Service being excluded:—

		1889-90	1890-91	1891 92	1892 93.	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of miles open	No	177	177	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾
Toll collections	Rs.	78 039	1 06 961	1 20 761	1 00 503	1,19 115	96 220	1 42 617	1 58 262	1 64 169	1 36 317
Rate of toll per mile		440 9	601 3	589 8	490 8	581 7	469·9	696 5	779·9	801·9	665 7
Number of boats plying cargo and passengers including empties	No	25 183	21 737	21 742	21 008	22 982	19 670	25 185	25 546	25 121	26 028
Tonnage of cargo and passenger boats, including empties	Tons	237 599	314 249	332 423	297 109	309 748	239 005	346 933	387 038	546 708	357 181
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs	48 68 255	85 21 551	95 40 756	84 69 728	71 69 437	51 72 772	77 69 283	1,00 14,777	1 17 13 168	1 00 83 914

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

26. The total receipts from the Transport Service amounted to Rs 36,332 against Rs 47,110 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 10,778. The cost of working the Transport Service was Rs 15,989 for establishments, fuel and stores, and Rs 4,087 for repairs, in addition to which Rs 4,073 were spent in fitting up a passenger barge. The service worked at a profit of Rs 12,183.

The Superintending Engineer states:—

"The traffic was well maintained in the early part of the year, but fell off latterly on the temporary opening of the railway for passenger and goods traffic. After December 1899, when the railway will be opened permanently, this service will have to be withdrawn. It can be tried on the Taldanda Canal to see if enough traffic will offer to pay for the working."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

27. The following statement shows the Miscellaneous Receipts in detail for the last five years:—

DETAILS		1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water		46	112	79	39	55	66	26
Plantations		1,244	2,514	2,520	2 998	2,346	2,325	3,628
Other canal produce		528	492	1,290	2,092	1 418	1,165	1,544
Rent of buildings		4,892	5,168	4,273	5,139	4 800	4 854	4,655
Fines						...	.	7
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands	9,247	9,248	11,129	11,052	8,568	9,849	11,784
	,, fisheries	1,191	740	1,740	1,187	1,207	1,213	1,185
	Cost of process	4,951	5,593	2,478	2,041	1,524	3,317	560
	Sale of old materials		.	66	48	2	29	.
	Other items	1,023	454	591	8,744	8,829	2,928	1,134
Total		23,122	24,321	24,196	33,340	28,749	26,746	24,523

PLANTATIONS

28. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years —

Division	Upwards of 12 feet		Saplings from 4 to 12 feet		Seedlings below 4 feet		Total	
	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898-99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahanadi	22,587	26,113	7,801	5,378	5,269	4 077	35 657	35,568
Brahmini-Byturni	45,980	46 899	12,482	11,118	13,776	16,832	72,188	74,849
Acquapada	18,134	19,283	4,827	6,956	4,906	6,707	27,867	32,916
Total	86 701	92,295	25,060	23,452	23,951	27,616	135,712	143,363

The receipts from plantations amounted to Rs 3,628 against Rs. 2,346 in the previous year The expenditure under this head chargeable to the Revenue Account was Rs 1,403 against Rs 1,033. There was no expenditure under Capital Account during the year.

FLOODS

29. The maximum flood-levels recorded during the year are compared in the following table with the maximum levels in 1897-98 and with the highest recorded levels —

Name of river	Locality	1897 98.		1898-99		Highest recorded flood	
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahanadi	Naraj above weir	14th August 1897	86 10	15th August 1898	85 30	26th July 1892	92 10
	Do below weir	14th	86 05	15th	85 20	26th " "	92 10
	Jobra above weir	14th	70 00	15th	70 05	25th	75·95
	Do below weir	14th "	68 80	15th " "	68 55	25th "	74 65
Brahmini	Janapur above weir	24th "	64 70	9th "	62 70	20th " 1894	69 60
	Do below weir	24th "	64 30	9th "	62 40	26th "	68 60
Byturni	Acquapada above weir	6th "	58 10	10th " "	61 65	17th 1881	66 60
	Do below weir	6th "	47 80	10th "	65 40	17th	63 79
Salindi	Randia	2nd June	53 55	22nd "	56·90	12th Sept 1887	59 78
Katjuri	Bellevue	14th August "	76 81	13th "	76 35	25th July 1892	83 50
Boropa	Jagatpur above weir	5th October "	68 05	22nd June "	67 60	25th " 1896	72 00
	Do below weir	15th August	65 55	22nd "	65·20	25th " "	71 60
Patia	Jokodia above weir	24th	63 60	10th August "	61 90	26th " 1894	69 10
	Do below weir	24th	63 10	10th " "	61 60	26th " "	68 70

The year under review was marked by an absence of any high floods in any of the rivers, a similar state of things to that which obtained during the previous year

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

30 The charges for maintenance and repairs of the canals during the year compared with the five previous years are shown in the following statement —

Charges	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Extension and improvements	29,355	6,547	4,768	5,859	15,071	12,320	14,300
Head-works	45,757	59,800	57 291	52,859	64,746	56,091	44,615
Main and branch canals	1,27,400	1,21,928	83,277	1,10,116	1,03,547	1,09,253	82,456
Distributaries	29,261	27,950	32,694	31,658	29,445	30,202	28,370
Drainage and protective works	8,237	5,480	8,946	14,734	11,616	9,803	12,904
Cost of working Transport Service	15,707	13,094	12,851	8,326	8,780	11,751	10,984
Total	2,55,717	2,34,799	1,99,827	2,23,552	2,33,205	2,29,420	1,93,629

There was a reduction of Rs 39,576 in the cost of maintenance and repairs, as compared with 1897-98, the chief economy lay in the expenditure on the main canals and on the distributaries.

The chief works carried out under "Extensions and Improvements" were the construction of a boat dock at Rahama on the Taldanda Canal, and a minor distributary from No. 11 distributary, Taldanda Canal, a wooden bridge across the Machgong Canal at Barabag cattle crossing, an extension of No. 11 distributary, Machgong Canal, a syphon under No 19B I distributary, Machgong Canal, an extension of No 2 distributary, Pattamoondi Canal, and two minor distributaries on the Pattamoondi Canal

HEAD WORKS

31 The cost of maintaining each of the weirs is shown below —

Name of weir	Length	Expenditure			Rate per running foot		
		1896 97	1897-98	1898-99	1896 97	1897 98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Feet	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Naraj	3,833	3 899	3,090	3,652	1 01	0 80	0 96
Mahanadi	6,349	14,018	20,372	13,970	2 21	3 20	2 20
Beropa ..	1,970	7,595	6,337	4,415	3 84	3 20	2 23
Barhmini ..	4,000	1,119	3,064	2,258	0 28	0 76	0 56
Pattia .	783	3,200	4,634	6,357	4 09	5 92	8 12
Bytarni ..	1,062	4,975	2,199	445	4 12	2 19	0 43
Burra	526	5,311	1,881	906	10 10	3 57	1 72
Total of all weirs .	18,497	40,107	41,577	32,003	2 11	2 25	1·73

The expenditure on the weirs during the year was Rs 9,574 less than the previous year and about Rs. 12,000 less than the average of the previous five years, this is satisfactory

The miscellaneous charges incurred during the year on head-works, exclusive of those on the weirs, were Rs. 12,750 against Rs. 23,259 and Rs. 13,304 in the years 1897-98 and 1896 97.

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS

32. The following statement shows the expenditure on each canal for the last three years —

Main and Branch Canals.		Expenditure.			Rate per mile.		
		1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal ..	39	35,688	22,826	21,590	915	585	554
Kendrapara Extension Canal	15	1,888	23,810	4,202	123	1,587	280
Pattamoondi Canal	47	7,433	6,720	5,451	156	143	116
Gobri Canal ..	15	6,791	8 428	7,189	453	562	479
Gobri Extension Canal	9	2,919	2,506	3,082	324	278	342
Taldanda Canal	51¾	18,161	15 550	11 545	351	299	280
Machgong Canal	32	9 092	7,613	8,145	284	239	254
High Level Canal, Range I	33	15,085	8,433	11,0[illegible]8	457	256	334
Ditto, do II	12½	2 455	1,897	1 629	196	150	130
Ditto, do III	19	4 553	3 789	3 573	240	199	188
Jajpur Canal	6½	1,411	1,552	1,873	217	239	288
Total	279¾	1,05,416	1,03,154	82,316	377	368	294

There was a reduction of Rs. 20,838 compared with the previous year.

The reason for increase and decrease of each of the canals is given below —

Kendrapara Canal —There was a considerable reduction in the charges for silt clearance and dredging

Kendrapara Extension Canal —The expenditure was normal. In the previous year, the heavy increase in cost was due to special work required for filling in the breaches caused by the flood of July-August 1896.

Pattamoondi Canal —The expenditure was rather below normal.

Gobri Canal — The cost of renewing the upper gates of the Kendrapara Lock and the lower gates of the Gundakia Lock, which was incurred partly in the previous year and partly in the year under review, was exceptional, otherwise the expenditure was ordinary

Gobri Extension Canal —The expenditure was a little more than in the previous year The charges for repairs to canal banks were rather high, owing to the wash of steamers

Taldanda Canal —The expenditure was moderate Some silt clearance was done in the first two miles of the canal where the bed was somewhat choked

Machgong Canal —The expenditure was about normal It was a little more than in the previous year

High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III —The expenditure was normal and moderate. In Range I the weeds were especially bad, as the canal was kept open throughout without any closure When the steamer service is withdrawn, it will be necessary to close the canal for a considerable period each hot weather to destroy the weeds

Jajpur Canal —The expenditure was a little more than last year. It was due to substantial repairs to buildings having been carried out.

DISTRIBUTARIES

33 The maintenance cost of the distributaries, per mile, is shown below. The average rate of Rs 26 shows a decrease, as compared with the average mileage rates of 1897-98 and of 1896 97, which were Rs 27 and Rs 31, respectively. The cost is less than in the Sone Canals and is extremely moderate —

	1896 97			1897 98			1898 99		
	Miles	Cost	Per mile	Miles	Cost	Per mile	Miles	Cost	Per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs.
DISTRIBUTARIES									
Kendrapara Canal System including Gobri and Gobri Extension	412	10 871	26	412	10 183	25	520¼*	14,299	27
Taldanda Canal	99¾	2 485	25	100¾	2 549	25	} 311⅛	8,029	[illegible]
Machgong Canal	210⅞	8 0[illegible]2	41	210⅞	[illegible]	23			
High Level Canal Range I	131½	2 916	2	131½	4,517	34	} 260¼†	5 443	21
Ditto Range III	49¼	2 447	49	49¼	1 803	37			
Pattamoondi Canal	106¾	4 062	38	106¾	2 904	27			
Jajpur Canal		221		79¾	2 565	32			
Total	1 009¾	31 664	31	1,090¾	29 444	27	1 092¼	28,371	26

NOTE —The lengths of distributaries in the above are those which have been brought on the revenue account and consequently differ from the lengths given in paragraph 13 which include all so far advanced as to be fit for use, whether the capital account is still open or not.

* Includes length of Pattamoondi canal

† Includes length of Jajpur canal.

Regarding distributaries the Superintending Engineer remarks —

"The expenditure was moderate—indeed, it was, if anything, too moderate, and some of the distributaries require to be brought to a higher standard It will be as well to spend rather more in these very important works for the next few years We have now leases nearly up to our full capacity, and it is necessary that the distributaries should be in a position to carry full supplies "

The Chief Engineer concurs in these remarks it is always difficult to determine the standard to which distributaries should be maintained, but, obviously, that standard should enable the channels to be thoroughly efficient.

DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS

34 The total expenditure on Drainage and Protective Works w[illegible] Rs. 12,904 against Rs. 11,920 in 1897-98. It includes the upkeep of 20[illegible] miles of flood embankments, and 279¾ miles of drainage cuts.

On the Taldanda Canal system the expenditure was chiefly confined to raising the flood banks along the Suk Pyka river and at Paradip. The

expenditure on the other systems was normal, and does not call for any special comment.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING

35 The following table shows the cost of silt-clearing and dredging during the year 1898-99 —

Name of Canal	Silt-clearing.			Dredging.		
	Quantity in cubic feet	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Cost	Quantity in cubic feet	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C. ft	Rs	Rs	C ft	Rs	Rs
Taldanda	1,032,270	3 3	3,392	1,73,883	8 6	1,500
Machgong	44,034	3 1	138		.	. .
Kendrapara .	401 325	2 6	1,051	70,210	5 5	386
Ditto Extension .	90 896	2 2	200	44,126	5 0	220
Gobri ...	391,620	2 5	979	15,278	6 0	90
Do Extension				17,340	6 3	110
Pattamovndi	11,050	2 8	31	..	.	.
High Level Canal, Range I	215,372	5 1	1,089	1,68,709	4 2	711
Ditto, do II	43,811	4 2	183	13,096	4 8	63
Ditto, do III	2,9.0	2 4	7		..	
Jajpur . .	12,765	2 4	31		.	
Total .	2,249,063	3 2	7,101	5,02,642	6 1	3,080
Total, 1897-98	2,154,356	3 80	8,191	5,99,464	7 34	4,400

Some silt was removed from the heads of the Taldanda and Kendrapara Canals and from the head of the 1st Range of the High Level Canal. It was necessary to dredge the head of the Taldanda Canal, as there was an accumulation of sand, which was reducing the discharge and which could not be moved by the flow of the water. The remaining dredging was in the lock entrances and in clearing ring bunds made during closures The high rate for the silt clearance in the 1st Range, High Level Canal, is due to the work being done without closing the canal. It was really of the nature of dredging, but by the manual labour instead of by steam

The cost of raising and removing the silt lifted by steam dredgers is shown in the following table :—

Name of Canal.	Cost of raising silt by dredging			Cost of removing silt dredged		
	Quantity in cubic feet	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Cost	Quantity in cubic feet	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C ft	Rs	Rs	C ft	Rs	Rs
Taldanda ..	173,883	4 31	750	173,883	4 31	750
Kendrapara ..	70,210	3 75	263	70,210	1 75	123
Gobri ...	15,278	4 0	60	15,278	2 0	30
Do. Extension ..	17,340	4 25	75	17,340	2 0	35
Kendrapara Extension Canal	44,126	3 25	143	44,126	1 75	77
High Level Canal, Range I	168,709	2 0	3:0	168,709	2 12	372
Ditto, do. II	13,096	3 13	41	13,096	1 68	22

On the Taldanda Canal the high rate for lifting was due to some expensive works at the terminal lock at Paradip. Here Rs 199 were spent in raising 18,600 cubic feet of silt, the cost of hauling the dredger 50 miles each way being a considerable item For the silt taken out of the head of the canal 155,283 cubic feet were lifted at a cost of Rs. 549-12-10, which gives a rate of Rs. 3 55 per 1,000

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

36. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of this canal are given below —

1 —CAPITAL ACCOUNT

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Outlay during 1898-99	Outlay to the end of 1898-99
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs.
Direct charges	Nil	83,12,324
Less—Receipts on Capital Account	Nil	31,558
Total direct charges ..	Nil	82,80,766
Indirect charges	Nil	1,84,661

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on 31st March 1889. There was no expenditure during the year chargeable to Capital Account

INTEREST ACCOUNT

2 —INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		Rs.
Interests charges to end of 1897-98	.	83,93,059
Ditto for 1898-99	...	3,31,230
Total	..	87,24,289

REVENUE ACCOUNT

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals)

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98	During 1898-99		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
I —Works, maintenance, and repairs .	1,95,036	2,29,594	Water-rates ..	1,19,909	1,07,554
			Navigation ...	1,32,235	1,03,681
			Miscellaneous .	23,492	22,537
II —Revenue management	34,048	35,069	Total ...	2,75,636	2,33,772
Total direct charges	2,29,084	2,64,663			
INDIRECT CHARGES	11,148	9,317			
Total working expenses ...	2,40,232	2,73,980	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	1,599	5,04[illegible]
Net revenue	33,805	(—) 45,248			
Total ...	2,74,037	2,28,732	Total receipts ...	2,74,037	2,28,73[illegible]

37. The earnings of the Canal, i e., the assessed water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year, the assessed tollage *plus* the actual miscellaneous receipts under Navigation, and the actual receipts under the head Miscellaneous, are compared below with the actual outlay — EARNINGS

EARNINGS	1897-98	1898-99
	Rs	Rs
Irrigation ...	1,13,079	1,12,341
Navigation ...	1,30,514	1,04,528
Miscellaneous	23,492	22,537
Total	2,67,085	2,39,406
Deduct refunds of revenue	1,599	5,040
Net earning	2,65,486	2,34,366
Outlay ...	2,40,232	2,73,980
Net earned profit	(+)25,254	(—)39,614

38 The Revenue Receipts and Working Expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the last ten years are exhibited below — FINANCIAL RESULTS

PARTICULARS	1889 90	1890 91	1891 92	1892 93	1893-94	1894-95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	1 16 424	1 15 438	1,32 981	1 49 057	1 65 630	1 36 882	98 059	1 00 618	1 19 909	1 07 554
Navigation	1 48 164	1 13 754	1 32 572	1 14 141	1 14 994	1 35 492	1 43 918	1 54 215	1 32 235	1 03 681
Miscellaneous	13 016	9 004	19 147	16,979	24 319	22 308	22 017	24 924	23 492	22 537
Total	2 77 604	2 37,196	2 84,700	2 80 177	3,04 943	2 94 682	2 63 994	2 79 757	2 75 636	2 33 772
Less—Refunds of revenue	181	205	3	176	174	259	361	1 090	1 599	5 040
Total receipts	2 77 423	2 36 991	2 84 697	2 80 001	3 04 769	2 94 423	2 63 633	2 78 667	2 74 037	2 28 732
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
I—Works maintenance and repairs										
Works (extensions and improvements)				3 736	8 138	11 093	5 785	9 056	7,001	10 630
Repairs (including compensation)	1 13,507	1 05,038	1 41 262	87 430	1 03 178	1 04 502	1 35 017	1 08,155	1 08 697	1 63,706
Establishment, including direction and accounts	29 753	39 562	35 278	34 691	22 881	29 910	44 067	43 826	45 583	31 482
Tools and plant ...	27 612	23 929	51 761	29 885	38 788	30 599	51 304	30 827	33 755	23 776
Total	1 70 872	1 68 529	2 28 301	1 55 732	1 72 985	1 85 104	2 37 163	1 91 864	1 95 036	2 29 594
II.—Revenue management										
Irrigation establishment	21 903	22 809	21 273	23,011	20,215	22 861	20 532	22 063	25 176	26 978
Navigation ditto	7 719	7 711	7 750	7 658	7,857	8 080	8 112	8 310	8 872	8 091
Total	29 622	30 520	29 023	30 669	28 072	30 941	28 644	30 973	34 048	35 069
Total direct charges	2 00 494	1 99 049	2 57 324	1 86 401	2 01 057	2 16 045	2 65 807	2 22 837	2 29 084	2 64 663
Indirect charges	8 312	9 811	9 002	9 149	7,133	8 519	10 306	10 472	11 148	9,317
Total working expenses	2 08 806	2 08,860	2 66 326	1,95,550	2 08 190	2 24 564	2 76 113	2 33 309	2 40 232	2,73 980
Net revenue	68 617	28 131	18 371	84 451	96 579	69 859	(—)12 480	45 358	33 805	(—)45 248

On extensions and improvements an expenditure of Rs. 10,630 was incurred during the year against Rs. 7,001 in the previous year. The work carried out was the revetting of portions of the inner slope of the canal banks with laterite stone for protection against erosion caused by the wash of the steamers. The total length of the banks protected was 13,725 feet. The total expenditure, inclusive of indirect charges, was Rs. 2,73,980 against Rs. 2,40,232 in the previous year, or Rs. 33,748 more, which was mainly due to the abnormal flood of June 1898 The total receipts during the year were Rs. 45,305 less than the previous year. The net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 45,248 against a profit of Rs. 33,805 in the year 1897-98.

LENGTH OF CANAL AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

39 In the following statement are tabulated particulars concerning the canals and distributaries There has been no change in the lengths of canals and distributaries, or in the areas protected or commanded —

Name of Canal	1897-98 Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation and navigation	Distributaries and village channels	Area protected from floods	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	1898-99 Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation and navigation	Distributaries and village channels	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Under Midnapore weir	44	44	260 50	294 400	180 000	100 000	64 002	64 00	44	44	260 30	294 400	180 000	100 000	62 950	62 95
Under Panchkurah weir	12	12	35 25	112 640		23 000	7 472	32 48	12	12	35 25	112,640		23 000	10 554	45 89
Under Tidal reaches Ranges I and II	16	16	18 00	30 080		2 000	732	36 60	16	16	18 00	30 080		2 000	1 397	69 85
Total Midnapore Canal	72	72	313 97*	437 120	180 000	125 000	72 206	57 76	72	72	313 97*	437 120	180 000	125 000	74 901	59 92

* Of this the length of distributaries is 283 97 miles, and village channels 29 98 miles

OUTLETS

40 The following statement shows the areas commanded by the distributaries, and the number of outlets in use —

Portion of Canal	Total length of channel	Area commanded	Number of temporary outlets 1897-98	Number of temporary outlets 1898-99	Number of permanent outlets 1897-98	Number of permanent outlets 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles	Acres				
Under Midnapore weir	230 72	100,000	795	755	41	40
Do Panchkurah weir	35 25	23,000	187	187	2	3
Do Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II	18 00	2,000				
Total	283 97	125,000	982	942	43	43

There was a decrease of 40 temporary outlets The number of permanent outlets during the year remained the same as last year It would appear to be desirable to increase the number of permanent outlet, and the question will be considered

RAINFALL.

41 The average rainfall of the last five years at four stations within the canal-irrigated area is shown below —

Stations	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	Average of former years: No of years	Average of former years: Average rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		Inches
Midnapore	43 99	48 39	50 17	56 32	59 18	30	55 35
Panchkurah	71 62	31 54	61 61	40·89	48 14	30	54 56
Luchmapur	54 22	39 50	53 92	48·83	52 55	14	56 63
Mowah	53 77	27 12	54 64	49 03	46 04	14	51 61
Average	55 90	36 66	55 08	48 52	51 48		54 29

The rainfall throughout the year was seasonable and favourable for the rice crops. It was heavy in June and August, when 15 64 and 13 82, inches respectively, were registered at Midnapore

The rainfall in the *kharif* season was distributed as follows —

Month	Midnapore	Panchkurah	Luchmapur	Mowah	Average, 1898 99	Average, 1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
July	12 42	9 83	12 71	7 07	10 51	6 96
August	13 82	10 52	10 84	12 03	11 80	10 00
September	8 82	8 70	7 36	7 93	8 20	5 84
October	4 93	4 73	4 17	3 51	4 34	6 29
Total kharif season, 1898 99	39 99	33 78	35 08	30 54	34 85	29 09
Do 1897 98	32 52	26 06	30 62	27 16	29 09	

42 The areas of the crops irrigated during 1898-99 and the ten previous years, as also the average annual rainfall, are shown below — IRRIGATION

Year	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Inches
1888 89	66,408	3,369		69,777	62 13
1889 90	68,370	440		68,810	44 47
1890-91	82,002			82,002	55 68
1891 92	83,905	68		83,973	51 81
1892-93	91,217	...	...	91,217	41 28
1893-94	79,550	6,213	.	85,763	70 63
1894-95	69,941	175		70,116	55 90
1895 96	65,251	.		65,251	36 66
1896-97	65,183	.		65,183	55 08
1897-98	72,206	...		72,206	48 52
Average of previous five years	70,426	1,278		71,704	53 36
1898-99 ...	70,741	4,160		74,901	51 48

* Average of four stations throughout the irrigated areas under the Midnapore and Panchkurah weirs

The total area irrigated during the year was 74,901 acres, including 4,160 acres of *boro* rice classed as *rabi*, as compared with 72,206 acres of the previous year, showing an increase of 2,695 acres There was no *rabi* irrigation in 1897-98. The area of *kharif* irrigation was slightly less than that of last year.

43 The total area under lease during the year was 76,696 acres, against 72,206 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,490 acres The following table gives particulars regarding the leases —

PARTICULARS	KHARIF			Sugarcane and other perennial irrigation	Rabi	Total	REMARKS.
	Long leases	Annual leases	Surreptitious irrigation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Leases in force in 1897 98	71,960	32	214	•	•	72,206	
Deduct leases which expired at the end of 1897 98	4,320	32	214			4 566	
Leases in force at the beginning of 1898 99	67,640					67,640	
Deduct area cancelled and deducted during the year	811					811	
Net area	66,829					66,829	
Leases executed during 1898 99 (area under provisional licenses and area brought under lease directly, together with the increased area brought under lease after measurement)	5,707				4,160	9 867	
Leases in force during 1898 99	72,536*				4 160	76,696	
Deduct leases and provisional license which will expire at the end of 1898 99	3,134				4,160	7,294	•
Leases in force at the beginning of 1899-1900	69,402				•	69,402	

* Out of this leased *kharif* area, 1,795 acres which were not irrigated during the year owing to damage done by floods were excluded from assessment

The Superintending Engineer states —

"It will be seen from the above table that the area leased under *kharif* was slightly greater than that of the previous year The area under *rabi* is also shown in the above table, although the water rates for *rabi* will not be realized until 1899-1900 The total area under lease was not fully irrigated during the year This was due to an abnormal flood in the Cossye on the 19th June 1898, which breached the Main Canal and also Nos 1 and 4 distributaries, and thus rendered irrigation impossible for about two months Fortunately the rainfall was seasonable, so the want of canal-water was not much felt, except on an area of about 6,000 acres on No 1 distributary, for which a remission of a third of the water-rates was granted As the flood-water did not subside quickly enough, a large area in the Panchkurah subdivision was thrown out of cultivation, which was afterwards cultivated with *boro* rice. In the Balichak subdivision a limited area could not be irrigated owing to obstructions caused by the new railway Those two areas amounting to 1,795 acres have been excluded from assessment as noted in the statement A 10 per cent deduction on account of increase in area by measurement was allowed, as in previous years, an area of 490 acres being thus excluded from lease in 160 villages, the leases of which were completed after measurement during the year An area of 2,978 acres represents the net increase brought under lease after measurement of the villages, which were previously under provisional license"

44. The duty obtained from the discharge utilized is given below for the last three years — DUTY OF WATER

		Under Midnapore weir	Under Panchkurah weir	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1896-97 Kharif	Acres ..	56,334	7,763	1,086	65,183
	Duty on gross supply	232	228		
Rabi	Acres				
	Duty on discharge utilized				
1897-98 Kharif	Acres ..	64,000	7,472	732	72,206
	Duty on gross supply	173	146		
Rabi	Acres				
	Duty on discharge utilized				
1898-99 Kharif	Acres ..	62,950	6,394	1,397	70,741
	Duty on gross supply	434	274		
Rabi	Acres		4,160		4,160
	Duty on discharge utilized		101		...

The duties on this canal are generally very large, but some of them are quite abnormal, and, indeed, only possible under most extraordinary circumstances The matter will be enquired into and further details given in the next report

45 The total number of experiments made on land irrigated with canal water was 26 The average outturn of the irrigated crop per acre was 17 maunds 27½ seers of paddy and 36 maunds 3 seers of straw The number of experiments made on unirrigated land was 26 The average outturn of the unirrigated crop per acre was 17 maunds 17⅔ seers of paddy and 38 maunds and 9 seers of straw weighed dry The Executive Engineer reports that in one experiment made by the Subdivisional Officer of Luchmapur, the paddy weighed wet 30 maunds 25 seers and straw 82 maunds 28 seers per acre CROP EXPERIMENTS

In addition to the above, twelve experiments were made by the zilladars under the Special Deputy Collector, Revenue Division They gave an average outturn of 17 maunds of paddy and 33 maunds of straw, weighed dry, per acre on irrigated land, against 16 maunds of paddy and 32 maunds of straw per acre on unirrigated land

The crop experiments on the Midnapore canal are not as fully reported as they should be

46 The balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal during the last five years are shown in the following statement — ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES.

YEAR	Amount outstanding at commencement of year	Amount falling due during the year	Total for recovery	Cash realization	Remitted or written off	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1894-95 ...	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96 ...	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124
1896-97 ...	10,124	1,05,660	1,15,784	1,00,618	3,727	11,439
1897-98	11,439	1,13,079	1,24,518	1,19,909	1,091	3,518
1898-99 ..	3,518	1,12,341	1,15,859	1,07,554	2,587	5,718

There was a decrease of Rs. 738 in the assessments, and Rs. 12,355 in the collections during the year as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, and an increase of Rs. 1,496 in remissions granted The outstanding balance at the end of the year showed also an increase of Rs. 2,200.

Regarding the increase and decrease the Superintending Engineer writes —

"Though the balance was a little larger than that of the preceding year, the collections must be taken to be satisfactory, considering the peculiar circumstances Owing to damage caused to the canal by floods, the villagers at the beginning of the irrigation season could not get water In October, when the crops were ripening, a plague of grasshoppers came and attacked the rice in No 1 distributary and did considerable damage, so that the cultivators did not get a good outturn As a rumour got about that remissions would be granted to those villages in which the crop suffered, the villagers in the Antra subdivision declined to pay up their rates Notices had therefore to be served in the villages explaining that if remissions were sanctioned by Government, the amount realized would be refunded, but meanwhile the assessment due must be paid in full It was on this account that the balance at the end of the year was greater than that of the previous year"

"Out of Rs 1,07,554 collected, Rs 3,275 only were realised by certificate procedure Twelve tahsildars had to realise a wate -rate demand of Rs 1,04,243 from 39,544 rate-payers in 933 villages within a period of three months As a matter of fact, the greater part of the demand was realized in two months The result cannot but be considered satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the Special Deputy Collector and his staff"

REMISSION

47 The sum of Rs 2,587 was remitted during the year 1898-99, against Rs 1,091 in the previous year

The following are the details —

	Rs	A	P
Remission granted by Superintending Engineer under rule 28 of the Midnapore Canal Rules	103	8	3
Remission granted by the Special Deputy Collector under rule 24, clause I .	144	4	6
Remission granted by the Special Deputy Collector under rule 24, clause II	2,141	6	3
Total	2,389	3	0
On account of one-third remission granted, vide Bengal Government letter No 382I, of 23rd March 1899	197	15	0
GRAND TOTAL .	2,587	2	0

The remissions granted during the year were considerably more than in the previous year. They chiefly come under rule 24, II, for damage to crops on account of non-supply of canal water owing to breaches caused by the flood already referred to A large number of notices of remissions were issued during the year

CERTIFICATES.

48 The extent to which recoveries by means of certificates were made during the year is shown in the following statement —

PARTICULARS.	MIDNAPORE			
	1897 98		1898 99	
	No	Amount.	No	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
Cases for disposal.		Rs		Rs.
1 Cases pending at the close of the preceding year .	31	200	6	80
2 Cases instituted during the year	427	3,740	347	3,970
Total .	458	3,940	353	4,050
Cases disposed of.				
1. By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted .	10	62	4	28
2. By being wholly satisfied	442	3,798	345	3,926
Total ...	452	3,860	349	3,954
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	6	80	4	96

The number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 347, against 427 in the previous year, showing a satisfactory decrease of 80 The number of outstanding cases at the end of the year was 4 against 6 of the year before.

No judgment-debtor was arrested, nor was the immoveable property of any judgment-debtor sold during the year. In one case a warrant of arrest was reported to have been resisted On enquiry, however, the evidence not being found satisfactory, no prosecution was instituted

49. The number of complaints filed during the year, and the nature of their disposal, is shown in the following statement — COMPLAINTS

YEAR.	Class of complaints.	RECEIVED			DISPOSED OF			BALANCE PENDING AT END OF THE YEAR.		
		Balance pending from previous year	Received during the year	Total	Allowed	Refused	Total	Received during previous years	Received during the year	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1897 98	Ordinary remission	81	261	342	122	109	231			51
	Other complaints	1	59	60	30	24	54			6
	Total	82	320	402	152	193	345			57
1898-99	Ordinary remission	51	608	659	343	241	584			75
	Other complaints	6	137	143	124	12	136			7
	Total	57	745	802	467	253	720			82

It will be seen that out of a total number of 802 cases against 402 in 1897-98, 720 cases were disposed of by the Special Deputy Collector during the year, against 345 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of complaints was due to the large number of applications filed by the villagers for remission of water rate owing either to non supply of water or damage to crops by flood-water.

50 The cost of the revenue establishment during the last five years is shown below — REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT

ESTABLISHMENT UNDER THE COLLECTOR	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances	18,436	17,530	18,650	19,654	20,799
Temporary establishment	1,289	332	1,566	2,476	3,242
Contingencies .	873	677	1,111	1,689	1,304
Headman's fees .	813	656			..
Total .	21,411	19,195	21,327	23,819	25,345

In addition to the above, the following sums were paid by the Executive Engineer for water regulation.—

	Water regulation	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
	Rs	Rs
1894-95 ...	1,187	263
1895-96 ..	1,208	129
1896 97	1,095	241
1897-98	1,219	138
1898 99	1,633	..

51. The navigation receipts were Rs. 1,03,681, against Rs 1,32,235 in the previous years, showing a decrease of Rs 28,554 The decrease was partly due to the plague, partly to depression in trade, but mainly to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The passenger traffic by the steamers has decreased by nearly 20 per cent. in two years, but there is not any marked decrease, as yet, in the passengers carried by native boats, owing, probably, to the fact that this traffic is mainly between Uluberia and Bansberia only, while the steamer passengers, who chiefly go to and from Calcutta, are more affected by the railway. NAVIGATION

The Superintending Engineer writes.—

"The tolls received from the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company are almost the same as last year This is due to the fact that during the year the tollage for the daily double service in the canal was raised from two fifths to half full tolls and for special trips from half to three-fifths full tolls These rates will remain in force until the railway enters into direct competition with the canal The causes which led to the decrease in the private tolls from Rs 91,566 in 1897 98 to Rs 66,336 in the year under review, will be explained in the following paragraphs"

"There was a general falling off both in the export and import trade, the total quantities of goods exported and imported during the year being 53,960 and 43,511 tons, against 86,265 and 45,234 tons, respectively, in 1897-98 The traffic in 1896-97 was the best on record, but that was due to famine in other districts which increased the export trade, and the construction of the Bengal Nagpur Railway gave a great impetus to the import traffic

"The decrease in trade was due partly to the panic caused by the presence of plague in Calcutta, and also to the high flood in the river in June which did considerable damage to the canal banks The low rates for produce in Calcutta were also not favourable for exports

"The portion of the canal from Midnapore to Panskura and the Naraingbur Distributary was closed for silt clearance and repairs from the 20th March to the 20th April 1898, and again from 19th June to 8th July 1898

"The traffic on the portion of the canal from Midnapore to Buramulla was stopped by the flood of 19th June 1898, which breached the canal banks in several places Although traffic on the main canal was restored on the 8th July, it was not till the 21st of August 1898 that the Naraingbur Distributary could be re opened

"Under 'Exports' decreases are noticeable principally in the case of 'rice' (11,600 tons), 'other food grains' (15,000 tons), 'sugar' (850 tons), 'building materials' (3,600 tons) and 'miscellaneous goods' (1,500 tons) There was a slight increase in 'oil-seeds' (100 tons) and 'timber' (600 tons) Under 'Import' the principal items which contributed to the decrease were 'oils' (550 tons), 'salt' (850 tons), 'building materials' (900 tons), 'miscellaneous goods' (600 tons), and 'coal and coke' (2,600 tons), the only item which showed any important improvement being 'other food-grains' (4,800 tons) The increase in the import of "other food-grains" was wholly in paddy brought from Calcutta to the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district and the neighbouring tracts, where the effect of the extraordinary high flood in June was most disastrous The rise in the importation of coal and coke, which began in 1895-96, and was very high in the following year, is gradually falling off as the railway works are approaching completion, and although it was reduced by about 2,600 tons this year, it is still above the normal by about 3 000 tons The total value of imports and exports was respectively 61 lakhs of rupees and 50 lakhs against 66 and 82 lakhs in 1897 98"

The following statement shows the quantities and values of rice and paddy carried during the principal months of the year as compared with those of 1897-98 —

Months	1898-99				1897-98			
	Rice		Paddy		Rice		Paddy	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
September	1 234	1 93 428	1 701	84 427	3 504	4 36 212	3 051	2 04 110
October	1 810	1 75 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	77 263	2 8[illegible]7	2 69 094	1 86	94,703
November	910	7[illegible] [illegible]87	2 [illegible]5	99 116	2 201	2 56 [illegible]50	2 427	1 22 097
December	964	74 506	1 [illegible]	61 083	3 002	3 08 [illegible]95	2 137	95 190
January	1 1[illegible]	78 017	[illegible]	91,848	1,705	1 78 516	3 617	1 57 156
Total	6 068	5 30 860	10 [illegible]91	4 14 837	12 800	14 48 467	12 831	6 73,196

The table illustrates the decrease in trade in these items which are the ones which form the bulk of the traffic on the canal

Particulars regarding the traffic on the canal for the last ten years are tabulated below —

Description		1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1		2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open	No	72	74	72	7[illegible]	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toll collections	Rs	1 16 409	89 556	(a)1 32 57[illegible]	(a)1 15 141	(a)1,14 904	(a)1 35 402	(a)1,43,918	(a)1,54,215	(a)1,32,[illegible]	(a)1,03,[illegible]
Rate of toll per mile		2 106	1 689	1 841	1,585	1,597	1 [illegible]	1,999	2,142	[illegible]	1,440
Number of boats, including empty boats	No	59 060	45 0[illegible]	42 32	40 438	36,910	39,875	43,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],257
Tonnage of boats	Tons	462 418	417 803	411 892	410 004	369,691	420,996	451,298	507,9[illegible]	[illegible]	375 879
Passengers carried	No	176 2[illegible]6	187,700	163,836	(b)205,804	(b) 203,658	(b) 216,[illegible]	(b)[illegible]	(b)[illegible]	(b)[illegible]	(b)216,181
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs	1 4[illegible] 12 442	1 48 33 391	1 26 65 724	1 26 04,204	1,[illegible],50,496	1,[illegible],[illegible],708	[illegible]	1,[illegible],74,257	1,47,[illegible],219	1,11,73,775

(a) Inclusive of tolls paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company

(b) Inclusive of [illegible] by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

52 The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years were as follows — **MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS**

Details		1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sale of water		4			119	15	28	
Plantations		44	55	18	28	36	36	103
Other canal produce		2	1	88	28	16	27	
Rent of buildings		712	890	973	1,156	1,004	94	1,020
Fines								7
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands	12,468	12,049	10,390	14 953	19,891	13,950	19 258
	„ of fisheries	1,479	1,507	1,440	1,664	1,434	1,606	1,299
	Cost of process	2,173	722	333	672	583	896	509
	Other items	7,437	7,081	8,775	6 301	514	6,023	341
Total		24,319	22,308	22,017	24 944	23,492	23,412	22,537

53. The expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 143 against Rs. 111 of the previous year The following table compares the condition of the plantations in 1898 99 with 1897-98 — **PLANTATIONS**

Year	Trees upwards of 12 feet high	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet	Seedlings below 4 feet	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	No	No	No	No
1897-98	16,358	4,789	4,187	25,334
1898-99	16,122	4,824	4,552	25,498

54 The following table shows the highest levels of the Cossye and Rupnarain rivers, compared with those of last year, and with the highest recorded levels — **FLOODS**

River	Locality	1897-98		1898 99		Highest recorded	
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cossye	Midnapore above weir	16th August 1897	85 60	19th June 1898	93 30	19th June 1898	93 30
	Ditto below weir	Ditto	80 00	Ditto	Not observed	Ditto	Not observed *
	Panchkurah above weir	Ditto	32·20	16th September 1898	35 50	10th October 1876	35 00
	Ditto below weir	Ditto	32 10	Ditto	Not observed	Ditto	34 00
Rupnarain	Dainan	16th July 1897	15 20	1st September 1898	15 50	26th August 1885	17 30
	Kantapukhur	Ditto	15 41	Ditto	15 90	Ditto	16 80

* Highest previous recorded flood at Midnapore 92·30 in 1868

There were unprecedented floods in the rivers Cossye and Selye on the 19th of June 1898 The maximum height of the flood at Mohunpore was 93 30 and at the workshops 95 50 against 92 30 and 91·70, the previous highest

known readings The flood caused an immense amount of damage to the canal works The river Cossye broke through the dock embankment at Mohunpore, and, the flood water passing down the canal, caused breaches in both embankments of the first reach, and did very considerable damage to the distributaries, particularly to Nos 1 and 4 At Latchmapore the right bank was breached just above the lock, for a length of about 200 feet, and the earth, behind the upper abutments, was scoured out to a depth of 30 feet Two big breaches occurred in Reach II One, just above Buramulla lock, was 250 feet in length The head sluice of No 28 distributary which was at the site of this breach was carried away completely The spill on the left bank of the Cossye scoured the north abutment of the anicut to its foundations and severely damaged the apron near the same place

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

55 The actual cost of maintenance and repairs during the last five years is shown below —

	1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Head works, including buildings	9,480	15,461	26,774	12,693	9,260	14,724	21,476
Main canal and branches	67,404	68 702	77,291	65 331	74 899	70,725	94,310
Distributaries	20 932	18 501	24 601	25,222	19 485	21,748	40,260
Drainage and protective works	2 058	1,240	3,261	1,898	2,171	2,126	4,684
Working steam launches and *bholios*	3,354	598	3,120	3,011	2,882	2,593	2,976
Total	1,03,178	1,04 502	1,35,047	1,08,155	1,08,697	1,11,916	1,63,706

The outlay during the year was Rs 55,009 more than that of the preceding year The increase took place in all items of the charges It was mainly due to the very heavy flood of June 1898, which did considerable damage to the canal works, banks and distributaries

HEAD WORKS

56 The expenditure on head works was Rs 15,601 against Rs 5,660 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs 9,941. On ordinary repairs Rs 9,075 were expended, and on flood-damage repairs Rs. 6,526

The expenditure on the Midnapore and Panchkurah head-works during the year was Rs 15,601 and Rs 5,875, respectively, against Rs 5,660 and Rs. 3,600 in the previous year. On weirs the expenditure was at the rate of Rs 2 91 per foot run at Midnapore, and Re 1 7 at Panchkurah, as compared with Re 0 92 and Re 1 68, respectively, last year

MAIN CANAL

57. The mileage rate for repairs to the main canal was Rs 2,572, as compared with Rs. 1,858 in the previous year This, again, was due to heavy repairs made necessary by the flood

The cost of working steam-launches and *bholios* used for inspection purposes was Rs 2,976 against Rs 2,882 in 1897 98. This expenditure was chiefly confined to working the steam-launch *Kabaduck* and Superintending Engineer's inspection launch *Maud*

The expenditure on Tools and Plant was Rs 23,776, as compared with Rs 33,755 in the previous year The outlay was mainly incurred on thorough repairs to dredging plant at a cost of Rs. 19,499.

DISTRIBUTARIES

58 On distributaries, the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 40,260, or Rs 142·26 per mile against Rs. 19,485, or Rs. 68 85 per mile, in the previous year

The damage caused to distributaries Nos. 1, 4 and 6 by the flood of June 1898 was excessive, the banks being levelled down in places and the beds filled up especially in the first reaches, where the flood-water was hemmed in between the canal and the railway embankment. No additions or alterations were made to any of the distributaries during the year.

The cost of maintenance per mile of both the main canal and the distributaries is given below for each of the last ten years —

Year	Main Canal and Head Works, &c			Distributaries		
	Length of canal open	Total cost of work	Rate per mile	Length of distributary channels	Total cost of work	Rate per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs
1889 90	48	93 738	1,953	283	19,769	69
1890 91	48	93 187	1,941	283	11,851	41
1891-92	48	1,30 897	2,727	283	10,365	36
1892 93	48	74 818	1,558	283	12 612	44
1893 94	48	82,246	1,713	283	20,931	74
1894 95	48	86,001	1,792	283	18,501	65
1895 96	48	1,10,446	2,301	283	24,601	87
1896 97	48	82,933	1,728	283	25 222	89
1897 98	48	89 212	1,858	283	19,485	69
1898 99	48	1,23,416	2,572	283	40,260	142

The rate of the distributaries is generally very high

59. The following statement shows the quantity of work done by each dredger and excavator, and the amount expended on their working during the year —

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING

Name of Dredger	Quantity of earth dredged	Actual cost of lifting	Cost of removing			Lifting rate per 1 000 cubic feet	Removing rate per 1 000 cubic feet	Total rate per 1 000 cubic feet
			Steam hopper barges and S L *Cricket*	Ordinary hopper barges	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C ft	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs			
Hector ...	2,083 395	10 845	2 963		13 811	5 20	1 42	6 62
Ajax	2 613 329	6 224	3 715		9 939	2 38	1 42	3 80
Atlas	1,828 270	4 870	2 598		7 468	2 66	1 42	4 08
Combination		320			320			
Cadmus	668 106	3 151			3 151	4 71		4 71
Total for 1898 99	7,193 100	25 413	9 276		34 689	3 53	1 29	4 82
Total for 1897 98	4,870 508	20,141	9 777		29 918	4 13	2 00	6 13

The quantity of silt excavated during the year was considerably more than in the previous year, viz, 7,193,100 cubic feet, against 4,870,508 cubic feet in 1897-98 The cost of lifting and removing was Rs 34,689, as compared with Rs. 29,918 in the year previous The rate per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 4·82 against Rs. 6 13 in 1897-98 a decrease in rate usually attends an increase in quantity, but the result is satisfactory.

The total quantity of silt cleared by hand during the year was 1,761,998 cubic feet at a cost of Rs 8,114, or Rs. 4-9-8 per 1,000 cubic feet against 1,151,404 cubic feet at Rs 7,011, or Rs 6-1-6 per 1,000 cubic feet in the preceding year. The reduction in cost of the removal of silt was due to the fact that local labour was available at a cheaper rate, as the men could not obtain further employment on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the Midnapore district

GENERAL RESULTS

60. The receipts from all sources show a decrease of Rs 45,305, and the working expenses have exceeded those of last year by a sum of Rs 33,748 The net revenue has decreased from that of last year by a sum of Rs 79,053 The loss in revenue is mainly due to the depressed state of trade, and the increase in working expenses was caused by the heavy expenditure which had to be incurred in making good the damage done to the canal by the unprecedented flood of June 1898

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

61 The Capital, Interest and Revenue accounts of this canal are given below —

1 —CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Head of Account	Outlay during 1898-99	Outlay to end of 1898-99
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
Direct charges	Nil	25,52,654
Less—Receipts on capital account ...	Nil	925
Net total direct charges	Nil	25 51,729
Indirect charges		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	Nil	11,210
Leave and pension allowances	Nil	52,303
Total indirect charges ...	Nil	63,513

The remodelling works on the canal were completed in the year 1896 97. During the year no expenditure was incurred chargeable to capital account.

INTEREST ACCOUNT

2 —INTEREST ACCOUNT

	Rs
Interest charges to end of 1897-98	21,39,517
Ditto for 1898 99	1,02,069
Total	22,41,586

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

3 —REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals)

Particulars	Expenditure— During 1897-98	Expenditure— During 1898-99	Particulars,	Receipts During 1897-98	Receipts During 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct Charges	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
I —Works, maintenance and repairs	33,759	43,792	Water-rates .		...
II —Revenue management	3,910	3,763	Navigation	90,755	73,759
			Miscellaneous ...	1,455	1,527
Total Direct Charges .	37,669	47,555	Total .	92,210	75,286
Indirect Charges	1,719	2,474			
Total working expenses	39,388	50,029	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	779	980
Net revenue	52,043	24,277			
Total ..	91,431	74,306	Net total receipts	91,431	74,306

FINANCIAL RESULTS

62. The following statement shows the receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years :—

PARTICULARS	1889-90	1890-91	1891 92	1892-93	1893 94	1894-95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Navigation	40 338	27 145	30 348	52 180	58 209	57 089	60 677	89 511	90 755	73 759
Miscellaneous	1 614	899	567	1 282	987	1 436	1 299	1 435	1 455	1 527
Total	41,952	28,044	36 915	53 462	59 196	58 525	61 976	90 946	92 210	75,286
Less—Refunds of revenue				72					779	980
Total Receipts	41 952	28 044	36 915	53,390	59,196	58 525	61 976	90 946	91 431	74 306
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
I—Works, maintenance, and repairs										
Works extensions and improvements					1,925	4	16 712			4 116
Repairs	16 713	27 012	32,588	16,447	32,077	26 148	20 186	22,343	21,392	21,574
Establishment, including direction and accounts	4,157	8 636	11,433	5 562	12,614	9 770	13 966	8 159	8,367	13 912
Tools and plant	1 806	13 487	1 693	5 363	3 901	5 417	3 906	4 000	4 000	4 190
Total	22 676	49 135	45 714	27,372	50,517	41 339	54 860	34 502	33 759	43 792
II—Revenue management										
Navigation establishment	3 039	2,833	2,955	4,332	3,700	4 140	4,020	3 988	3,910	3 763
Total Direct Charges	25 715	51 968	48 669	31 704	54,217	45 479	58 880	38 490	37,669	47,555
INDIRECT CHARGES ..	1 007	1 606	2,014	1,385	2 284	1 947	2 518	1,701	1 719	2,474
Total working expenses	26 722	53 574	50 683	33,089	56,501	47 426	61 398	40 191	39 388	50 029
Net revenue	15 230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2 695	11,099	578	50,755	52 043	24,277

The working expenses were Rs 50,029, as compared with Rs. 39,388, in 1897-98 On extensions and improvements, the following works were completed or in progress during the years —

Two lock-bridges—one at Etamagra and the other at Terapakia, for which an estimate amounting to Rs 3,990 was sanctioned

A new toll office at Gewankhali. this was sanctioned at a cost of Rs 1,496, but the expenditure of the year was Rs 611 only. The work could not be completed owing to the delay in the arrival of iron-work from England

A weir in front of the Gewankhali supply sluice this is to exclude the heavy silt-laden water from the supply channel when the sluice is working the expenditure on this work was Rs. 1,627.

The canal was maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year. The total cost of maintenance, and repairs (exclusive of extensions and improvements, but inclusive of establishment and tools and plant and indirect charges), was Rs 45,913, as compared with Rs. 39,388 in the previous year. There were no special repairs done to the canal. The whole length was open to traffic throughout the year, with the exception of a short length (about 6,670 feet), which was cross-bunded for silt clearance by hand labour. This, however, did not cause any interruption to traffic, as the supply channel at Gewankhali was used for navigation purposes. About one-third of the work was completed during the year under report. The remaining portion will be cleared during 1899-1900.

LENGTHS OF CANAL, SUPPL CHANNEL AN PASS KHAL

63. The length of the Canal, Ranges I and II, remains the same as last year, viz., 29 miles from the junction of the lock channel and the Hooghly river at Gewankhali to Kalinagar on the Rassalpur river, of which 12¼ miles are in the former range, including the Haldi river crossing, and 16¾ miles in the latter. The supply channel at Gewankhali will probably have to be eventually extended still further, as a considerable quantity of silt is carried beyond the supply channel into the canal.

RAINFALL.

64. The rainfall registered at Contai was 55·62 inches against 61·38 inches in the previous year. It was below the average in May and June, up to the average in July, August and September, and in October it was heavier than usual. At Etamagra the rainfall was 55·47 inches against 45·55 inches in the previous year.

NAVIGATION

65 The traffic statistics of the canal for the last ten years are given below —

Particulars		1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open	No	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections	Rs	(a)40 341	(a)27 145	(a)36 348	(a)52 180	(a)58 209	(a)57,089	(a)60,677	(a)89,511	(a)90,755	(a)73 759
Rate of toll per mile		1 200	821	1 198	1 607	2 007	1 968	2,092	3,086	3,210	2 543
Number of boats including empty boats	No	13 785	10 215	15 332	16 084	14 716	15 133	15,092	22 979	21,438	17 694
Tonnage of boats	Tons	124 605	91 114	133 576	168 239	1,78,649	193 345	208 574	290,595	282,272	229 306
Passengers carried	No	(b) 30,222	(b)22,420	(b)27 370	(b) 42 488	60 081	(b)34 051	(b)27 581	(b)28 075	(b)26 026	(b)28 431
Estimated value of cargo including rafts	Rs	27 29 720	20 78,972	34 97 725	52 56 550	42,37,468	44 85 289	48 84 232	60 55 120	77,39,218	53 13 200

(a) Inclusive of tolls paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company
(b) Inclusive of passengers carried by the Company s steamers

The tollage receipts were Rs 73,759 against Rs 90,755 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,996.

The Superintending Engineer writes —

"The number of boats that took tickets was 17,694, as compared with 21,438 of 1897-98, and the gross tonnage was 2,29,306 against 2,82,272 in the preceding year It will be seen from the above that the tonnage and number of boats passing and the tollage receipts were less than in the previous year The falling-off in tollage was chiefly owing to diminished export trade in rice, paddy and straw due partly to the plague scare and also to the low prices which prevailed in the Calcutta market

"The receipts from steamer companies were Rs 6,729 against Rs 5,787 in the previous year, of which the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company paid Rs 6,337 The number of passengers carried was 22,422 against 19,924 in the previous year The India General Steam Navigation Company paid Rs 392 as tollage on steamers and barges going to Calcutta for repairs and returning therefrom A few goods and passengers were also taken by them for which they paid Rs 78 as tollage

"The exports of rice and paddy were less during the year, but there was an increase in the export of jute, hides and skins

"Altogether 52,020 tons of rice passed through the canal against 68,911 tons in the preceding year Its distribution by ranges is given below —

	1898-99	1897-98
1	2	3
	Tons.	Tons
Range I	21,793	30,239
Range II	13,777	16,286
Both Ranges I and II	16,450	22,286
Total ...	52,020	68,911

"The import trade on the Hijili Tidal Canal showed a decrease in rice, miscellaneous goods, metal, salt, tobacco, coal, coke and mustard, as compared with the previous year, while there were increases in sugar, other food-grains, kerosine oil and building materials

"The issue of through tickets from Kalinagar to Gewankhali and *vice versâ* was sanctioned by Government from 1st February 1899 The effect of this concession in rates in drawing traffic from the Rassalpur and Haldi rivers will be reported on next year."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

66. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown below —

1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
987	1,436	1,299	1,435	1,455	1,322	1,527

PLANTATIONS

67. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years —

YEAR		Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height	Seedlings under 4 feet	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
		No	No	No	No
1897-98	.	6,683	5,789	436	12,908
1898 99 ...	.	7,714	5,121	5,276	18,111

The receipts during the year were Rs. 22 against Rs 14 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs 57 against Rs 42 The increase in the number of trees was due to a more correct count having been taken by the Executive Engineer

FLOODS

68 There were no high floods in 1898-99 in any of the rivers crossed by the canal, and no breaches occurred The following statement shows the highest flood levels recorded at the locks of the rivers Hooghly, Haldi and Rassalpur during the year compared with the previous year and the highest known floods

	1897 98		1898 99		Highest known flood	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hooghly river at Gewankhali lock	115 30	On 13th August 1897	115 50	On 3rd August 1898	123 23	Cyclonic storm 1874
Haldi river at Etamagra lock	115 50	Ditto	115·90	On 1st September 1898.	120 23(a)	
Rassalpur river at Kalinagar lock	114 10	On 14th August 1897	114 20	On 4th August 1898	118 50	26th August 1888

(a) Mr Vertannes record without date

NOTE — Etamagra readings have been given instead of those at Terapakia Mr Vertannes record refers to Etamagra and it being a subdivisional head quarters and close to the river gives better returns than Terapakia Datum is 103 97 below mean sea-level at False Point

The highest canal level in Range I at Etamagra was 112 50 on 15th September 1898, and in Range II at Kalinagar it was 112 20 on 13th March 1899 against 112 80 on 25th November and 111 80 on 15th August 1897, respectively.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING

69. The quantity of silt dredged from Ranges I and II of the canal, and the cost of lifting and removal are shown in the statement below —

NAME OF DREDGER		Cubic feet dredged	Cost of lifting 1,000 c ft	Cost of removing 1,000 c ft	Total cost of 1,000 c ft	Site of work
1		2	3	4	5	6
Marchant No I	.	297,750	4 31	5 00	9 31	Range I, Gewankhali supply channel Bund between supply channel and main canal at Gewankhali and Gewankhali lock chamber
Ditto	.	17,500	12 74	5 03	17 77	Range II at Terapakia
Bruce No II (new)	.	549,000	3 51	5 00	8 51	Range I and Gewankhali supply channel
Ditto	..	40,000	3 51	5 00	8 51	Range II at Terapakia
Total	...	904,250	3 95	5 00	8 95	

No dredging was done in the Sadar khal, which was in a much better state during the year.

The dredgers were kept at work in Ranges I and II, 846,750 c.ft. and 57,500 c. ft. of silt, respectively, being removed at a total cost of Rs. 8,100, as compared with 53,400 c. ft. and 77,500 c. ft. removed from these two ranges during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 5,613 The cost of maintenance per mile of the year was Rs 1,617, as compared with Rs 1,385 per mile in the preceding year

In Range I of the canal the only silt clearance done by hand labour was near Gowankhali. Out of the total length of 6,670 feet to be silt-cleared, about one-third of the work was done during the year. The amount of silt removed was 111,560 c. ft, at a cost of Rs. 798, or an average rate of Rs. 7·15 per 1,000 c. ft, against Rs. 5 per 1,000 allowed last year Owing to great demand for labour in the neighbourhood, this higher rate was unavoidable.

GENERAL RESULTS.

70 The results of the year are disappointing. There is an increase in expenses and decrease of revenue, the latter, however, is probably only due to the depression in trade and is one of the fluctuations which must be expected

SONE CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

71 The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below —

I —CAPITAL ACCOUNT

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Outlay during 1898-99	Outlay to end of 1898-99
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs
I —Works	12,522	1,88,07,937
II —Establishment	2,809	52,16,639
III —Tools and plant	(—) 43,788	21,83,314
IV —Suspense accounts	13	22
Loss by exchange	.	52,240
Total	(—) 28,444	2,62,60,152
V —*Less*—Receipts on Capital account	3,000	4,17,150
Net total Direct charges	(—) 31,444	2,58,43,002
INDIRECT CHARGES		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	......	37,911
Leave and pension allowances	393	8,79,585
Total Indirect charges	393	9,17,496

The construction estimate of these canals is closed. During the year the original works sanctioned and carried out, chargeable to the open capital account under 43—Minor works and Navigation, were an escape channel from the Kathrain distributary, Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal, and some permanent outlets on distributaries for long leased areas. The total expenditure incurred on their construction and in completing some of the permanent outlets and regulators, and the syphon and sub-distributary from the Behea Branch Canal, which were in progress in the previous year, was Rs. 12,522 Other original works for extensions and improvements, the estimated cost of each of which, for works alone, amounted to Rs. 1,000 or under, were charged to the revenue account, in accordance with the rules laid down in paragraph 36, Chapter V, Volume II of the Public Works Department Code.

INTEREST ACCOUNT

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1897-98	2,28,09,309
Ditto for 1898-99	10,34,349
Total ...	2,38,43,658

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS)

REVENUE ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE— During 1897-98	During 1898-99	PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS During 1897-98	During 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs	3,82,755	3,87,525	Water-rates	11,42,244	9,29,016
II.—Revenue management	1,79,840	1,68,102	Navigation	88,426	1,05,564
			Miscellaneous	36,304	40,685
Total Direct charges	5,62,595	5,55,627			
Indirect Charges	55,547	52,618	Total	12,66,974	10,75,265
Total Working Expenses	6,18,142	6,08,245	*Less*—Refunds of Revenue	12,184	3,853
Net revenue, profit	6,36,648	4,63,167			
Total ..	12,54,790	10,71,412	Total receipts	12,54,790	10,71,412

EARNINGS

72. The following statement compares the "Earnings" with the actual outlay for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 —

	1897-98	1898-99
Earnings—	Rs	Rs
Irrigation	9,26,830	9,38,607
Navigation	87,429	1,05,087
Miscellaneous	36,304	40,685
Total	10,50,563	10,84,379
Deduct refunds of revenue	12,184	3,853
Net earnings ..	10,38,379	10,80,526
Outlay	6,18,142	6,08,245
Earned profit ...	4,20,237	4,72,281

FINANCIAL RESULTS

73. The following is a statement of the revenue account and working expenses of the canal for ten years —

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	8 16 394	6,44 718	8 11 750	9 68 070	8 42 309	7 43 948	6 77 714	9 5 726	11 42 244	9 29 016
Navigation	57 759	65 629	66 517	59 089	60 025	58 898	61 261	70 006	88 426	1 05 564
Miscellaneous	23 342	26 128	31,827	29 214	29,578	35 620	33 148	36 961	36 304	40 685
Total	8 97 495	7 36 475	9 10 094	10,56,373	9 31 912	8 37 761	7 72 123	10 64 613	12 66 974	10,75 265
Less—Refunds of revenue	16 520	7 305	4,020	3,792	6 237	2 927	6 807	5 048	12 184	3 853
Total Receipts	8 80 975	7 29 170	9 06 074	10 52,581	9,25,675	8 34 834	7 65 316	10,59 645	12 54 790	10 71 412
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs										
Works (extensions and improvements)	4 712	3,263	3,812	6,541	7 419	10 972	20 428	25 029	12 365	8 230
Repairs, including compensation	2 92 992	2 72 831	2 50 832	2 80 579	2,65,928	2 20 2 7	1 32 057	1 51,717	1 40 015	1 57,194
Establishment, including direction and accounts	1 82,667	1 88 895	1 89 196	2,08 810	2 22 213	2 31 729	2 00 094	1 83 041	2 16 927	2 07 738
Tools and plant	33 460	28 527	28 843	28,031	27,206	2[illegible] 41	15 3 1	23 400	13 448	14 363
Total	5,13 831	4 93 516	4 81,683	5,23,961	5,22 766	4 90 171	3 67 930	3 83,187	3 82 755	3 87 525
II.—Revenue management										
Irrigation establishment	1 52 823	1,45 528	1 52 113	1 59 300	1 49,732	1 46 960	1 42 311	1,50 530	1 62 858	1 52 692
Navigation ditto	14 305	14,242	14 264	14,430	14 391	14 291	14 260	14 954	16 982	15 410
Total	1 67 128	1 59,770	1 66 377	1,73 730	1 64,123	1 61 251	1 56 571	1 65 484	1 79 840	1 68 102
Total Direct charges	6 80,959	6,53 286	6 48 060	6,97 691	6 86 889	6 51 722	5 24 501	5,48 671	5 62 595	5 55 627
INDIRECT CHARGES										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue Leave and pension allowances	48,971	48,813	49,780	53 556	54,087	55 017	49 933	48 793	55 547	52 618
Total Indirect charges	48,971	48,813	49,780	53 556	54,087	55,017	49,933	48 793	55 547	52 618
Total working expenses	7,29 930	7 02 099	6 97 840	7 51,247	7,40 976	7 06 739	5 74 434	5 97 464	6 18 142	6 08 245
Net revenue	1,51,045	27 071	2,08 234	3,01 334	1,84 699	1 28,095	1,90 882	4,62 181	6 36 648	4,63 167

The water-rate receipts during the year were Rs. 2,13,228 less than in the previous year, 1897-98 This is due to the fact that the former year was an exceptional one, mainly owing to the fact that the water-rates on the large area of *rabi* irrigated in the famine year 1896-97 were collected in 1897-98 They were, however, more than the average of the last five years by Rs 56,369. The navigation receipts for the year showed an increase of Rs. 17,138 over those of the preceding year, and were the largest on record since the opening of the canals for traffic This increase is not likely to be maintained as it is largely due to the construction of the Mogulsarai Gya Railway

Under "Working expenses" the works carried out were—the construction of regulators in distributaries, permanent outlets, culverts under roads in connection with village channels, tahsil sheds, remodelling of roofs of lock khalasis' sheds with Allahabad tiles, and minor improvements to drainage The cost of maintenance and repairs exceeded that of the previous year by Rs 17,179. The increase was owing to the removal of silt above and below the locks and at the bifurcation by hand, and more extensive repairs to the masonry works

The Eastern Main series of canals was closed from 26th April to the 5th June 1898, and the Western Main series from 26th March to 9th April 1898

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

74 The following table shows the length of canals and distributaries in operation and the areas commanded, provided with distributaries, and irrigated at the close of each of the last two years, respectively —

Name of Canal		1897-98								1898-99							
		Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Eastern Sone Division	Eastern Main	7½		9		15,462	15,462	2,578	17	7½		9		15,462	15,462	2,777	1[illegible]
	Patna	79		341½		390,693	379,737	86,928	23	79		341½		390,693	379,737	87,[illegible]01	2[illegible]
		86½		350½		406,155	395,199	89,506	23	86½		350½		406,155	395,199	90,478	[illegible]
Arrah Division	Arrah	65½		208		229,433	229,433	75,646	33	65½		208		229,433	229,433	73,88[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dumraon Branch		40½	149		209,817	209,817	67,123	32		40½	149		209,817	209,817	67,724	
	Behea Branch		31	113		179,104	179,104	60,308	34		31	115		179,104	179,104	60,151	
		65½	71½	470		618,354	618,354	203,077	33	65½	71½	472		618,354	618,354	2,01,760	[illegible]
Ditto	Dehri Workshops sub division Western Main	9								9							
Buxar Division	Western Main	12½		46½		89,480	89,480	31,319	15	12½		46½		89,480	89,480	33,563	1[illegible]
	Gurra Chowbey Branch		38	55½		173,440	114,522				38	55½		173,440	114,522		
	Buxar	45½		196		233,600	203,580	109,543	32	45½		196		233,600	203,580	114,995	[illegible]
	Chowsa Branch		39½	111½		212,480	134,514				39½	111½		212,480	134,514		
		57½	77½	409		709,000	542,096	140,862	26	57½	77½	409		709,000	542,096	148,558	
TOTAL SONE CANALS		218½	148½	1,229½		1,733,509	1,555,649	433,445	28	218½	148½	1,231½		1,733,509	1,555,649	440,796	

The length of the main canals is the same as last year, while there is an increase of 2 miles in distributaries. This increase is due to the construction of the Pitumpur sub distributary of the Behea Branch Canal in the Arrah Division. There are no changes in the areas commanded and provided with distributaries.

VILLAGE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS.

75. The lengths of village channels and the number of outlets in use during the year were as follows:—

Division	Total length of village channels completed up to end of 1898-99		Total number of temporary and permanent outlets in use during 1898-99	Number of permanent outlets	Number of temporary outlets
1	2		3	4	5
	M	Ft	No	No	No
Eastern Sone	529	3,804	1,660	1,065	595
Arrah	1,345	2,890	2,49[illegible]	1,915	580
Buxar	1,106	1,587	1,592	672	920
Total, 1898-99	2,981	[illegible],001	5,717	3,652	2,095
Total, 1897-98	2,616	414	6,020	3,634	2,386

During the year the permanent outlets increased from 3,634 to 3,652, and the temporary outlets decreased from 2,386 to 2,095. A total number of 29 permanent outlets was constructed in the Eastern Sone Division, and 17 in the Buxar Division. Many more outlets have been sanctioned for the Buxar Division, the construction of which is in progress. The progress made in the construction of these outlets is not as good as it should be.

As regards village channels made by the villagers themselves, there has been an increase of about 358 miles in length, which may be considered very satisfactory. Progress is also being made in improving the channels, but the Superintending Engineer reports that in order to effect this it has been necessary to bring pressure on the owners by refraining to renew their leases until the improvements are carried out. This is quite right, and the Chief Engineer trusts that the local officers will firmly insist on the improvement of channel as it is by that means that the irrigation is rendered more efficient.

RAINFALL.

76. The following is a statement of rainfall in the vicinity of the Sone Canals for the last five years:—

		Average of 22 Stations				
		1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Kharif season	August	14.81	10.41	9.69	12.32	18.32
	September	9.50	5.90	2.81	5.40	13.14
	October	8.06	0.33		5.18	1.05
	Total	32.37	16.64	12.50	22.90*	32.51
Rabi season	November	2.08		0.73		
	December	0.03	0.14	0.31		0.06
	January	0.56	0.01	0.03		1.64
	February	0.61		1.08	1.39	0.23
	Total	3.28	0.15	2.15	1.39	1.93
	Whole year	58.22	36.56	32.05	52.98	54.91

The rainfall of the year was somewhat in excess of the previous one. In the *kharif* season the excess was considerable. It was, however, not nearly so favourably distributed. There was no large fall in June, so useful for ploughing and early sowing, whilst there was a heavy fall, to which the excess in

the *kharif* season is chiefly due, in September during the "Utra Naichhatra," the period of *nigar* or draining of the rice-fields, this was of little advantage to the crops The "Hathia" rain, on which the maturing of the rice crop is so largely dependent, entirely failed, and the rain held off till nearly the middle of October, the falls, moreover, after the middle of October, were generally light in the irrigated tracts, and there was, in consequence, a heavy demand for canal-water from the 5th of October The *rabi* rainfall was a normal one and more favourable for the crops than that of the previous year.

The following table shows the rainfall during the "Hathia Naichhatra" and for the succeeding ten days since 1888, it is based on the 22 stations mentioned in subsidiary Form IVE(*a*) —

Year	Average rainfall during the "Hathia, 25th September to 8th or 9th of October	Average rainfall during ten days after the "Hathia"	In the Shahabad district only	
			Period of maximum demand for water in any period of ten days	Average daily discharge during that period per 100 acres leased
1	2	3	4	5
	Inches	Inches	October	C ft
1888	0 18	Nil	12th to 21st	2 00
1889	0 02	0 11	6th to 15th	1 92
1890	4 15	0 86	10th to 19th	1 48
1891	1 45	Nil	14th to 23rd	2 04
1892	0 86	Nil	10th to 19th	1 90
1893	3 13	4 39	8th to 17th	1 58
1894	3 97	2 67	15th to 24th	1 91
1895	0 90	Nil	7th to 16th	2 12
1896	Nil	Nil	6th to 15th	1 85
1897	2 42	1 86	25th Sept to 4th October	1 75
1898	0 01	1 03	5th to 14th October	1 81

IRRIGATION.

77. The irrigation for ten years, together with the rainfall over 16 stations actually situated on the canal irrigated area, is show below —

Year	Kharif	Rabi	Perennial	Total	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1889-90	230,741	55,613	18,928	305,282	49 65
1890-91	211,726	51,318	17,970	281,014	52 23
1891-92	248,819	210,907	14,997	474,723	26 82
1892-93	274,839	126,195	9,727*	410,761	37 69
1893-94	280,528	66,458	19,790*	366,776	46 62
1894-95	258,361	41,664	17,109*	317,134	59 65
1895-96	261,485	115,343	18,394*	395,222	38 36
1896-97	316,941	215,390	22,825*	555,156	30 59
1897-98	299,061	103,371	31,013*	433,445	53 59
1898-99	304,778	110,035	25,983*	440,796	55 74

* Hot weather crop

The figures in columns 4 and 5 above and below the black line are not strictly comparable owing to different system of dealing with the hot weather irrigation

The total area irrigated was 7,351 acres more than that in the previous year.

IRRIGATION UNDER LEASES

78. The following statement gives the areas of each crop irrigated under season and long term (seven and three-year) leases from 1893-94 to 1898-99 under the new rules —

Crops		1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif ..	Long-term leases	254,515	233,756	227,761	244,122	269,234	245,877	278,760
	Season leases	26,013	24,605	33,724	72,819	29,827	37,398	26,018
		280,528	258,361	261,485	316,941	299,061	283,275	304,778
Rabi	Long-term leases	37,231	30,234	31,157	30,709	34,239	32,714	35,567
	Season leases	29,227	11,430	84,186	184,681	69,132	75,731	74,468
		66,458	41,664	115,343	215,390	103,371	108,445	110,035
Hot-weather	Season leases	19,790	17,109	18,394	22,825	31,013	21,826	25,983
Total		366,776	317,134	395,222	555,156	433,445	413,546	440,796
	Total long-term leases	291,746	263,990	258,918	274,831	303,473	278,591	314,327
	Total season leases	75,030	53,144	136,304	280,325	129,972	134,955	126,469

Under the new rules for the Sone Canals there are no separate leases for sugarcane they are included in each season lease

The total areas irrigated under each form of lease are abstracted as follows for convenient reference —

	1893 94	1894 95	1895-96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area irrigated under long-term leases.	291,746	263,990	258,918	274,831	303,473	278,591	314,327
Area irrigated under season leases	74,292	51,913	120,392	259,323	127,190	126,622	119,337
Area irrigated by sale by volume	57	55	13,856	18,100	1 077	6,629	3,777
" " without permit	681	1,176	2,056	2 902	1,705	1,704	3,355
Total	366,776	317,134	395,222	555,156	433,445	413,546	440,796

During the year there was an increase of 10,854 acres in the areas irrigated under long-term leases The area of *rabi* crops irrigated varies greatly with the season, when there is good rainfall in October the *rabi* area is always small. The *rabi* crop is mainly irrigated under season leases, only a small portion of the area falls within the long-term leases.

Owing to the failure of rain during the *hathia* there was a very heavy demand for canal-water from the 5th of October This excessive demand was met in a satisfactory manner.

The hot-weather irrigation decreased from 31,013 acres in 1897-98 to 25,983 acres, but though less than last year, it was still above the average of previous years. There is only a small volume of water available for this kind of irrigation, and the area can not be very largely increased.

SUGARCANE

As sugarcane is the only crop for which canal watar is taken during the hot weather, the irrigation during that season may be accepted with accuracy as the area of sugarcane irrigated as one crop The areas irrigated in the several divisions are given below —

	Acres
Eastern Sone	3,462
Arrah	16,483
Buxar	6,038
Total	25,983

DISTRIBUTION BY SUBDIVISIONS

The areas irrigated in 1898-99 in each division and subdivision are shown below —

	Acres	Acres
Eastern Sone Division—		
Daudnagar subdivision	45,492	
Bikram ditto	44,986	
		90,478
Arrah Division—		
Nasriganj subdivision	39,222	
Koath ditto	67,724	
Ramnagar ditto	60,151	
Agiaon ditto	34,6[illegible]3	
		201,760
Buxar Division—		
Sikroul subdivision	80,289	
Jamrore ditto	47,216	
Basawan ditto	21,053	
		148,558
Total		440,796

LONG TERM LEASES.

Particulars of the long-term leases are given in the following statement —

Division	Leases which lapsed on 31st March 1898	Leases in force on 1st April 1898		Seven year leases entered into during 1898 99	Total area under long-term leases in 1898 99
		Seven year leases	Three year leases		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Eastern Sone	178	67,782		3,859	71,641
Arrah	33	138,450	644	1,003	140,097
Buxar	..	80,730		5,740	86,470
Total	211	286,962	644	10,602	298,208

The leases which lapsed on the 31st March 1898 were all three-year leases: the 644 acres of three-year leases which remained in force on the 1st April 1898 have lapsed on the 31st March 1899. So three-year leases are now extinct No seven-year leases lapsed on the 31st March 1898, and consequently none were renewed, the 10,602 acres leased during the year are for new blocks.

UNAUTHORIZED IRRIGATION

79. The assessments for the unauthorized use of water and for wastage were greater than those of the previous year. The figures are:—

	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unauthorized use of water.	4,760	6,910	8,568	13,253	9,576	8,616	23,309
Wastage of water	615	682	1,103	2,460	1,196	1,211	3,529

SALE BY VOLUME

80. The assessments for water sold by "volume" amounted to Rs. 6,044, against Rs. 1,762 in the previous year.

The approximate area irrigated is given below —

Division	Approximate area, 1897-98	Approximate area, 1898-99
1	2	3
	Acres	Acres
Eastern Sone ..	184	417
Arrah ...	893	2,842
Buxar		518
Total ..	1,077	3,777

This increase of 2,700 acres during the year is due to the smaller rainfall in the *Hathia*

IRRIGATION IN EACH DIVISION

81 The following statement shows the areas of the several crops actually irrigated in each Division since the year 1892-93, when the new rules came into force —

Year.	Eastern Sone Division					Arrah Division					Buxar Division					Total for all Divisions				
	Long term leases	Season Leases			Total.	Long term leases.	Season Leases			Total.	Long term leases.	Season Leases			Total	Long term leases	Season Leases			Total.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather			Kharif.	Rabi	Hot weather			Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather			Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs.	Acs	Acs.	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs.	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs.	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs.
92-93	64,801	7,873	6 987		79 661	124,814	14,835	35,996	4 664	180,309	82,351	16,494	46,683	[illegible]	150 791	271,066	39,202	89 866	9,727	410,769
93-94	67 894	9,123	4,880	2,531	84 428	133 894	7,987	18,064	14 219	174,164	89,958	8 903	6,283	3,040	108 184	291,746	26,013	29,227	19 790	366 771
94-95	68,657	7,359	2,372	2 469	80,857	129,308	7 760	8,318	13 058	158,444	66 025	9 486	740	1,582	77 833	263 990	24,605	11,430	17 109	317,134
95-96	71,273	9 710	6,033	3,610	87,026	127 738	10,313	32,336	13,087	183,474	69 907	16 701	45,817	1,097	124 122	268 918	33,724	84 186	18 394	395 222
96-97	63 120	23,831	19,294	2,193	108,438	142,155	17 384	58,553	15 936	234 028	69,556	31 004	106,834	4 696	212,090	274,831	72,810	184,681	22,825	555,156
97-98	70,823	7,372	7,503	3,808	89 506	148,515	3 636	32,262	18 664	203,077	84 135	18 819	29 367	8 541	140,863	303 478	29,827	69 132	31 013	433 445
98-99	74,690	6 635	5 691	3,462	90,478	149,642	6,579	29 056	16 483	201,760	89,995	12 504	30 721	6 038	148,558	314 327	26 018	74 468	25 983	440 796

DUTY OF WATER.

82. The following table gives the duties obtained during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons on the several canals for the last three years —

Kharif

	1896-97.		1897 98		1898 99	
	Acres	Duty	Acres	Duty	Acres	Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series	82,366	58 97	72,802	61 75	75,490	62 08
Arrah Canal System	141,569	64 35	133,053	82 79	136,794	75·66
Buxar Canal System	93,006	64 05	93,206	86 70	92,494	77 73
Western Main Series	234,575	63 38	226,259	83 52	229,288	76 04
Sone Canals ...	316,941	60·64	299,061	76 92	304,778	72 03

But these duties are of no practical value, as the real duty of the water is that of the maximum period of demand in October.

Rabi

	1896 97		1897-98		1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Duty	Acres	Duty	Acres.	Duty
Eastern Main Series	23,879	64 19	12,896	54 64	11,526	48 63
Arrah Canal System	76,523	87 26	51,360	78 65	48,483	98 06
Buxar Canal System	114,988	125 40	89,115	74 93	50,026	75·45
Western Main Series	191,511	106 75	90,475	77·00	98,509	83 20
Sone Canals	215,390	99 44	103,371	73 81	110,035	77 44

The Superintending Engineer writes —

"On the assumption that the whole *kharif* area was irrigated during the ten days of maximum demand in October, the duty works out to 55 acres per cubic foot of discharge in the Main Western Canal This, though higher than in 1896-97, may be attributed to the greater moisture in the soil in the year under review owing to the very heavy rain in the early part of September On the Main Eastern Canal the duty is given by the Executive Engineer as 53 acres nearly. The *kharif* season duty is vitiated by the running of the flushes to clear silt A slightly better duty was obtained during the *rabi* season

"The Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division repeats the table, which has now been given for some years, showing the aggregate depth of water placed on the rice-fields, on the hypothesis that the entire 'utilized' discharge of the canal reached the fields The figures take cognizance of the months July to October inclusive, thus —

YEAR.	AGGREGATE DEPTH. DUE TO—		Total
	Rainfall	Canal water	
1	2	3	4
	Feet	Feet	Feet
1887-88	2 56	2 60	5 16
1888 89	3 47	2 93	6 40
1889 90	2 81	2 62	5 43
1890-91	3 36	2 42	5 78
1891-92	1 60	3 75	5 35
1892-93	2 37	3 04	5 41
1893-94	2 89	2·14	5 03
1894-95	3 59	2 09	5 68
1895-96	2 33	3 02	5 35
1896-97	1 56	3 22	4 78
1897-98	3 29	2 37	5 66
1898-99	3 94	2 31	6 25

The total area irrigated on the distributaries during the year and the duty of water on them are shown in the subjoined abstract statement The detail of each distributary is given in Appendix II

The season duty as given in the tables is of little practical use so far as the *kharif* irrigation is concerned, as its limitation is the duty obtainable during the "Hathia" A comparison made by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, for a number of distributaries in the Koath subdivision shows the "Hathia" or effective duty to be on an average one-third of the season duty. Some experiments were made on the loss of water in distributaries in the Eastern Sone, and

Arrah Divisions. The loss per cent. per mile varies from about 1 to 3·5 cubic feet according to the nature of the soil through which the distributaries run —

Distributary	Areas irrigated in acres				Mean duty in acres per cubic foot of discharge			Remarks
	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Sone Division								
Distributaries on the Eastern Main Canal	2,393	204	95	2,692	100	19	24	
Distributaries on the Patna Canal (Daud nagar subdivision)	36,528	5,496	775	42,799	75	54	9	
Ditto ditto (Bikram subdivision)	36,571	5,823	2,592	44,986	67	39	21	
Total Patna Canal	73,099	11,319	3,367	87,785	71	46	15	
Total Eastern Sone Division	75,492	11,523	3,462	90,477				
Arrah Division								
Distributaries on the Arrah Canal (Nasri ganj subdivision)	27,252	8,964	3,006	39,222	96	60	48	
Ditto, ditto (Agiaon subdivision).	28,113	4,254	2 291	34,658	107	42	40	
Total Arrah Canal	55,365	13,218	5,297	73,880	102	51	44	
Distributaries on the Dumraon Branch Canal (Koath subdivision)	42,543	19,006	6,008	67,557	76	62	29	
Ditto on the Bihia Branch Canal (Ramnagar subdivision)	38,886	16,174	5,129	60,189	72	71	16	
Total Arrah Division	1,36,794	48,398	16,434	2,01,626				
Buxar Division.								
Distributaries on the Main Western Canal (Sikroul subdivision)	5,525	2,877	629	9,031	80	76	50	
Ditto ditto (Jam rour subdivision)	2,115	884	195	3,194	157	145	42	
Ditto ditto (Basa-wan subdivision)	2,761	2,416	52	5,229	130	129		
Total Main Western Canal	10,401	6,177	876	17,454	122	117	46	
Distributaries on the Buxar Canal	43,395	23,684	4,180	71,259	68	78	18	
Ditto Chowsa Branch Canal (Jam rour subdivision)	29,749	13,290	982	44,021	149	118	44	
Ditto Garra Chowbe Branch Canal (Basawan subdivision)	8,949	6,875		15,824	96	113		
Total Buxar Division .	92,494	50,026	6,038	148,558	..			
Total Sone Canals ..	304,780	109,947	25,934	440,661	.			

CROP EXPERIMENTS

83 *Crop experiments*—The results of the experiments made during the year to determine the yield of rice and wheat crops irrigated from the canal are given in the following tables —

*TABLE I—RICE

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99

Division	Number of experiments	Average yield per acre weighed dry			
		Grain		Straw	
		Maunds	Seers	Maunds	Seers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Sone	4	32	22	49	23
Arrah	10	30	9	43	21
Buxar	6	28	9	50	29
Sone Circle average	20	30	4	46	35

N B—A good crop means a crop decidedly above the ordinary crop in the village in which it was taken

TABLE II—RICE

Result of experiments on "average" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99

Division	Number of experiments	Grain Maunds	Grain Seers	Straw Maunds	Straw Seers
Eastern Sone	20	23	28	36	15
Arrah	50	21	16	35	
Buxar	31	22	3	30	26
Sone Circle average	101	22	3	33	38

N B—An "average crop means a crop that was considered a fair average of the whole crop in any village in which an experiment was made

TABLE III—RICE

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated without canal water for the year 1898-99.

Division	Number of experiments	Grain Maunds	Grain Seers	Straw Maunds	Straw Seers
Eastern Sone	2	21	10	43	24
Arrah	14	25	27	43	1
Buxar	1	22	..	39	..
Sone Circle average	17	24	38	42	34

TABLE IV—RICE

Result of experiments on "average" crops irrigated without canal water for the year 1898-99

Division	Number of experiments	Grain Maunds	Grain Seers	Straw Maunds	Straw Seers
Eastern Sone	22	21	19	34	14
Arrah	29	17	15	33	16
Buxar	31	14	33	22	28
Sone Circle average	82	17	21	29	25

The difference between Table I and Table III shows 5 maunds 6 seers of grain per acre in favour of the canal-irrigated lands. In the previous year, when there was better rainfall in October, the similar difference was only 1 maund 7 seers The Superintending Engineer is of opinion that this

difference illustrates the fact that the crops which are matured without canal-water suffer much more in a comparatively dry October than crops irrigated from the canals

The following tables deal with *rabi* crops. The results indicate little or no difference between the yield of crops irrigated from canal water and those otherwise raised :—

TABLE I —RABI

Result of experiments on "good" rabi crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99

Division	Staple	Irrigated with canal water: Number of experiments made	Average yield per acre: Grain, Maunds	Grain, Seers	Straw, Maunds	Straw, Seers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone	Wheat	..				
Arrah	"	8	20	26	30	10
Buxar	"	2	15	23	15	30
Sone Circle average		10	19	25	27	14

TABLE II —RABI

Result of experiments on "average" rabi crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99

Division	Staple	Number of experiments made	Grain, Maunds	Grain, Seers	Straw, Maunds	Straw, Seers
Eastern Sone	Wheat	9	14	16	18	28
Arrah	"	24	17	1	20	39
Buxar	"	19	10	31	11	17
Sone Circle average ..		52	14	11	17	4

TABLE IA.—RABI.

Result of experiments on "good" rabi crops irrigated without canal water for the year 1898-99

Division	Staple	Irrigated without canal water: Number of experiments made	Average yield per acre: Grain, Maunds	Grain, Seers	Straw, Maunds	Straw, Seers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone	Wheat	4	19	26	21	29
Arrah	"	10	18	5	20	34
Buxar ...	"	2	10	14	8	36
Sone Circle average	..	16	17	21	19	23

TABLE IIA —RABI.

Result of experiments on "average" rabi crops irrigated without canal-water for the year 1898-99

Division	Staple	IRRIGATED WITHOUT CANAL WATER				
		Number of experiments made	Average yield per acre			
			Grain		Straw.	
			Maunds	Seers	Maunds	Seers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone	Wheat	5	13	39	22	18
Arrah	"	10	15	21	21	21
Buxar	"	14	9	33	10	16
Sone Circle average		29	12	20	16	13

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES

84. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates for the last five years are shown below —

Year	Amount outstanding at commencement of year	Amount falling due for recovery during the year	Total for recovery	Cash realisation	Remitted or written off	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1894 95	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	7,43,863	4,091	40,809
1895 96	40,809	6 56,246	6,97,055	6,69,045	5,017	22,993
1896 97	22,993	9,50 866	9,78,859	9,58,926	5,605	9,428
1897 98	9,428	11,38,356	11,47,784	11,42,244	4,065	1,475
1898 99	1,475	9,30,504	9,31,979	9,29,016	2,963	

ARREARS

85. The following statement shows the extent to which the arrears as well as the current demand have been worked off —

1	Demand of 1898 99, consisting of—	Collected or remitted in 1898 99	Percentage of demand adjusted	Unadjusted balance at close of year
	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs		Rs
Arrears outstanding on 1st April 1898	1,475	1,475	100	
Current demand for 1898 99	9,28,088	9,28,088	100	
Total	9,29,563	9,29,563	100	

The fact that the entire outstanding demand of the previous year and the current demand of the year itself have been adjusted in full is exceedingly satisfactory. The results are highly creditable to the Deputy Collector, Moulvi Syed Mahomed Nasiruddin, and his staff.

86. The following statement gives the collections in each district — COLLECTION

DISTRICT	DEMAND			ADJUSTMENTS				Balance on 31st March 1899	Percentages, column 8 on column 4
	Arrears on 31st March 1898	Current demand for 1898-99	Total	Collection	Remission made by canal officers	Written off as irrecoverable	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Shahabad	1 450	7 36 724	7 38 174	7 35 382	2 404	388	7 38 174	Nil	100
Patna	25	88 113	88 138	88,064	7		88 138	Nil	100
Gaya		1 03 251	1 03 251	1,03,154	97		1 03 251	Nil	100
Total	1 475	9 28 088	9 29 563	9 26 600	2 575	388	9 29 563	Nil	100

Besides the collections of water-rates amounting to Rs 9,26,600 shown above, a further sum of Rs 2,776 was collected as miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department and credited to water-rate accounts

87. The sums remitted in 1898-99 and previous five years, according to the figures supplied by the Superintending Engineer, were — REMISSIONS

	1893-94	1894 95	1895-96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
i Written off by Civil officers as irrecoverable	3,226	2,665	3 811	716	722	2,228	388
ii Remissions granted by Executive Engineers, including refunds	2,180	2,610	2,150	8,529	10,050	5,166	2,992
iii Extraordinary remissions by Superintending Engineers		189	298	730	428	329	701
iv Remitted on revised and cancelled khatians	15,251	8,370	3,574	4,527	2,250	6,794	1,520
Total	20,657	13,864	10,113	14,502	13,450	14,517	5,601
Number of certificates issued during the year	2,211	2 019	1,273	1,036	771	1,460	376

There was considerable improvement during the year in all items connected with the refund or remission of water-rates The total amount remitted was Rs 5,601, against Rs 13,450, in the previous year and Rs 14,517 in the average of the previous five years. The heading ii includes both remissions and refunds, the remissions are, in most cases, the correction of wrong assessments made before the demands have been collected, the refunds are mostly similar assessments which have been collected and have to be refunded in cash It is these last which give the most trouble, both to the people, who pay improperly, and to the collecting staff which has to collect and then to refund It is satisfactory to notice that these refunds which were Rs 7,136 in 1897-98 were only Rs. 1,118 in 1898-99, indicating that a larger proportion of remission papers reached the Deputy Collector before the rates were collected Of the extraordinary remissions of Rs 701, the amount remitted by the Superintending Engineer was Rs. 81 only, and the balance, Rs. 620, was written off as unsettled balance outstanding for three years, which could not be vouched for by actual receipts pending in the hands of the collecting officers. But the most satisfactory feature of all is the marked reduction of the numbers of certificates issued During the previous five years the average number was 1,460, but in the year

under review the entire sum has been collected with only 376 certificates. This fact indicates that the people are contented and pay their water-rates willingly.

The following table gives the details of the remissions (including refunds) made by Executive Engineers by Divisions —

Class	Causes	Eastern Sone Division	Arrah Division	Buxar Division	Total 1898 99	Total 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
a	Charge by mistake for land cultivated by others					...
b	Excess measurement or errors in calculation ...	25	395	223	643	1,508
c	Lift charged as flow	8	15	20	43	313
d	Irrigation not denied, but remitted as not chargeable under the Act	2	17	25	44	68
e	Land not having been irrigated at all	67	119	188	374	1,083
f	Injury to crop due to insufficient supply	...	38	30	68	1,711
g	Land thrown temporarily out of cultivation (applicable to long leases only) .	24	11	69	104	8
h	Failure of crop originally shown, Rule 82	72	753	763	1,588	5,040
i	Land appropriated for other purposes than cultivation	6	2	23	31	29
j	Double assessment, as when land assessed on a season lease is subsequently included in a long lease in the same year ...	8	33	56	97	290
	Total	212	1,383	1,397	2,992	10,050

The totals for the last six years are given below —

1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896 97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99.
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2,180	2,640	2,430	8,529	10,050	5,166	2,992

More than half the amount remitted during the year by Executive Engineers was on account of failure of crops, for which a reduced rate was levied. It occurred chiefly in the hot-weather season.

The percentage of remissions on the gross demand was as follows in each Division —

	Percentage of remissions to gross demand. 1897-98.	1898-99.
Eastern Sone Division	0 17	0 08
Arrah ditto . ..	0·26	0 22
Buxar ditto	0 27	0 25

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT

88 The following statement shows the cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years —

PARTICULARS	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Collector	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances	54,311	55,466	62,633	66,259	65,170
2 Temporary establishment	3,217	3,960	3,030	5,553	4,374
3. Contingencies	5,596	4,248	6,053	6,048	4,783
4. Headmen's fees ...	8,309	9,431	99		
5 Fees to patwaris	114				
6 Fees to contractors of long-term leases		2,485	2,674	2,643	2,562
Total establishment under Collector	71,547	75,590	74,489	80,503	77,089
Establishment under Superintending and Executive Engineers					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowances	45,335	46,703	51,357	50,085	46,175
Contingencies	3,936	2,745	4 240	5,494	4,786
Water-regulation establishment	2,246	2,270	2,357	2,573	2,316
Headmen's fees	23,896	15,003	18,087	24,203	22,326
Total establishment under Executive Engineers.	75,413	66,721	76,041	82,355	75,603
Total .	1,46,960	1,42,311	1,50,530	1,62,858	1,52,692
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department .	7,45,691	6,79,702	9 59,350	11,43,593	9,29,376
Percentage	19 7	20 9	15 6	14 2	16 4

There was a total reduction of Rs 10,166 in the cost of establishment on account of the less demand for the year. The reduction took place under all heads The decrease under permanent and temporary establishments, including travelling allowances and contingencies, was chiefly due to grain allowances being stopped, to a smaller number of substitutes being employed in place of men on leave, to a reduction in the number of the temporary establishment and to the reduction in headmen's fees which followed the reduction in demand. The Chief Engineer believes that a reduction is still possible in the establishment under the Deputy Collector, and trusts that the Superintending Engineer will see if it cannot be effected

COST PER ACRE

89. The total cost of the revenue establishment under each Executive Engineer, per acre irrigated, is shown below —

DIVISION.	1898-99			1897-98
	Revenue* establishment	Area irrigated	Cost per acre	Cost per acre
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Acres.	A P	A P
Eastern Sone	17,933	90,4.8	3 2	3 3
Arrah	31,081	201,760	2 6	2 7
Buxar	26,588	148,558	2 10	3 6
Total Sone Canals ...	75,602	440,796	2 9	3 0

* Includes proportion of water-regulation establishment employed on the head works

COMPLAINTS

90. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of complaints Claims for ordinary remission are distinguished from other complaints, such as petitions alleging damage from the canals, complaints against individuals, and other miscellaneous claims The totals are compared with those of the two previous years —

DIVISION	CLAIMS FOR ORDINARY REMISSION—				OTHER COMPLAINTS—			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year	Pending
	Received during the year and pending from previous year	Disposed of— Remission allowed	Disposed of— Remission refused	Pending	Received during the year and pending from last year	Disposed of	Pending		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Eastern Sone	187	99	82	6	92	91	1	270	7
Arrah	1 563	743	743	76	1 068	1 055	13	2 573	89
Buxar	1 302	463	783	56	500	493	7	1 528	63
Total 1898-99	3 051	1 305	1 608	138	1 660	1 639	21	4 371	159
Total 1897-98	4 251	1,806	[illegible]24	221	2 140	2 021	119	5 851	340
Total 1896-97	8,128	3 303	4 [illegible]80	845	583	393	195	9,005	1 040

The reduction in the number of complaints pending at the close of the year from 340 to 159 is satisfactory There has been a marked improvement in the Buxar Division, but the large figures in 1896-97 were due to the heavy demand for *rabi* irrigation in that year

APPEALS

91 The following statement shows the number of appeals to the Collectors of districts against Executive Engineers' decisions on a total of 4,552 cases of complaints and how they were disposed of —

DIVISION	NUMBER OF APPEALS—		Appeals allowed	Appeals discharged	Pending
	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No	No	No	No	No
Eastern Sone					
Arrah	1	6	2	4	1
Buxar		2	..	2	..
Total	1	8	2	6	1

Of the appeal cases, two were against assessment for unauthorised irrigation rates Of these two, one only was modified

CASES UNDER ACT III (B C) OF 1876

92 Thirty seven cases were tried by Executive Engineers vested with magisterial powers under the Act Forty-four persons accused were convicted, and 49 discharged. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 180. Of the 37 cases, 35 were instituted in the Bikram subdivision, the result being 20 convictions and 15 acquittals They were principally for neglecting to prevent wastage of water from village channels, interference with supply and obstructing flow, under section 93 of the Irrigation Act. Only one case was tried under section 16 of the Navigation Act V of 1864.

93. The usual comparative statement of certificate cases instituted during 1897-98 and 1898-99 against defaulters for failing to pay water-rates, in the districts of Shahabad, Patna, and Gaya, is given below — CERTIFICATE CASES

	Shahabad				Patna				Gaya				Total			
	1897 98		1898 99		1897-98		1898-99		1897 98		1898-99		1897-98		1898 99	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	8	717	3	361									8	717	3	361
Cases instituted during the year	738	10,038	367	6 171	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	774	10 360	376	6 290
Total	746	10,755	370	6 532	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	782	11,080	379	6 651
Cases disposed of— By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted and cancelled	9	147	8	314									9	147	8	314
By being wholly satisfied	734	10 247	362	6 218	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	770	10 578	371	6 337
Total	743	10 394	370	6 532	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	779	10,725	379	6 651
Balance outstanding at close of the year	3	361											3	361	Nil	Nil

94 The navigation receipts for the last five years are shown in the statement below — NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION RECEIPTS

Year	Eastern Main Series			Western Main Series			Total	Total tollage only
	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts	Transport service receipts	Number of miles open	Tollage receipts	Transport service receipts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No	Rs		No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1894-95	86½	19 787		132½	29,562	9,550*	58 899	49,349
1895-96	86½	22,082		132½	29 288	9,891*	61,261	51,370
1896-97 ...	86½	20,249		132½	36,196	13,561*	70,006	56 445
1897-98	86½	22,687		132½	42,355	23,384*	88,426	65,042
1898 99	86½	37,394		132½	55,657	12,512*	1,05,563	93,051

* There is no longer any Government transport service These receipts are on account of hire of steamers, boats and sundries.

The receipts show an increase of Rs. 17,137 compared with the previous year, and are the largest on record since the opening of the canals for traffic. The increase is mainly due to the transport of coal and building materials to Dehri for the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway This traffic will now soon cease. There was also a large export in oil seeds, food-grains, timber and bamboos, which contributed partly to the increase.

TOLLAGE (ASSESSED) TOLLAGE.

Year	Patna Canal system	Arrah Canal system	Buxar Canal system	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	19,663	19,837	9,800	49,300
1895-96 ...	21,892	17,861	11,273	51,026
1896-97 ...	20,476	28,105	9,544	58,125
1897-98 ...	22,780	31,790	9,505	64,045
1898-99 ...	37,295	44,391	10,889	92,575

TRAFFIC

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC

		1894 95	1895-96	1896 97	1897 98	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Number of miles open	No.	218½	218½	218½	218½	218½
Toll collections	Rs	49 3 9	51,370	56,446	65 042	93,051
Collections per mile	„	226	235	258	297	426
Boats, including empties	No	6,119	5,838	6,944	9,070	10,066
Tonnage of boats	Tons	85,573	78,441	105,565	130,216	1,63,866
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs	49,20,464	50,04,985	57,37,241	65,65,729	75,70,815

STEAMER SERVICE

95 The steamer service on the canals continued to be worked by Messrs Radford and Company

The following table shows the extent of the steamer traffic worked by them —

PARTICULARS		Patna Canal	Arrah Canal	Buxar Canal	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Passengers carried	Up No	4,165½	11,863½	6,133	22,162
	Down „	4,017	13,435½	6,315	23,767½
Cargo carried	Up Tons	1,129	887	520	2,536
	Down „	1,249	829	889	2,967

During the year the traffic on the Buxar Canal, which had fallen off in last year, revived to some extent On the Patna and Arrah Canals it remained steady

On the Patna Canal the steamer makes one trip a week each way. On the Arrah and Buxar Canals there is a service twice in the week The receipts from the transport service on account of the hire of accommodation boats, mud punts, and jolly boats was Rs 12,512, as compared with Rs. 17,354 in the previous year.

The four steamers and 42 of the mud punts, having been sold, and the railway works for the conveyance of the materials for which mud punts were hired by Messrs Bird and Company nearing completion, the receipts under this head in future years will be insignificant

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

96 The details of the miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are given below —

PARTICULARS		1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sale of water		7 0	867	347	1,280	541	753	1,547
Plantations		1,164	1,671	3,239	2,958	1,714	2,149	2,883
Other canal produce		1,631	2,793	1,605	1 627	821	1,579	1,466
Water power		978	1,715	1 180	1,347	1,015	1,247	1,031
Rent of buildings		8,621	8,267	8,068	9 354	8,506	8 623	8,597
Fines		20	456	218	208	144	209	166
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands	9,014	12,772	13 279	13 030	17,784	13,176	23,337
	Fisheries	697	582	553	342	477	5 0	479
	Cost of process	2,528	2,482	1,893	1,539	1,144	1,907	326
	Sale of old materials	189	11	8	279	156	119	53
	Other items	3,736	4,054	2,758	5,597	4,002	4,030	810
Total		29,578	35,620	33,148	36,961	36,304	34,323	40,685

The increase in land rents is satisfactory. The matter is receiving the attention of the Superintending Engineer, and the receipts under this head should continue to increase gradually.

PLANTATIONS.

97 The number of trees, classified according to size, in the plantations on the canals in each division, compared with the previous year, is shown below —

Division.	1897-98				1898-99				Increase.	Decrease.
	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet	Total.	Trees over 12 feet in height	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet	Seedlings under 4 feet	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	100,914	19,400	30 983	151 307	98 504	22 7 3	33 092	155 219	3 912	
Arrah	66 200	10 954	16 424	93 578	64 223	13 522	20 785	98 530	4 952	
Dehri Workshops Subdivision	46 565	6 536	3 465	56,566	41 401	13 043	7 339	61 763	5 197	
Buxar	27 255	8 91	10 008	46 054	27 636	8 913	10 445	46 994	940	
Total	240 934	45 741	60 850	347 525	231 764	58 231	72,631	362 526	15 001	

There was an increase of 15,001 trees during the year. The increase took place in all divisions

The financial results of the tree plantations for the last two years are expressed in the following table —

Division	Receipts.		Expenditure	
	1897-98.	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Eastern Sone	922	1,133	1,048	999
Arrah	469	822	1,757	706
Dehri Workshop Subdivision.	250	771	1,556	1,693
Buxar	73	157	1,057	1,027
Total	1,714	2,883	5,418	4,425

The receipts are Rs 1,169 more, and the expenditure Rs 993 less, than in the previous year. A number of trees died, especially in the Arrah Division, which were cut down, sold, and credited to "Plantations"

FLOODS.

98 The floods in the Sone during the year were of less maximum height than those of 1897, but were more uniformly continuous, and necessitated more frequent closures of the canals. The highest level at the Dehri weir was 1 10 feet lower than the highest level in 1897-98, and that at the Barun weir 1 50 feet as is shown in the statement below —

RIVER SONE.

Locality	1897-98—21st August 1897		1898-99—15th August 1898		Highest known, 1876-77—7th July 1876.	
	Above weir.	Below weir	Above weir	Below weir	Above weir.	Below weir
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R. L	R L	R L	R L	R L.	R L
Dehri	338 85	337 80	337 75	336 70	342 10	341 00
Barun	340 90	339·00	339 40	337 40	343 50	342 70

The highest flood readings recorded in this circle for the river Ganges in 1898-99 were —

River Ganges

LOCALITY	Date	Reading	Highest known since 1875	
			Date	Reading
1	2	3	4	5
		R L		R L
Buxar	1st September 1898	200 47	6th August 1875	200 71
Beegah	1st " "	168 44	14th " 1879	169 58
Hajipur, confluence of rivers Ganges and Gandak	2nd " "	164 80	14th " "	166 20

MAINTENANCE CHARGES AND REPAIRS

99 The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, by main sub-heads, for the last five years is shown below —

PARTICULARS	1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898 99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Head works	27,297	29 618	21,077	24,188	23,202	25,077	34 882
Main canal, including branches	1,89,160	1 48 [illegible]28	75,573	89,880	74 593	1,14,327	87 960
Distributaries	46,[illegible]7	37 [illegible]02	33,101	42,865	38,181	39,681	32 322
Drainage and protective works	3 0[illegible]4	4 379	2,283	782	4,039	2,899	2,516
Cost of working transport service							
Compensation			23	2		5	14
Total	2,66,928	2,2[illegible] 227	1,32,057	1,61,717	1,40,015	1,81,989	1,57,194

REPAIRS TO HEAD WORKS

100. The cost of repairs to head works during the last five years was—

	1893-94	1894 95	1895-96	1896 97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Weir on Sone river	18,262	22,426	13,922	16,542	15,352	17,301	25,858
Other head works	8,301	5,696	6,344	7,432	7,782	7,111	7,994
Total	26,563	28,122	20,266	23,974	23,134	24,412	33,852

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES

101 The following table details the expenditure on maintenance and repairs in each division for the last three years —

	ARRAH DIVISION			BUXAR DIVISION			EASTERN SONE DIVISION			TOTAL		
	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	*Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Western Main Canal	15,494	10,002	10,090	3,216	2,687	3,990				18,710	12,689	14,088
Eastern ditto							4,731	2,209	5,128	4,731	2,209	5,128
Canals	18,663	19,787	18,855	10,415	8,596	11,712	13,189	13,848	18,816	42,267	42,281	49,383
Branch Canals	8 393	9,182	11,835	9,996	8,351	8,064				18,389	17,533	19 899
Distributaries	17,901	17,021	12,834	14,761	12,424	10,971	10,200	8,737	8,517	42,862	38,182	32,322
Drainage and protective works	120	3,556	1,185	306	109	620	355	374	710	781	4,039	2,515
Total	60,571	59,548	54,799	38,694	32,167	35,357	28,475	25,168	33,171	1,27,740*	1,16,883†	1,23,327‡

* Exclusive of Rs. 23,974, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5,048 expended on maintenance and repairs of Sone weir and head works, compensation and refunds, respectively

† Exclusive of Rs. 23,134 and Rs 12,184 expended on maintenance and repairs of the Sone weir and head works and refunds, respectively.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 33,852, Rs. 14 and Rs. 3,853 expended on maintenance and repairs of the Sone weir and head works, compensation and refunds, respectively.

The expenditure on "Maintenance and Repairs" during the year shows a small increase of Rs 6,444

102. The following table gives particulars of dredging operations during the year, compared with the results of the two previous years —

SILT CLEARING AND DREDGING

CANALS	1896 97			1897 98			1898 99		
	Quantity dredged	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Quantity dredged	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Quantity dredged	Cost, including removal over spoil bank or discharge into river	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C ft	Rs	Rs A. P	C ft	Rs	Rs A P	C ft	Rs	Rs A. P
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	445,649	2 759	6 3 0	692,936	3,179	4 9 6	677 857	3 189	4 11 0
Western Main Canal (head to regulator)	34,716	67	1 14 0	221,081	420	1 14 1	151,520	361	2 6 1
Western Main Canal (regulator to 9th mile)				29,770	137	1 9 6	25,036	121	4 13 3
River Sone	3,244,365	5 079	1 9 0	1,017,135	1,463	1 7 0	1,408 935	2,292	1 10 0
Head Lock	31,156	98	3 2 4	58,881	251	4 1 2	31,777	143	4 8 0
Total Main Western Canal	3,310,237	5,244	1 9 4	1,326,867	2,271	1 11 4	1 617,268	2 917	1 12 9

The rates given above include the cost of lifting the silt into barges, and carrying it over the spoil banks or discharging it into the river

The increase in the quantity dredged in the river Sone was due to the sand banks in the river having advanced towards the weir, so that a deeper channel than usual had to be cut before cross traffic could be established The extra rate in dredging was due to a large quantity of belting having to be replaced on all the dredgers

103 The expenditure on repairs to dredgers is shown below for the last five years —

REPAIRS TO DREDGERS

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
9 Fouracres' dredgers	6,467*	6,036*	3 264*	1,846*	2,110*	3,943	1,795†
2 Bruce's ditto ...	627	362	114	97	218	284	29
2 English ditto	3 575	2,724	560	188	239	1,457	91
Mud punts	3,075	2,508	1,242	724	1,252	1,760	6
Total	13,744	11,630	5,170	2,855	3,819	7,444	1,921

* Cost of repairs to 12 Fouracres dredgers
† Ditto to 9 ditto

The reduction in the cost of maintenance of the dredgers is thus explained by Superintending Engineer —

"During the year the English and Bruce's dredgers had little done to them hence the small expenditure shown against them There being only nine Fouracres' dredgers now, three having been dismantled, the cost of repairs for them is less. To the heavy expenditure last year on repairs to mud punts and the agreement with Messrs. Bird and Company, to whom they were hired, that any damage done was to be made good at their expense, the very small amount expended on them this year is due"

The capital cost of the dredging plant now on the Sone Canals is given below —

	Two English dredgers	Two old Bruce's dredgers	Nine Fouracres' dredgers	Two new Bruce's dredgers	Mud punts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Capital cost as shown in the Revenue Report of 1897-98	1,21,205	33,027	80,176	547	3,12,863	5,47,818
Capital expenditure during 1898 99					(—)32,000	(—)32,000
Total capital cost of plant at end of 1898-99	1,21,205	33,027	80,176	547	2,80,863	5,15,818

The reduction in capital cost is due to the credit of Rs. 32,000 during the year on account of the value of 32 mud punts at Rs. 1,000 each, which was recovered from the Port Commissioners, to whom the punts were sold.

The following statement shows the quantity of silt lifted by each class of dredger and the charges which should be added to the rates for dredging on account of interest on capital and repairs to the plant: no allowance is made for depreciation of the plant —

Particulars.			Prime cost.	Interest at 4 per cent	Charge for interest per 1,000 cubic feet	Cost of repairs	Charge for repairs per 1,000 cubic feet.	Charge for interest and repairs in 1898-99
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
	Quantity of silt lifted.	C ft	Rs	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P
Fouracres dredgers—	Eastern Sone Division	677,857	...		..	..		..
	Arrah Division	553 232						
	Dehri Workshops subdivision	967 231						
	Buxar Division	633 478						
	Total	2,831,798	80 176	3,207	1 2 1	1,795	0 10 1	1 12 2
Bruce's dredgers	Dehri Workshops subdivision	43 277	33,574	1 343	31 0 6	29	0 10 8	31 11 2
English or ladder dredgers	Ditto	606 760	1,21 205	4,848	7 15 11	91	0 2 5	8 2 4
Mud punts—In all Divisions	.. ..	3,481,835	2,80 863	11,235	3 3 7	6	..	3 3 7
	Total		5,15 818	20,633		1 921		

The gross cost of dredging work done on the Sone Canals, exclusive of hand clearances, is given below. The figures do not include provision for depreciation of the plant —

Period	Gross quantity dredged in all divisions	Cost of "lifting" and "discharging"	Repairs to dredging plant	Total cash expenditure.	Interest on capital cost of plant.	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cubic feet	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1889	10,977,293	62,826	13,575	76,401	19,609	96,010
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1894	12,050,758	62,925	14,087	77,012	19,609	96,621
Year 1894 95	9,432,461	40,264	11,630	51,894	24,099	75,993
Year 1895 96	3,550,791	10,238	5,170	15,408	23,700	39,108
Year 1896 97 ...	4,568 553	11,498	2,855	14,353	22,981	37,334
Year 1897 98	3,102,695	9,234	3,819	13,053	21,912	34,965
Year 1898-99	3,481,835	11,321	1,921	13,242	20,633	33,875
Average of five years ending 31st March 1899 ..	4,827,267	16,511	5,079	21,590	22,665	44,255

SILT CLEARED BY HAND

104 The quantity of silt cleared by hand from main canals in the Eastern Sone Division, and the cost, compared with the figures for the two previous years, are shown below :—

	1896-97			1897 98			1898-99		
	Quantity cleared by hand	Cost	Rate	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost	Rate	Quantity cleared by hand	Cost	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	C ft 1 085 945	Rs 2 858	Rs A P 2 10 1	C ft 3 366	Rs 43	Rs A. P 12 11 2	C ft 602,809	Rs 1,591	Rs. A. P 2 10 0

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The quantity cleared by hand in the Eastern Main Canal was immediately inside the Head Sluices for a short extension of the berm towards them, as a bar was found to form there in the wider channel, and also just below the off take of the Patna Canal, *i.e.*, in the 5th mile The extension of the berm proved satisfactory, as the bar to a great extent disappeared In the Patna Canal the silt removed by hand and by dredgers was entirely in the channels just above and below the lock the closure enabled a larger quantity to be removed by hand than in the previous year, which accounts for the less rate, viz, Rs 3-3 9, against Rs 3-12"

The Western Main Canal was closed from 26th March to 9th April 1898, but no silt clearance by hand was carried out between the Regulator and the 9th mile in the Dehri Workshops subdivision during the year under review.

In the Arrah Division silt clearance by hand to the extent of 435,112 cubic feet, costing Rs 953, was executed in the lock channels during the closure of the canal.

In the Buxar Division during the closure the following silt clearances were effected by hand —

	C ft	Cost.
		Rs.
Western Main Canal and its distributaries .	399,342	992
Locks I to VIII, Buxar Canal and branches and distributaries	245,727	612
Total .	645,069	1,604

WEED CLEARING

105 The following figures give the cost of weed-clearing for the last five years —

DIVISION	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Eastern Sone ..	584		4	3	..	118	...
Arrah .	1,391	638	346	108	74	512	9
Dehri Workshops	1,656	2,273	[illegible]	1,218	97	1,398	89
Buxar .	1,134	179	[illegible]	451	385	454	189
Total ...	4,765	3,090	2,221	1,780	556	2,482	287

The cost of weed clearance in the Sone Canals has greatly reduced in late years. The result is a considerable saving in expenditure. The Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division, Mr. DeMello, has made various observations and experiments in one of the lower reaches of the Canal, which tend to show

that the diminution in the weeds is mainly due to the large discharges which have been kept up, of late years, in the Canal to flush the Canal. The Chief Engineer is disposed to think that the reduction in the weeds, at the heads of the Canals, is due partly to this, but, mainly, to the fact that the flushing system has resulted in removing the deposits of mud, and substituting fine sand, to a large extent, in the channels

The Superintending Engineer writes —

"The amounts shown as expended in the Arrah Division and Dehri Workshops were for clearing the sites where the discharge observations are taken There was actually no weed clearance proper, except in two reaches of the Buxar Canal, and, as subsequent events showed, these might have been left alone In connection with the subject of weed clearance Mr DeMello, Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, writes —

'The weeds have again been kept down by the system of flushing the canal during the cold and hot-weather months The result was perfectly satisfactory both in the Western Main and Arrah Canals, the only drawback being that the system has to be intelligently worked and the results to be carefully watched, owing to the constant changes effected by the growth and decay of the weeds' He gives instances to show the necessity of the watchfulness and intelligence required in working the system but for which weed clearance would certainly have been started, and adds —'Further experience will hereafter enable the Sub-divisional Officers to meet the varying circumstances that occur during the season, but at present it is somewhat novel, and they have to be carefully guided In working this system the aim has been to run the canal as high as possible, while at the same time keeping the surface slope as great as possible by lowering the gauge levels at the end of the reach' That weeds grow in most of the reaches of the canals is undeniable, but the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that if the system of flushing described above is adopted, their removal is unnecessary, so long as all the water required for irrigation at the period of their most vigorous growth can be supplied, and so far there has been no trouble in this respect The obstruction to navigation is of small consequence Possibly the weeds may retard the passage of a steamer between the terminal stations an hour As soon as the floods set in they die down to revive again in the cold weather"

MILEAGE RATES OF REPAIRS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES

106 The following statement compares the cost of repairs to main canals and distributaries per mile, during the year, with the cost in the two previous years —

Canal	Division	1896 97		1897 98		1898 99	
		Number of miles	Cost per mile	Number of miles	Cost per mile	Number of miles	Cost per mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No	Rs	No	Rs	No	Rs
Eastern Main Canal	Eastern Sone	7¼	625	7¼	277	7¼	680
Western ditto	Dehri Workshops Sub division	9	1,721	9	1,111	9	1,121
	Buxar	12½	257	12⅓	215	12¼	319
Buxar Canal	Do	15¼	230	45¼	190	45¼	259
Patna do	Eastern Sone	79	167	79	175	79	238
Arrah do	Arrah	65⅓	279	65⅓	296	65½	282
Dumraon Branch	Do	40¼	117	40¼	139	4 ¼	157
Behea do	Do	31	119	31	115	31	178
Chowsa do	Buxar	39½	135	39½	120	39½	126
Gurrah Chowbey Branch	Do	38	122	38	95	38	81
Distributaries	Arrah	470	38	470	36	472	27
	Buxar	409	36	409	30	409	27
	Eastern Sone	350¼	29	350¼	25	350¼	24

The reduction in the cost of the repairs of the distributaries in the Arrah Division is satisfactory The expenditure in this Division, which used to be on a rather lavish scale, has now been reduced to a very moderate figure this, the Chief Engineer is aware, is mainly due to the steady perseverance of the Executive Engineer, Mr DeMello

MILLS

107 The receipts during the year from the mills were Rs 1,031, against Rs 1,015 in 1897 98, and the expenditure incurred on their upkeep was Rs. 382, against Rs 240 in the previous year The Nasriganj turbine was not leased during the year owing to the depression in the sugar trade caused by the importation of bounty-fed sugar. The amount realised was on account of rent of the previous year

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS

108. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below —

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

1 —CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Heads of Account	Outlay during 1898-99	Outlay to end of 1898-99
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
Direct charges ...	64,993	64,23,478
Less—Receipts on Capital Account		54,467
Total direct charges	64,993	63,69,011
Indirect charges .	1,293	92,241

The canalization of the Bhangore khal, chargeable to the Capital Account of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, was completed during the year The cost of the work is given in the following statement —

Sub head of works	Expenditure during the year	Expenditure to end of 1898-99	Amount as per sanctioned estimate
1	2	3	4
	Rs	Rs	Rs
B —Land	11,990	45 050	46,676
D —Regulator	29,027	87,587	80,357
F —Drainage and sluices			10,000
G —Bridges			10,000
I.—Navigation	1,953	3,70,850	3,84,572
K —Buildings		9,469	30,000
L —Earthwork	9,170	3,56,789	2,87,204
Total	52,140	8,69,745	8,48,809
Establishment	9,234	1,90,166	1,84,491
Tools and plant		21,186	24,064
Total Direct Charges	61,374	10,81,397	10,57,364

The work done during the year was the remodelling of the old khal at Kulti and connecting it with the supply sluice. The accounts of the whole work were finally closed before the end of the year.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

2 —REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals)

	EXPENDITURE—			RECEIPTS —	
	During 1897-98	During 1898-99		During 1897-98	During 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
I —Works, maintenance and repairs	1,60,543	2,25,938	Navigation	4,15,556	3,77,092
II —Revenue management	36,600	40 935	Miscellaneous	10,794	32,682
Total direct charges	1,97,143	2,66,873	Total	4,26,350	4,09,774
Indirect charges	4,262	13,804	Less—Refunds of revenue	147	493
Total working expenses	2 01,405	2,80,677			
Profit .	2,24,798	1,28,604			
Total	4,26,203	4,09,281	Net total receipts	4,26,203	4,09,281

FINANCIAL RESULTS

109 The following is a statement of the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the canals for each of the last ten years —

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Navigation	4 88 309	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible] 716	4 07 [illegible]	4 30 [illegible]9	4 [illegible] 27	4 2[illegible]	4 1[illegible]	3 77 092
Miscellaneous	7 31[illegible]	[illegible] 883	10 [illegible]	[illegible]028	13 [illegible]	12 688	21 [illegible]28	[illegible]	10 794	32 682
Total	[illegible]	25 140	[illegible] 343	4 80 [illegible]	4 [illegible] 824	4 43 [illegible]	4 [illegible] 50	4 40 064	4 26 350	4 09 774
Less Refunds of revenue	78	61	1[illegible]4	130	[illegible]81	4[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]6	147	493
Net total receipts	[illegible] 43	[illegible] 2 085	[illegible] 25 219	4 [illegible] 114	4 [illegible] 41	4 43 008	[illegible] 44	4 [illegible] 938	4 26 203	4 09 281
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
I —Works Maintenance and Repairs										
Works (extensions and improvement)	1 244	30 [illegible]	36 280	(—)28 108	53	1 766	13 239	40 0[illegible]9	1 324	2 828
Maintenance and repairs	1 [illegible] 31	1 [illegible] 87[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 65 [illegible]23	1 64 043	1 64 876	1 68 4[illegible]7	1 31 6[illegible]6	1 38 [illegible]37	1 45 135
Establishment including direction and accounts	50 618	64 041	[illegible] 7[illegible]7	49 7[illegible]	54 8[illegible]6	55 769	37 [illegible]37	(—)20 [illegible]10	(—)6 156	57 667
Tools and plant	13 [illegible]10	20 [illegible]1	12 [illegible]41	13,[illegible]07	14 745	13 [illegible]8	20 317	8 001	[illegible] 838	20 808
Total	2 30 [illegible]87	2 71 280	[illegible] 87 044	1 80 [illegible]86	2 34 597	2 36 309	2 3[illegible] 670	1 87 776	1 6[illegible] 543	2 25 938
II Revenue Management										
Navigation establishment	3[illegible] 281	38 343	41 [illegible]	39 93[illegible]	39 344	39 553	40 066	40 276	36 600	40 935
Total direct charges	2 [illegible] 068	[illegible]	3 28 403	2 39 6[illegible]1	2 73 941	2 75 922	2 80 636	2 28 052	1 97 143	2 66 873
INDIRECT CHARGES										
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue										
Leave and pension allowances	12 165	14 334	14 996	12 5[illegible]6	13 188	13 345	11 004	[illegible]707	4 262	13 804
Total indirect charges	12 165	14 334	14 906	12,[illegible]6	13 188	13 345	11 004	2 707	4 262	13 804
Total working expenses	2 70 133	3 23 957	3 43 3[illegible]9	2 [illegible]2 1[illegible]	2 87 129	2 8[illegible] 2[illegible]7	2 91 640	2 3[illegible] 759	2 01 405	2 80 677
Net revenue	2 16 410	2 01,128	1 81 8[illegible]0	2 [illegible]7 93[illegible]	1 33 412	1 [illegible]3 736	63 004	2 09 179	2 24,798	1,28 604

Under extensions and improvements a diversion cut was made in the Bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, and certain gauges were fixed in the Boytaghatta khal The expenditure was Rs. 2,828 compared with Rs 1,324 in the previous year.

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital outlay is shown below for ten years —

Year	Capital outlay (direct and indirect),— During the year	To end of the year	Receipts and Working Expenses — Gross revenue	Charges (direct and indirect)	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue to capital outlay to end of year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1888 89	49,369	52,88,185	5,75,125	2 93 801	2,81,324	5 3
1889 90	(—)281	52,88,204	4 95,6 3	2 79 135	2,16 410	4 1
1890 91	5,693	52 93,897	5,25,185	3,23 957	2 01,128	3 8
1891 92	(—)10,327	52,83,570	5,25,219	3 43,399	1 81 820	3 4
1892 93	74 279	53 57,849	4,80,114	2 52 177	2 27,937	4 2
1893 94	(—)403	53 57 446	4,20 541	2 87,129	1,33 412	2 5
1894 95	1 076	53,58 522	4 43,093	2 89 367	1,53 726	2 8
1895 96	1,27 831	54 86 353	4 55 244	2 91 640	1,63,604	2 9
1896 97	4 68 975	59,55 328	4,39,938	2 30 759	2 09 179	3 5
1897 98	4,39 6 8	63 94,966	4,26 203	2 01 105	2 24,798	3 5
Average of previous five years	2,07,123	57,10,523	4 36 986	2,60,040	1,76 946	3 1
1898 99	66,286	64,61,252	4,09,281	2,80 677	1,28 604	2 0

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,09,281, as compared with Rs 4,26,203 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 16,922 This falling-off was mainly attributable to the general dulness in trade and to the plague scare. The working expenses increased from Rs 2,01,405 to Rs 2,80,677 The increase chiefly took place in the maintenance and establishment charges of the year The excess expenditure on maintenance was due to the heavy cost of silt clearance of Tolly's Nala and to the improvements carried out to the Angaria Creek in the steamer route In the previous year the establishment charges, owing to an adjustment of account, were a minus quantity in 1898 99 they were not only a positive charge, but, as there was very little expenditure on capital works during the year, the establishment charges were not divided between the capital and revenue as in the previous year So that under establishment alone there was an increase of about Rs 70,000 The net revenue of the year was Rs 1,28,604 against Rs 2,24,798, showing a decrease of Rs 96,194. The result of the year's working was very disappointing The number of steamers and flats which used the canals during the year was 194 against 271 in the preceding year These figures are exclusive of the vessels which use the Sunderbans route, the number which passed through this route during the year was 2,672 against 2,497 in 1897 98 and 1,336 in 1896 97 The flats and steamers pay a nominal toll of Rs 5 for each trip for using the route

110 The lengths of channels open for navigation remained the same as last year, viz, 737 miles, as detailed below — LENGTHS OF CANALS.

		Miles	Miles
(1) Calcutta and New Cut Canal			10
(2) Tolly's Nala, including 20 miles of Kaorapukhur khal			37
(3) Eastern Canals	Inner boat route	189	
	Outer ditto	127	
			316
(4) Sunderbans steamer route			350
(5) Bhil route between Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna with Madaripur			24
Total Calcutta and Eastern Canals			737

NAVIGATION.

111. The following statement shows the collections made during the year by the Collector and Supervisor of the Canals, and by the Executive Engineer, respectively —

Canals	Number of boats and rafts	Collections by Collector and Supervisor						Collections by Executive Engineer	Grand Total Gross Revenue
		Tolls from boats and rafts	Demurrage	Ferry tolls	Tolls from steamers and flats	Rents of buildings fishery rent and other miscellaneous receipts	Total	Rents of buildings lands and other miscellaneous receipts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	65 030	2,81,636	2 962	3,995	13 360	5 660	3,07 613	28 060	
Tolly's Nala	48,356	71,785	1 036	1,003		277	74 101		
Total 1898 99	113 386	3 53,421	3 998	4 998	13 360	5 937	3 81,71[illegible]	28 060	4 09 774
Total 1897 98	123,952	3,90 453	6 301	5,218	12 485	6 045	4 20 502	5 848	4 26 350

The total tolls from boats and rafts plying on these canals and Tolly's Nala amounted during the year to Rs 3,53,421, against Rs 3,90,453 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 37,032

The decrease on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals was Rs 42,163 It was mainly due to the bad trade in jute and lime, and to the diversion of kerosine oil, coal and salt traffic to railways and flats The plague scare had also some effect on the decrease.

On the Tolly's Nala there was an increase of Rs 5,131, which was caused by the better rice traffic during the year

The large increase in the collection of miscellaneous receipts by Executive Engineer was to a large extent due to the sum of Rs 20,000, being the amount of the results of the sale of the Balliaghatta godown to Messrs. George Henderson & Co , having been credited as receipts during the year

The following are the principal articles of traffic on the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nala in 1898 99, the increase or decrease in collections and maundage being shown against each —

Articles.	+ or − in maunds	+ or − in collection	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs	
Rice	+11,09,266	+20,147	
Jute	−17,65 389	−30,598	
Firewood	−5,10,260	−7,532	
Spices	+12,540	+102	
Empty boat		−1,634	
Fish	−14,610	−621	
Salt	−1,06,962	−3,538	
Lime	−4,21,350	−6,076	
Coal	−12,590	−1,077	
Kerosine oil	−1,33,913	−1,795	
Passenger boat	...	−450	

During the year there was a general falling-off in all articles of traffic except in rice and spices. The decrease in jute traffic was due to the partial failure of jute crop which was an unusually bad one. The falling-off in empty boats was also due to the same cause.

In rice traffic there was an increase of Rs 20,147. The increase took place principally at Dhappa and Chitpur toll stations where the trade was very active.

112. The table below classifies the boats which used the canals during the last two years :— TRAFFIC

YEAR	Canal	NUMBER AND CLASS OF BOATS EXCLUSIVE OF RAFTS					
		Up to 100 maunds	Between 100 and 1 000 maunds	Between 1 000 and 2 500 maunds	Between 2 500 and 5 000 maunds	Over 5 000 maunds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1898-99	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	23,607	35 405	4 805	1 063	81	64 961
	Tolly's Nala	19 013	11 436	159			30 607
	Total, 1898-99	42 620	46 840	4 964	1 063	81	95 568
1897-98	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	20 771	45 518	5 633	1 106	44	73 0[illegible]3
	Tolly's Nala	18 958	11 440	129			30 527
	Total, 1897-98	39 [illegible]29	56 958	5 762	1 106	44	1 03 [illegible]99

There was a decrease of 8,031 in the total number of boats which entered the canals during the year as compared with the number in 1897-98, and in that year there was a decrease of 5,376 as compared with 1896-97.

The number of small boats, or *saltis*, which entered Tolly's Nala from Kaorapukhur and paid tolls at Russa during the year was 17,716 against 20,244 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,528. The decrease was partly due to the shallow state of the Kaorapukhur khal and partly to the closure of Tolly's Nala for silt clearance. Including the *saltis*, the total number of boats was 113,284 against 123,843 in the previous year.

The number of steamers, launches, flats, and barges that entered the canals during the last five years is given below.—

1894-95	221	1897-98	274
1895-96	312	1898-99	194
1896-97	349		

There was a decrease of 80 vessels during the year compared with the previous year. The Superintending Engineer explains :—

"No flats now enter at Dhappa, which accounts for the decrease during the year in the number of vessels entering the Circular Canal. This class of traffic is being gradually replaced by cargo-boats and barges which are towed by steam launches."

These figures are exclusive of the vessels that used the Sunderbans route and of the exempted vessels (155 in number), which mostly belonged to the Forest Department.

The number of steamers and flats that paid toll at the rate of Rs 5 for using the Sunderbans route during the last five years is given below :—

1894-95	1,385	1897-98	2,497
1895-96	1,482	1898-99	2,672
1896-97	1,336		

The large increase of 1,161 in 1897-98 and of 1,336 during the year, compared with the year 1896-97, was due to the opening of a new line of steamers by the India General Steam Navigation Company between Cachar and Calcutta. There would no doubt have been a further increase during the year had the jute crop been better.

The tonnage of boats, as determined by canal measurement, and the estimated weight and value of the cargo and the tolls realized are shown in the comparative statement below —

Year	Canal	Number of boats including passenger and empty boats, but excluding rafts	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement	Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Tollage, including demurrage	Percentage of toll on value of cargo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	
1898 99	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	61,961	691,866	487 053	3,91 87 559	2,97,679	
	Tolly s Nala	48,323	241 295	168,953	99,08,996	72,700	
	Total, 1898 99	113,284	933,161	656,006	4,90,96 555	3,70,379	0 75
1897 98 ..	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	73,072	781,129	560,175	4 89 32 787	3,41,184	
	Tolly s Nala	50,771	235,528	160,290	1,00 10 946	67,760	
	Total, 1897 98	123,843	1 016,657	720,465	5,89 43,733	4,08,944	0 69

There was a decrease of Rs 98,47,178 in the value of cargo, due to the large decrease in weight of cargo carried

MISSING TICKETS

113 The number of missing tickets in each of the last ten years is shown below —

Year	No	Year	No
1889 90	238	1894 95 ...	170
1890-91	212	1895-96	155
1891-92	210	1896-97	86
1892-93	169	1897-98	91
1893-94	252	1898-99 ..	66

WRECKS

114 In the Circular Canal 27 boats were wrecked during the year Of these 25 were made over to their owners on payment of cost incurred, 1 was sold as unclaimed, and 1 sunk in deep water and could not be recovered In Tolly's Nala 18 boats were wrecked, of which 17 were made over to their owners and 1 was sold Of the 62 boats wrecked in the Eastern Canals, 36 were removed by their owners, 19 by the Public Works Department, the cost of removing being realized by recovery of salvage from owners by the sale of cargo, and 7 were destroyed by fire, 3 boats were arrested for plying without tickets, and 1 man was fined 8 annas by the Magistrate of Sealdah for committing nuisance on the canal banks

CHECK MEASUREMENT OF BOATS

115 During the year 15,527 boats were checked by the Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, and his subordinates Of these 15,465 boats were found correctly measured, 41 under-measured, and 21 over-measured, Rs 18-11 were realized on account of under-measurement and Rs 13 7 refunded for over measurement

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT

116 The following statement compares the cost of the revenue establishment for each of the last five years —

Particulars	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Salary and commission of Supervisor	9,946	10,481	8,971	4,121	9,037
Salary of Canal Inspectors	4 882	5 307	5,283	5,160	5,160
Supervisor s office establishment	6,931	6,847	7,191	7,742	8 269
Canal police	2,067	2,046	2,146	2,288	2,102
Supervisor s steam launch establishment					
Inspector's boat establishment ..	685	693	731	796	724
Dhappa water-boat establishment	168	167	165	193	177
Dafadars	828	829	872	923	859
Travelling allowances	42	151	19	52	22
Contingencies	1,624	1,675	1,684	1,721	1,550
Toll collecting establishment	12,232*	12,710*	13,214*	13,605*	13,035*
Total cost of establishment	39,405	40,966	40,276	36,600	40,935

* Includes salaries of darogas, clerks, cashiers, kootnavises, koyals, toll peons, and dinghi crews.

The increase or decrease in the expenditure is thus explained by the Superintending Engineer —

"Under the head "Salary of Supervisor" there was an increase of Rs 4,916, due to Mr Cooksey having drawn the usual commission during the year, which his *locum tenens* did not get while the Supervisor was on furlough in the previous year Although there was an increase of Rs 587 in the Supervisor's office establishment, there was a corresponding decrease in the toll office establishment, owing to the transfer of a cashier from the latter office to the head office, in accordance with the orders of Government In the police establishment there was a decrease of Rs 186, due to the discontinuance of famine allowance In the boat establishment there was a decrease of Rs 151, due to the same reason"

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

117 The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs 32,682, against Rs. 10,794 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs 21,888 This increase was due principally to the sale proceeds (Rs 20,000) of the Balliaghatta godown buildings being credited under this head, and partly to more rent having been realized from Mr Cooksey for occupying the residence at Chitpur

PLANTATIONS.

118. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below —

YEAR	Trees over 12 feet	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet	Seedlings below 4 feet	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	No	No	No	No
1897 98	3,756	874	842	5,472
1898-99	3,843	825	875	5,543

The expenditure during the year was Rs 757 against Rs 679 in 1897-98. There were no receipts

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

119. The statement below shows the distribution of the maintenance charges under the several sub-heads, as compared with the previous year —

CANALS		Locks	Masonry bridges	Roads	Buildings	Plantations	Dredging	Channel and bank	Tow path	Rustic bridges	Steam launches	Miscellaneous	Drainage	TOTAL
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta Canals	1898 99	2,487	2,663	4,675	1 394	162	24,319	1 561	1,022	415	4,186	13,327	89	56,333
	1897 98	3,425	3,751	9,316	2,035	308	19,714	1 177	1,638	416	4 526	13 103	96	59 805
Tolly's Nala	1898 99		1,446	211	61			24,529	371	281		238		27,140
	1897 98		3,512	216	387			6,293	559	395		208		11,570
Sunderbans Steamer route	1898 99							7 063				2 091		9 657
	1897 98											2,566		2,568
Eastern Canals	1898 99	1,994			2,533	595	4,289	2 611	6 538	23 214		10,193		52,055
	1897 98	863			2,033	371	1,060	21 258	8 6[illegible]2	19 471		7 852		64 596
Total	1898 99	4 481	4 109	4 889	3,989	757	28,608	36,[illegible]00	7,931	23 940	4 186	25 857	89	1 45,135
	1897 98	4,288	7,263	9,532	4 455	679	20,780	32,028	10 879	20,282	4 526	23,729	96	1,38,537

The maintenance charges show an increase of Rs 6,598

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

120. The work done by the dredgers and the cost, including that of delivering the mud, are shown below —

	Quantity dredged	Cost	Rate per 1 000 cubic feet
1	2	3	4
	C ft.	Rs	Rs A P
Steam dredger *Victoria*	1,313,400	11,703	8 14 6
Fouracres' dredger	741,600	6,216	8 6 1
Marchant's dredger	54,310	590	10 13 9
Hydraulic dredger *Clinker*	758,160	6,400	8 7 0
Bruce's dredger No 3	411,480	3,699	8 15 9

The actual rates of dredging, excluding the cost of delivering the mud, and the cost of repairs, were as follows —

	Rs	A	P.	
Steam dredger *Victoria*	3	7	10	Per 1,000 cubic feet
Fouracres' dredger	2	15	5	
Marchant's dredger	2	4	3	
Hydraulic dredger *Clinker*	3	13	0	
Bruce's dredger No 3	4	7	10	

The total cost of work done during the year was Rs 28,608 against Rs. 20,780 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs 7,828 The increase took place mainly in the working of the dredgers *Victoria* and *Clinker*, which had to be kept constantly employed in the Circular Canal for removing the silt which had accumulated in the previous year between the Chitpur lock entrance and the new cut canal The result of the dredging operations was satisfactory No complaints were made during the year of boats being detained at Chitpur for want of sufficient depth of water

The average number of mud punts which worked daily with the *Clinker* was five, with the *Victoria* seven, with the *Fouracres* three, and with the *Bruce* three In addition to these, six mud punts were received from the Sone Circle during the year

STEAMER ROUTES

121 The expenditure on the Sunderbans steamer route, and the receipts from steamers and flats using it, are shown below for each of the last ten years —

Years	Receipts	Expenditure— On capital account	Expenditure— On revenue account	Expenditure— Total	Net revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1889-90	4,640		2,094	2,094	2,546
1890 91	5,425		2,268	2,268	3,157
1891-92	4 640		1,920	1,920	2,720
1892-93	4,955	28,964	2,094	31,058	(—) 26,103
1893 94	5,495	627	2,094	2,721	2,774
1894-95	6,925	754	2,094	2,848	4,077
1895 96	7,410		3,803	3,803	3,607
1896 97	6,680		3,462	3,462	3,218
1897 98	12,485		2,566	2,566	9,919
1898-99	13,360		9,657	9,657	3,703
Total	72,015	30,345	32,052	62,397	9,618

There was an increase of Rs. 875 only in the receipts, while in the expenditure the increase was Rs 7,091, consequently the net revenue was Rs. 3,703 against Rs 9,919 in the previous year

The increase in receipts was due to increased traffic on the line of daily steamers run by the India General Steam Navigation Company between Cachar and Calcutta and *vice versâ* There was no expenditure on capital account. The large outlay of Rs 9,657 on revenue account was incurred in working the heave-up boat and for carrying out improvements in the Angeria Creek, on which alone Rs 7,563 were expended, against an estimate for Rs. 17,043 which was sanctioned by Government.

During the year 1897-98 the Managing Agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and also the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, drew the attention of Government to the deteriorated condition of the Angeria Creek in the district of Backergunge. This creek had gradually silted up, and the navigation of steamers, during low water, was a matter of danger and difficulty. This creek forms the only connecting link between

the Eastern and Western Sundarbands, and also, with the exception of the outer route, is the only convenient communication between Calcutta and the eastern river-borne traffic The shelving bank of the creek was cut away by hand during the cold weather in the worst places for a width of 30 feet and to a depth of 1 foot below low-water level.

ORISSA COAST CANAL

122 The capital and revenue accounts of this canal are given below — CAPITAL ACCOUNT

1 —CAPITAL ACCOUNT

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Outlay during 1898-99	Outlay to end of 1898-99
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
Direct charges ...	14,838	44,29,089
Less—Receipts on capital account .		3,293
Total direct charges ..	14,838	44,25,796
Indirect charges	98	1,06,616

Under the capital account there was an expenditure of Rs 3,095 (exclusive of tools and plant and establishment charges and suspense accounts) during the year on the works detailed below —

(*a*) Construction of a circuit embankment round the inspection bungalow at Jamkunda in Range IVA of the canal to protect it from floods

(*b*) Dredging in Ranges IVA, IVB, and V of the canal.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the embankment was Rs 368 only, and that on the dredging was Rs 2,727 The bungalow was completed in 1897-98, and the embankment during the year under review. The total outlay incurred on the bungalow was Rs 4,597, and that on the embankment was Rs. 4,549.

2 —REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals) REVENUE ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98	During 1898-99		During 1897-98	During 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs	50,844	72,003	Water-rates .	..	..
II —Revenue management .	7,332	6,821	Navigation	84,294	72,954
Total direct charges ...	58,176	78,824	Miscellaneous .	2,431	2,082
INDIRECT CHARGES .	2,869	3,464	Total .	86,725	75,036
Total working expenses	61,045	82,288	*Less*—Refunds of revenue		
Net revenue .	24,405	(—)9,194		1,275	1,942
Total ...	85,450	73,094	Net total receipts	85,450	73,094

FINANCIAL RESULTS

123. The receipts on the Revenue account, and working expenses of the canal for the last ten years, are shown in the following statement —

	1889 90	1890 91	1891 92	1892 93	1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896-97	1897-98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water rates	61									
Navigation	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233	64,094	85,773	83,856	84,294	*72,954
Miscellaneous	1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,580	2,403	2,431	2,082
Total	65,348	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,353	86,259	86,725	75,036
Less—Refunds of revenue	15	14	66	47	1,143	91	25	118	1,275	1,942
Net total receipts	65,333	65,586	62,057	64 934	96,567	65,940	88,328	86,141	85,450	73,094
WORKING EXPENSES										
DIRECT CHARGES										
I—Works, Maintenance and Repairs										
Works (extensions and improvements)						195	645		...	16,338
Repairs	50,528	42,312	48 598	45 490	58,234	52 548	40,054	53,525	33,680	32,510
Establishment, including direction and accounts	926	15,452	17,100	17,266	21,552	19,706	15,361	19,536	13,164	17,921
Tools and plant	10,513	9,791	3,464	6,663	7,317	3 999	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,234
Total	61,967	67,558	69,162	69 419	87,103	76,448	60,060	77,061	50,844	72,003
II—Revenue Management										
Navigation establishment	6,041	6,208	6 134	6,856	7,029	6,898	6,937	7,006	7,332	6,821
Total direct charges	68,011	73,760	75,296	76 275	94,132	83,346	66,997	84,067	58,176	78,824
INDIRECT CHARGES										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue										
Leave and pension allowances	975	3 032	3 253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,122	3,716	2 869	3,464
Total indirect charges	975	3 032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,122	3,716	2,869	3,464
Total working expenses	68,986	76 798	78,549	79,652	98,133	87,071	70,119	87,783	61,045	82,288
Net revenue	(—)3 653	(—)11,212	(—)16,492	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	(—)21,131	18,209	(—) 1,642	24,405	(—)9,194

Under extensions and improvements the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs 16,338 for the protection of the Nalcool lock by means of a rubble revetment along the left bank of the Burrabullong river, against the revised estimate sanctioned for the work amounting to Rs 26,066 There was no expenditure under this head in the previous year. The total working expenses during the year was Rs 82,288, against Rs 61,045, or Rs 21,243 more, while the receipts were Rs 73,094, against Rs 85,450, or Rs 12,356 less, the net revenue being a deficit of Rs 9,194, against a profit of Rs. 24,405

TRAFFIC

124 The following table compares the traffic of the year with that of 1897-98 —

YEAR	Number of boats *	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo, including rafts	Toll
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	Tons	Rs	Rs.
1897 98	19,373	203,069	47,83,562	84,294
1898-99	15 993	167,345	32,72,462	72,954

* Includes passenger and empty boats

There was a general decrease in all heads of the traffic Regarding this falling off, the Superintending Engineer writes —

"The receipts from the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company were Rs 12,213 against Rs 12,753 in the previous year The decrease is trifling and calls for no remark The tolls realized from the India General Steam Navigation Company were Rs 6,769 against Rs 4,069 in the previous year, while from Messrs McNeill and Company no tolls were realized The falling-off is due to the fact that steamers and boats no longer take rice from Balasore to Chandbali

"There was a slight increase in the number of passengers carried, but it is anticipated that with the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta the passenger traffic will almost entirely disappear from the canal"

"The tollage assessed on the Balliaghai drains, as compared with the previous year, is shown below.—

	1898-99	1897-98
	Rs	Rs
Taken at Surpai on account of Orissa Coast Canal	2,731	3,321
On tickets taken in Hijili Tidal Canal, part due to Orissa Coast Canal	1,078	934
Total	3,809	4,255
Number of boats	1,684	1,821
Maundage	4,20,576	4,71,314

"The actual cash receipts at Surpai during the year were Rs 5,292 (of which Rs 2,980 were due to the Hijili Tidal Canal on through tickets), against Rs 5,829 in the previous year

"The falling off in traffic was partly caused by the plague scare in Calcutta, and partly owing to the silted condition of the Balliaghai drain, by which much of the traffic was diverted to the Orissa Coast Canal by the road to Jhareshwari A dredger has been set to work in this drain, and it is hoped that next year's realizations will show an improvement.

"The amount of local traffic compared with the through down traffic shows the proportion of rice going to Calcutta from the Balliaghai drain *viâ* the Rassulpur river and the Hijili Tidal Canal and is 748 to 1,001, against 1,091 to 965 in 1897-98 Similarly, for boats to to Balliaghai, boats *viâ* the river against those *viâ* the Hijili Tidal Canal were 860 to 1,041, against 1,259 903 in the previous year"

"Table IID accompanying this report shows the details of goods carried by the Orissa Coast Canal during the year The exports of rice and paddy fell off from 44,807 tons in 1897-98 to 28,862 tons during the year under review, and this heavy falling-off may be attributed partly to the plague scare and partly to the low price of rice prevailing in Calcutta market There was, however, an increase in the export of jute, oil, spices, building materials, firewood, other food-grains, bamboos and miscellaneous goods, and a decrease in all other items, as compared with 1897-98

"The import trade of the Orissa Coast Canal did not show any marked improvement during the year There was some increase in spices, tobacco, other food-grains, and miscellaneous goods, but a considerable decrease is noticed in cotton, raw and manufactured, metals, oils, provisions, sugar, firewood, coke and coal The fluctuations in other items need no comment.

"The number of boats check-measured by officers and subordinates of the canal are shown in Statement No 2 attached to this report 203 boats were check-measured during the year, of which 185 were found to be correctly measured and 18 under-measured Rupees 71-10-8 were realized from the manjis for boats under measured"

125. There was no Government transport service maintained on the canal A bi-weekly service is run by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company between Gewankhali and Nalcool in connection with the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Balasore and Cuttack

TRANSPORT SERVICE

126 The length of the canal from Bhaitghur on the Rasalpur river to Charbatia on the Metai river remained the same as last year, viz, $102\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of river-crossing the whole length was open to traffic throughout the year

LENGTH OF CANAL

127. The rainfall registered at Balasore was 53 32 inches compared with 58·55 inches in 1897-98. The average of the previous five years was 70 47 inches. The rainfall at Charbatia and Bhograi was 55·05 and 63 40 inches,

RAINFALL

against 54·20 and 51·55 inches respectively in the previous year. That at Contai was 55·62 inches against 61 38 in 1897-98

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

128 The miscellaneous receipts are shown below ·—

1893 94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
2,477	1,937	2,580	2,403	2,431	2,366	2,082

PLANTATIONS

129 The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement —

YEAR	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height	Seedlings below 12 feet	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	No	No	No	No
1897-98 .	3,141	4,782	4,278	12,201
1898-99 ..	5,830	5,136	4,788	15,754

There was a total increase of 3,553 in the number of trees, saplings and seedlings during the year The increase was due to new plantations and to more correct count made by the Executive Engineer

FLOODS

130. The highest flood levels, recorded on the various rivers crossed by the canal, are shown in the following table —

NAME OF RIVER	Locality	1897 98		1898-99		HIGHEST ON RECORD		REMARKS.
		Date	Reading	Date	Reading	Date	Reading	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Subarnarekha	Bhograi	17th August 1897	113 50	19th June 1898	117·90	June 1868	121 50	
Panchpara ..	Panchpara	14th	111 80	17th September .	112 20	Not known	118 00	Without date on Mr Vertannes plan.
Burrabullong	Nalkul	18th October ,,	114 30	15th ,, ,,	115 70	22nd September 1885	118 00	
Mutai	Charbatia	3rd August 1897 / 26th October 1897	110·20	19th ,, ,,	110 40	Not known	110 50	Ditto ditto

There was one high flood in the Subornarekha river on the 18th June 1898, when the river rose 11 feet in 12 hours. The highest reading was 117·90 at midnight of the 19th. The high flood level was due to the obstruction caused by the embankment of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway running parallel to the Subarnarekha river for a distance of 10 miles The Railway Company have since largely increased the water-way of their bridges, and it is anticipated that the next high flood will cause no obstruction. The flood did very little damage to the canal or to the flood embankments There was only one breach 30 feet long, in Range IV in the 77th mile of the canal

The highest monsoon levels in the various rages were as follows .—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Range III—Bhograi	... 110·50, 19th October 1897	111 00, 14th October 1898
,, *IVA*—Jamkunda	... 111·60, 19th ,, ,,	115 00, 19th June ,,
,, *IVB*—Nalkul	... 113 50, 18th ,, ,,	114 70, 15th September ,,
,, *VB*—Charbatia	... 113 60, 17th ,, ,,	113 80, 12th October ,,

131. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, by main sub-heads, for the year and for the five previous years, is shown below:—

MAINTENANCE

SUB-HEADS	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Regulators	1,115	910	4,061	132	149	1,273	85
River and hill-torrent works	1,635	4,281	1,640	1,743	1,630	2,186	2,345
Bridges	6,061	3,467	3,720	3,597	4,142	4,197	4,313
Escapes	7,999	2,320	229	22	419	2,198	845
Navigation works	8,299	6,579	7,499	29,747	5,767	11,578	6,391
Buildings ..	6,148	3,167	4,057	6,058	4,474	4,781	4,179
Extra works	26,477	30,308	17,238	10,109	15,783	19,983	11,858
Tanks (reservoirs)			.	700	.	140	344
Miscellaneous			..	..			347
Working steamers	500	1,516	1,610	1,417	1,316	1,272	1,803
Total	58,234	52,548	40,054	53,525	33,680	47,608	32,510

The cost of the repairs was considerably below the average.

132. The following table gives the results of the working of dredgers in the Orissa Coast Canal during the year —

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

NAMES OF DREDGERS, HOPPER BARGES, AND MUD PUNTS	Cubic feet dredged	COST OF—		Total	Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet
		Lifting	Removing				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Dredger Bruce I (*Comus*)	324,250	1,358	1,460	2,818	4 18	4 50	8 68
Dredger Marchant No I	65,340	546	294	840	8 36	4 50	12 86
Dredger Marchant No II (*Jack*)	271,275	1,756	1,261	3,017	6 47	4 64	11 11
Dredger Marchant No III (Sibpur).	268,550	1,857	1,206	3,063	6 90	4 49	11 39
Total	929,415	5,517	4,221	9,738	5 93	4·54	10 47

The quantity of work done by each dredger in the Balasore Division during the year is shown in the following table —

NAME OF DREDGER	NUMBER OF DAYS				Total cubic feet removed.	Average cubic feet removed per working day	TOTAL COST			AVERAGE COST PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET		
	Working	Under repairs	On transit.	Idle including Sundays when cleaned			Lifting	Removing	Total	Lifting	Removing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs	Rs	Rs			
Bruce I (*Comus*)	128	199	5	33	324 250	2 533	1 358	1 460	2 818	4 19	4 50	8 69
„ II (New)	203	110	8	44	589,000	2,901	2 071	2 945	5 016	3 51	5 00	8 51
Marchant I	170	108	17	70	380,590	2 239	2 055	1 870	3 925	5 40	4 91	10 31
II (*Jack*)	166	159*	4	36	271 275	1,634	1 756	1 261	3 017	6 47	4 64	11 11
III (*Sibpur*)	183	98	24	60	268 550	1 467	1,857	1 206	3 063	6 91	4 49	11 40
Total					1 833 665		9 097	8 742	17 839			

* This includes period occupied in transit to Dockyard

The cost of repairs to each dredger and to 15 punts in the Balasore Division during the year was —

	Rs	A.	P
Bruce No I (*Comus*)	2,555	9	11
Do No II (New) .. .	1,808	5	8
Marchant No I ..	1,886	6	8
Ditto No II (*Jack*)	1,355	2	10
Ditto No III (*Sibpur*)	1,586	12	6
15 Mud punts .	4,253	9	0
Total	13,445	14	7

No silt clearance by hand labour was done either in the Orissa Coast Canal or the Balliaghai drain during the year

SARAN CANALS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

133. The project was completed in March 1886, and the Capital Account closed from the year 1886-87 During the year under review, Rs 15,015 were expended, chargeable to—33 Famine Relief, Imperial, and Rs (—)14 to 43—Minor Works and Navigation under Capital Account The Revenue account is given below —

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT - (Actuals)

PARTICULARS	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98	During 1898-99		During 1897-98	During 1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Maintenance and repairs	15,444	1,233*	Water rates Navigation Miscellaneous	3,198 461	4,318 .. 674
INDIRECT CHARGES	302	24	Total	3,662	4,992
Total working expenses	15,746	1,257	*Less*—Refunds of revenue	1,102	Nil
Net revenue	(—)13,186	(+)3,735			
Total ...	2,560	4,992	Net total receipts	2,560	4,992

* Includes Rs 654 charged to 33—Famine Relief Imperial

134. The receipts on Revenue Account and working expenses of the Saran Canals for the last ten years are shown in the following statement —

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	1889-90	1890-91	1891 92	1892-93	1893 94	1894 95	1895-96	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Water rates	22,990	36,823	15 785	1 492	6 764	938	1 1[illegible]	53	3 198	4 318
Navigation										
Miscellaneous	123	160	46	34	50	444	411	1 251	464	674
Total	23,113	36 983	15 831	1 526	6 814	1 382	1 5[illegible]	1 304	3 662	4 992
Less—Refunds of revenue					530	3 182	75	370	1 102	Nil
Net total receipts	23,113	36 983	15 831	1 526	6 284	(—) 1 800	1 475	934	2 560	4,992
WORKING EXPENSES										
Direct charges										
Maintenance and repairs	24 900	26 454	9 021	9 517	4 111	1,037	856	9 417	13 256	1 061
Establishment	12 422	10 500	3 710	3 772	1 739	447	427	2 185	2 160	172
Tools and plant	991	389	(—) 193	213	112	(—) 5		26	98	
Total direct charges	38 313	37 403	12 538	13 502	5 962	1 479	1 293	11,628	15 444	1 233
Indirect charges										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue										
Leave and pension allowances	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63	61	306	302	24
Total indirect charges	1 739	1 478	519	528	243	63	61	306	302	24
Total working expenses	40 052	38 881	13 057	14 030	6 205	1 542	1,354	11 934	15 746	1,257
Net revenue	(—) 16 939	(—) 1 898	2 774	(—) 12 504	79	(—) 3 342	121	(—) 11 000	(—) 13,186	3 735

135. The lengths of the canals and the areas commanded and irrigated by them are given in the following table —

LENGTHS OF CANALS OPEN AND AREAS COMMANDED AND IRRIGATED

NAME OF CANAL	1897 98								1898-99							
	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries	Navigable canals	Canals for irrigation only	Distributaries	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Canals		Miles			Acres.		Acres.			Miles			Acres		Acres.	
Main canal or head cut		6 34								6 34						
Branch Canals																
I —Daha feeder		3 34			64,000		1,562			3 34			64,000		..	
II —Gandaki		1 57								1 57						
III —Dhanai		1 00								1 00						
IV —Gangri		6 57								6 57						
In addition to the above, the following are maintained —																
I —Thakraha Sota		1 50								1 50						
II —Roopan Chap Sota		27 00								27 00						

The canals remained closed during the year.

136 The average rainfall on the area under command is shown by seasons in the table below for the last five years —

RAINFALL

	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
..	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Kharif season (August, September, and October)	28 55	22 02	10 76	21 39	33 27
Rabi season (November to February)	2 62	0 50	0 99	0 76	1 27
Total of year	51 28	43 42	28 94	51 17	55 93

The rainfall of the year was 55 93 inches, or 4 76 inches more than the previous year. It was more than the year 1896-97 by 26 99 inches. There was long and continued rain for three weeks in September, the total being 21 05 inches during the month, against an average of 7 85 inches.

137. The discharge of the river Gandak taken at Rewa and Siswa on the 8th and 18th March 1899 was 12,063 and 12,990 cubic feet per second, respectively.

RIVER DISCHARGE

IRRIGATION

138 There was no irrigation done during the year as the canals were closed. The total area irrigated in 1897 98 was 1,552 acres

The areas irrigated since 1881-82 are given below —

Year	Area	Year	Area
1	2	1	2
	Acres		Acres
1881-82	666	1890-91	2,226
1882 83	1,747	1891-92	5,965
1883-84	21,122	1892-93	3,560
1884-85	7,223	1893 94	1,568
1885-86	4,565	1894-95	Nil
1886-87	2,146	1895-96	Nil
1887-88	4,218	1896 97	4,080
1888-89	7,213	1897-98	1,552
1889 90	4,215	1898 99	Nil

ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS

139 The assessments, remissions, and collections are shown below —

YEAR	Assessments	Remitted or written off	Collection to end of March 1899	Balance to be collected
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1896 97	6,416	232	7,544 (1896-97 to 1898-99)	2,468
1897-98	3,828			
1898-99	Nil			
Total	10,244	232	7,544	2,468

During the year there was no assessment of water-rates, as the canals were closed, but a great improvement was made in the collection of arrears. Out of Rs 10,244 assessed for 1896-97 and 1897-98, Rs 7,544 were collected and Rs 232 remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,468 at the end of the year still to be collected.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

140 The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 674, against Rs. 464 in the previous year.

PLANTATIONS

141. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR	Trees over 12 feet	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	No	No	No	No
1897-98	10,142	5,767	7,376	23,285
1898-99 ..	10,186	5,750	7,349	23,285

FLOODS

142 The highest flood in the river Gandak occurred on 8th September, and reached 241 30 at Siswa No damage was done to the cross bunds or sluices.

The heavy rain during the month of September caused local floods, but little or no damage was done

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 60, against Rs 60 and Rs 77 in 1897-98 and 1896 97.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

143. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the past five years is shown below —

	Miles	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Repairs to head cut and river protective works .	6 34	432	459	392	304	231
Repairs to Daha feeder .	3 34	166				
„ to Gandaki feeder	1 57	150	397	2,568	2,349	405
„ to Dhanai feeder	1 00	119				
„ to Gangri feeder	6 57	170				
„ to dams and channels	...			1,493	324	
„ to Sadowa channel	5 23	.			10,279	(—)229
Total .		1,037	856	4,453	13,256	407
Establishment .		447	437	2,185	2,160	172
Tools and plant (actual)		(—)5		26	28	
Refund of revenue	..	3,182	75	370	1,102	
GRAND TOTAL	.	4,661	1,368	7,034	16,546	579

The expenditure of Rs. 579 on maintenance during the year is exclusive of Rs. 654 expended on the Gandaki and Gangri feeders, and charged to 33—Famine Relief, Imperial. This amount was subsequently adjusted by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, against the Revenue Account, Saran Canals.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

144. There is no dredging on these canals, as all silt is removed by hand

NADIA RIVERS

LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

145. The rivers comprised in this system are the Bhagirathi, Bhairab-Jalangi, Mathabhanga, and part of the Hooghly The approximate lengths of the rivers shown below remained the same as last year —

Bhagirathi	...	157 miles to Nadia
Bhairab-Jalangi ...		144½ ditto
Mathabhanga .	...	137 miles to junction of the Hooghly river
Hooghly .		32 miles from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total	..	470½ miles

REVENUE ACCOUNT

146 No capital account of these rivers is kept The revenue account for the last two years is given below —

Particulars	Expenditure— During 1897-98	Expenditure— During 1898-99	Particulars	Receipts— During 1897-98	Receipts— During 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
I —Maintenance and repairs	78,353	70,467	Navigation	88 5[illegible]5	89,279
II —Revenue management	24,145	23,093	Miscellaneous	488	147
Total direct charges	1 02,498	93,560	Total	89,043	89,426
Indirect charges	6,361	5,862	Less—Refunds of revenue		10
Total working expenses	1,08,859	99,422			
Net revenue	(—)19,816	(—)10,006			
Total	89,043	89,416	Net total receipts	89,043	89,416

FINANCIAL RESULTS

147 The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown in the following table —

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
RECEIPTS										
Navigation	1 85 983	2 00 508	1 92 718	1 [illegible] 380	1 71 166	1 41 419	1 19 981	93 39[illegible]	88 555	89 279
Miscellaneous	60	136	247	158	86	[illegible]9	124	82	488	147
Total	1 86 043	2 00 644	1 9[illegible]	1 6[illegible] 538	1 71 252	1 41 698	1 20 10[illegible]	93 474	89 043	89,426
Less—Refunds of revenue	2[illegible]0	162	2[illegible]8	18	1		[illegible]			10
Total receipts	1 8[illegible] 823	2 00 482	1 92 7[illegible]7	1 6[illegible] 520	1 71 251	1,41 6[illegible]8	1 20 046	93 474	89,043	89 416
WORKING EXPENSES										
Direct Charges										
Maintenance and repairs including extensions and improvements	47 813	52 482	62 704	68 763	77 364	68 588	69 991	60,87	55,088	53 611
Establishment	38 [illegible]37	45 110	45 838	51 581	58 7[illegible]2	60 669	63 4[illegible]	60 92[illegible]	45 431	41,878
Tools and plant	2 2[illegible]0	2 476	1 330	1 644	1 861	1,890	1 1[illegible]0	1 046	2 462	1 044
Suspense accounts	(—) 1 036	[illegible] 16[illegible]	(—)[illegible]	1 066	478	1 238	2 823	(—)1 1[illegible]5	(—)485	(—)2,968
Total direct charges	87 504	1 0[illegible] [illegible]7	1 06 857	1,23 0[illegible]4	1 38,435	1 32 385	1 37 400	1 22 289	1 02 498	93 560
Indirect Charges										
Leave and pension allowances	5 395	6 357	6 417	7 221	8 222	8 494	8 881	8 529	6 361	5 862
Total indirect charges	5 3[illegible]5	6 357	6 417	7 221	8 222	8 494	8 881	8 529	6 361	5,862
Total working expenses	92 [illegible]	1 09 894	1,13 274	1 30 [illegible]	1 46 [illegible]7	1 4[illegible] 879	1 4[illegible] 281	1 30 818	1 08 859	99 4[illegible]
Net revenue	92 834	90 588	79 463	3[illegible] 2[illegible]	24 594	81[illegible]	(—)[illegible]	(—) 37 344	(—)19 816	(—)10 006

The financial result is a slight improvement over that of the previous year

RAINFALL

148 No rainfall register is kept up for these rivers

IRRIGATION

149. There is no regular irrigation from the Nadia rivers. During the flood season water was supplied, as usual, through the embankment sluice between Lalbagh and Plassey for the irrigation of the rice crop.

150 The several classes of boats which plied on the rivers and the tolls collected from them are tabulated below — NAVIGATION

Name of River	Number and class of boats								Collections by Toll Collectors					
	Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1 000 maunds	Between 1 000 and 2 500 maunds	Between 2 500 and 5 000	Over 5 000 maunds	Total.	Number of rafts	Number of steamers and flats	Tolls from boats	Tolls from rafts	Tolls from steamers and flats	Total tolls	Miscellaneous receipts	Total collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bhagirathi (Jangipur toll station)	6 138	1 703	408	109	11	8 369*	26	155	1 361	91	4 710	20 163	147	
Bhagirathi and Bhyrub Jalangi (Sarupganj toll station)	12 599	10 066	533	73	13	23 284	244	214	41 190	433	2 769	45 391		
Mathabhanga and Ichamati (Hanskhali toll-station)	5 113	5 8 8	363	36		11,369		2	23 724		1	23 725		
Total 1898 99	23 849	17 627	1 304	218	24	43 022	270	411	81 7	524	7 480	89 279	147	89 426
Total 1897-98	23 3 9	18 730	1 1 4	158	15	43,476	216	340	84 109	475	3 881	88 555	488	89 043

* Inclusive of empty and passenger boats

The total realizations of the year showed an increase of Rs 383 compared with the previous year, in spite of the falling-off both in the number of vessels and collections of tolls at the Sarupganj toll station There would probably have been a considerable increase of revenue had not the plague scare of Calcutta interfered with the traffic, the Superintending Engineer reports that boats passing down the rivers actually paid toll to go back again when the boatmen heard of the plague in Calcutta. The reduction in prices during the first six months of the year, combined with the unfavourable state of the Bhagirathi river, also affected the traffic to some extent The number of steamers using the rivers increased from 284 in the previous year to 314 in 1898 99. The flats increased from 56 to 97. The increase was due to the fact that the steamer companies again commenced to run steamers in the Bhagirathi and Jalangi rivers.

151 The following is a statement of the number of boats, their tonnage, the weight and value of their cargo, and the toll collection — TRAFFIC

Name of River	Number of boats, steamers and flats (exclusive of rafts)	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement	Weight of cargo	Value of cargo (exclusive of rafts)	Toll* collection	Percentage of toll on value of cargo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No	Tons	Tons	Rs	Rs	
Bhagirathi	8,564	401,725	45 788	32 91 545	20 066	
Ditto and Bhyrub Jalangi	23,498	468,532	69 177	88 76,868	44,947	
Mathabhanga and Ichamati	11,371	116,726	41,177	41,9 469	23,725	
Total, 1898 99	43,433	686,283	156,142	1,6 3,66,872	88 738	0 54
Total, 1897 98	43,816	475,391	146,087	1 66,80,608	88,0 0	0 52

* Tolls from boats steamers and flats (exclusive of rafts)

There was a slight increase in the weight of cargo, but if a series of years is examined, it will be found that there is a marked decrease in the goods passing along these rivers

The Superintending Engineer remarks —

"The falling-off in traffic and collections at Sarupganj, as shown by the above figures, occurred entirely in the Jalangi river and is said to be owing partly to the plague scare and partly to the growing apprehension prevailing among the country boatmen as to the difficulty of navigating this river both at the entrance and at certain intermediate shoals

It is, however, satisfactory to note that this falling-off at Sarupganj was more than sufficiently compensated for by the increase noticeable at both the Jangipur and Hanskhali toll stations The total weight of cargo registered during the year under report was 156,142 tons against 146,087 tons in the previous year The toll collections rose slightly from Rs 88,080 in 1897-98 to Rs 88,738 in 1898-99 "

It is often supposed that the decreasing traffic on these rivers is due to their deterioration, but it is at least doubtful if this opinion is correct The plan which accompanies this note shows the Bhagirathi entrance, concerning this the Superintending Engineer writes.—

"The Executive Engineer reports that "the entrance was practically the same as last year, but with a velocity a good deal less than usual, due probably (apart from the fact of the formation of a shelving bank in front, which caused the main current of the Pudda to flow more in mid-stream, thereby reducing the indraught to the Bhagirati) to the heavy local rainfall during the middle of October, which kept the Bhagirathi up, while the Ganges was falling rapidly, and so rendered the current at the mouth still more sluggish "

On the tracing which accompanies this report is marked roughly the position of the head of the Bhagirathi from 1822 up to date

Training works at the entrance were started on the 21st October, with a bed level of 56 20 and a minimum depth of 7 feet, and eventually a channel was scoured down to 47 40 by the 16th November, but unfortunately it began silting up outside the training works, and although these were extended out into the Pudda, they failed to be of any practical good, as the velocity was too small The entrance, though it did not actually run dry even in May 1899, was practically closed for through traffic from the beginning of January 1899, when the depth was only 18 inches

The number of shoals trained was 61, against 63 in the previous year The training works done in this river between its entrance and Nadia extended over a length of 154,772 lineal feet, against 177,495 feet in the previous year "

STEAMER SERVICE

152 No transport service was maintained by Government on these rivers during the year. The steamer service kept by the several companies is shown in the statement below —

Nature of Service	Terminal Station		Outward and inward	Period
	From—	To—		
1	2	3	4	5
	Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited			
Twice a week	Calcutta	Jiaganj ..	Both	From 2nd July to 1st December 1898
Ditto	Do	Katwa	Do	From 27th June 1898 to 10th January 1899
Ditto	Azimganj ..	Jangipur and Dhulyan	Do	From 6th July to 12th November 1898.
Thrice daily	Berhampore ..	Azimganj	Do	From 24th June to 29th November 1898
Ditto ...	Lalbagh	Ditto .	Do.	All the year round
	East Indian Railway Company			
Occasional	Rajmahal ..	Jangipur ..	Both ..	From 21st July to 5th October 1898.
	India General Steam Navigation Company			
Occasional	North-Western Provinces.	Calcutta	Both	From 28th July to 2nd September 1898.
	Rivers Steam Navigation Company			
Occasional.	North-Western Provinces.	Calcutta	Both ...	From 11th August to 5th September 1898.

153. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below —

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT

	1893-94	1894-95	1885-96.	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Salary and commission of Collectors.	12,644	14,807	14,010	14,338	13,827	13,925	13,762
Cost of office establishment	3,901	8,494	8,407	8,820	9,169	8,758	8,514
Travelling allowance	525	766	756	793	726	713	390
Contingencies	947	395	409	422	423	519	427
Total	23,017	24,462	23,582	24,373	24,145	23,915	23,093

There was a decrease of Rs 1,052 compared with the previous year The decrease took place in the toll stations at Jangipur and Sarupganj

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

154 The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs 147 against Rs. 488 in the previous year

PLANTATIONS

155 The only plantations in connection with the Nadia rivers are those on the berms of the Bhagirathi embankment (Schedule D, No 94). The number of trees during the year compared with the previous year is shown in the following statement —

YEAR	Trees over 12 feet	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet	Seedlings below 4 feet	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	No	No	No	No
1897-98	18,401	3,496	736	22,633
1898-99	22,311	3,109	1,343	26,763

The increase during the year is due to bamboo having been shown in numbers and not by clumps, as was done last year.

FLOODS.

156 There was a very high flood in the Bhagirathi river during the year The highest reading of the Berhampore gauge was 29·72 feet on the 24th September 1898. The flood was the highest since 1894, but it was lower than the highest recorded flood of 1890 by 1 foot 2¾ inches. The peculiar features of the flood were its long duration, the lateness of its maximum rise, and its exceedingly rapid fall The gauge readings at Gheria and Berhampore for the last ten years are given below —

YEAR.	Berhampore	Gheria
1889	30 37	34 00
1890	30 96	34 70
1891	26 58	29 30
1892	29 12	31 55
1893	27 96	30 75
1894	30 30	32 75
1895	26 12	28 80
1896	25 33	28·50
1897	27 25	30·00
1898	29 72	32·06

The highest flood levels of 1898-99 of the Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Mathabhanga rivers at Berhampore, Sarupganj and Hanskhali are compared below with the highest levels in the previous year, and with the highest levels on record The readings given are the heights above mean sea level —

River	Locality	1897 98		1898-99		Highest known	
		Date	Gauge Reading	Date	Gauge Reading	Date	Gauge Reading
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagirathi	Berhampore	29th August 1897	27 25	24th September 1898	29 72	15th August 1890	30·76
Jalangi	Sarupganj	2nd September 1897	27 35	24th " "	31 80	28th "	34 88
Mathabhanga	Hanskhali	31st August 1897	20·93	29th " "	25 98	3rd September 1890	30·93

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

157 The charges for maintenance and repairs (exclusive of establishment and tools and plant) are detailed below —

Particulars	1893 94	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Re opening lower entrance channel Bhagirathi river	546					109	
Training works in river Bhagirathi	51 481	41 642	45 604	36 602	28 334	40 750	25 430
" Bhyrub	4 318	3 089	6 107	5 540	5 000	4 801	4 880
" Jalangi	6 130	7 034	6 932	5 549	6 678	6 523	7 155
" Mathabhanga	2 060	2 717	844	1 739	1 776	1 827	2 110
Sounding Nadia rivers	6 500	6 535	5 731	6 059	5 820	6,131	6 081
Maintaining and working divisional boats	2 435	2 493	2 297	2 876	2 393	2 627	2 394
Petty and other charges	3 394	4 178	2 380	2 508	4 419	3 377	5 562
Total	77 364	68 588	69 991	60 873	54 858*	66,335	53 611

* Exclusive of land charges amounting to Rs 230

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Nadia rivers, inclusive of charges for extensions and improvements of lands and establishment and tools and plant, but exclusive of indirect charges, was Rs 93,560, as compared with Rs 1,02,498 of the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs 8,938 The reduction in the Public Works establishment charges from Rs 21,288 to Rs. 18,780 was caused by the apportionment of a considerable portion of these charges to works and repairs under "Agricultural and Provincial" respectively.

Of the total expenditure of Rs 93,560 on maintenance and repairs, Rs 48,059 were spent on training works, Rs 5,552 on other works, Rs 18,780 and Rs 23,093 on Public Works and Navigation establishment charges, respectively, Rs. 1,044 on tools and plant, and Rs (—)2,968 on suspense accounts.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING

158 No work was done under this head except at a few shoals, where sand was cleared by hand, in order to keep up a running stream of good drinking-water for the towns and villages along the river banks

WRECKS

159 The wrecked boats removed from the beds of the rivers during the year were 17 besides 179 trees and 45 bamboo clumps Several trees were also cut down and removed from the cutting banks to prevent their falling into the rivers and endangering the safety of the navigable channels The banks were, as usual, marked with sign poles to indicate the deep water channels.

GAIGHATA AND BUXI KHAL

LENGTH OF KHAL

160. The length of this khal is 7½ miles

MAINTENANCE

161. The cost of maintaining it during the year under review, exclusive of refunds of revenue was Rs 395, against Rs. 681 in the previous year The right of collecting tolls has been leased for five years, commencing from the year 1896-97, at an annual rental of Rs. 4,500. The lessees have paid the full amount for the year under review.

EDEN CANAL.

162. This canal is not navigable. It lies partly in the Burdwan and partly in the Hooghly district, its supply of water being obtained from the Damodar. No Capital or Revenue Account is maintained The aggregate length of the canal and its excavated channels including the two distributaries which were completed in 1897 98 was 45⅛ miles, as detailed below —

LENGTHS OF CANAL, CHANNELS AND DISTRIBUTARIES

	Miles	Feet
Joojooty sluice and channel, Nos 1 and 2	2	0
Eden Canal proper	19½	0
Kana Damodar junction cut ...	2½	0
Saraswati junction cut	2¼	0
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and the Kana Damodar	½	0
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and Kana Nadi .	¼	0
Distributary No 1 . ..	7	4,720
Ditto No 2	9	4,055
	45⅛	

Besides the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, Bahka Nala, and North Saraswati are included in the system

The gross area commanded by the Eden canal is about 300,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are culturable and 100,000 acres irrigable.

163. Revenue accounts are not kept of this Canal the receipts and expenditure for 1898-99 and the five previous years are given below —

REVENUE ACCOUNT

	1893 94	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98	Average of previous five years	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Receipts	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water-rates	35,943	29,674	30,763	36,775	35,789	33,789	28,333
Miscellaneous .	620	576	355	316	453	464	592
Total	36,563	30,250	31,118	37 091	36,242	34,253	28,925
Less—Refunds of revenue	654	50	201	556	407	374	200
Net total receipts	35,909	30,200	30,917	36,535	35,835	33,879	28,725
Working expenses							
Works .	•515	12,554	3,072	51,385	32,294	19,964	8,102
Maintenance and repairs	35,619	25,303	37,341	28,039	16 930	28,646	21,386
Establishment	13,474	14,129	14,951	28,625	17,537	17,743	9,495
Tools and plant ..	732	752	606	408	276	555	397
Total expenditure	50,340	52,738	55,970	1,08,457	67,037	66,908	39,380
Net revenue	(–)14,431	(—)22,538	(—)25,053	(–)71,922	(–)31,202	(–)33,029	(—)10,655

The outlay on account of original works during the year was Rs. 8,102 only; the expenditure was confined to the payment of the cost of land acquired for the distributaries constructed in 1897-98. The receipts during the year were Rs. 7,110 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the heavy rainfall throughout the cultivating season which retarded the work of collection and reduced the demand for canal-water for irrigation purposes. There was an increase of Rs. 4,456 on maintenance and repairs It was due to several minor works of improvement having been carried out during the year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 39,380 against Rs. 67,037, and the net revenue was a deficit of Rs. 10,655 only against a deficit of Rs. 31,202

in the previous year. The result of the year's operations was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory The revenue was below the average of the previous five years but the expenditure also was considerably less. The canal was maintained in an efficient condition during the year.

RAINFALL.

164. The rainfall registered at Edilpur in the Burdwan district was 72·14 inches, as compared with 62 88 in 1897-98, the fall during the *kharif* season being 48·52 inches, or 4 71 more than that of the previous year.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

165. Regarding crop experiments, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"Nineteen crop experiments were made with paddy crops by subordinates, of which ten were made on irrigated lands and nine on unirrigated lands. These experiments showed that the average outturn of an acre of middle class land irrigated by canal-water was 33 maunds 5 seers of paddy and 37 maunds and 7 seers of straw weighed dry, while the average outturn of an acre of similar land which did not receive the benefit of canal water was 20 maunds 1 seer of paddy and 25 maunds 28 seers of straw

The results of the experiments seem unreliable, as the average yield of paddy in the Midnapore and Orissa canals is 17 maunds 14 seers and 24 maunds 28 seers, respectively The Executive Engineer will be directed to supervise the experiments next year"

The Chief Engineer quite agrees with the Superintending Engineer in thinking that these results cannot be accepted, and that the Executive Engineer should check the experiments next year.

AREAS LEASED AND IRRIGATED

166 The total area leased was 26,918 acres, as compared with 23,615 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 3,303 acres. The increase was due to the execution of some new leases on the banks of the Ilsuia khal and the Ghea, Dhoosi, and Kana Nadis in the Hooghly district

In addition to the areas leased permits were issued for 2,318 acres for single watering from the Kana Damodar beyond the area commanded by the Eden Canal

The total area irrigated during the year was 29,757 acres, consisting of 19,938 acres of *kharif* and 441 acres of *rabi* in the Burdwan district, and 9,080 acres of *kharif* and 298 acres of *rabi* in the Hooghly district, as compared with 24,487 acres in the previous year, viz, 17,557 acres of *kharif* and 520 acres of *rabi* in the former and 6,083 acres of *kharif* and 327 acres of *rabi* in the latter district. Out of the total area of 739 acres of *rabi* irrigated during the year, 143 acres were sugarcane.

The increase in the area under *kharif* irrigation was mainly due to the construction of the distributaries

The decrease in *rabi* irrigation in both the Burdwan and Hooghly districts was due to the ample rainfall throughout the *kharif* season, especially in September and October 1898 which reduced the demand for canal-water

There was only one case of surreptitious irrigation during the year. Thirty-six acres were irrigated without a permit in the Hooghly district. The area was assessed at the rate of Re. 1 per bigha.

The following statement shows the area irrigated during the last five years —

YEAR	Long lease	Season lease	One flushing beyond area commanded	Unauthorized irrigation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1893-94 ..	11,601	138		.	11,739
1894-95	19,650	20	720	. .	20,390
1895 96	30,195	1,984	3,884	158	36,221
1896-97	16,580	2,362	2,352		21,294
1897-98	21,850	1,459	1,178		24,487
Average of previous five years	19,975	1,193	1,627	31	22,826
1898 99 .	24,959	2,444	2,318	36	29,757

There was an increase of 5,270 acres in the total area irrigated during the year, as compared with the previous year, and an increase of nearly 30

per cent. as compared with the average of the previous five years. The result was satisfactory, considering that the rainfall of the year was both plentiful and evenly distributed

DUTY OF WATER

167 The duty per cubic foot of discharge utilized during the *kharif* season was 145·95 acres. But this duty is unreliable, as, owing to the heavy rainfall throughout the season, there was little demand for canal-water. The correct duty of water in the *rabi* season could not be given as the discharge of water utilized was partly used for filling tanks for domestic purposes, &c.

DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE

168 The water rates assessed during the year amounted to Rs 33,876, as compared with Rs 29,825 in 1897-98, and adding the unrealized balance (Rs. 17,304) of the six previous years, the gross demand for the year was Rs 51,180, against Rs 56,343 of the preceding year Deducting Rs 2,857 on account of commissions paid on advance payment, and remissions amounting to Rs 522, the net assessment of the year was Rs 47,801

The collections of the year amounted to Rs 28,239 * This sum includes Rs 249 on account of stamp fee and interest which were realized by the certificate officers of Burdwan and Hooghly, and Rs 200 which were refunded to the lessees for non irrigation of water to their tanks The net collection, therefore, was Rs 27,790 The unrealized balance at the close of the year was Rs 20,011 against Rs 17,304 in the previous year Deducting Rs 10,699, which were subsequently written off as irrecoverable under Bengal Government orders No 4T I A, dated 13th May 1899, the net balance was Rs 9,312 The arrears are far larger than they should be, and the Superintending Engineer will be specially addressed on the subject

* The Examiner has shown in his Finance Accounts for 1898 99 Rs 28,333 The difference Rs 94 has been shown by the Executive Engineer as miscellaneous receipts

The revised water-rate rules for the Eden Canal were framed in March 1898 on the lines of the revised rules for the Midnapore Canal, with the object of removing the inconveniences and difficulties in granting remissions, in filling tanks with canal-water for domestic use, and in supplying water for manufacturing and other purposes They were passed by the Lieutenant Governor on the 22nd August 1898, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT

169 The cost of the temporary revenue establishment employed during the year for the supervision and management of irrigation was Rs. 4,338 against Rs 4,578 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 240

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

170 The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs 686 inclusive of Rs 94 shown by Examiner as water-rate receipts, against Rs 453 in 1897-98

PLANTATIONS

171 There was no expenditure on plantations during the year

Nine trees above 12 feet in height and thirteen saplings died within the year, reducing the total number of trees from 300 to 278

FLOODS

172. There were six floods in the Damodar river during the year The maximum reading of the floods of the 19th June and 15th September were 16 feet 6 inches or only 4 inches lower than the previous highest known flood at Edilpur No damage was done to the canal

MADHUBAN CANAL

LENGTH OF CANAL

173 The length of this canal is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles in the Champaran district

EXPENDITURE

174 The expenditure incurred on its maintenance during the last five years is shown below —

PARTICULARS	1894-95	1895 96	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Works					34*
Maintenance	5,567	2,488	3,859	4,210	6,882
Establishment	2,405	1,269	1,861	2,229	2,610
Tools and plant	36	7	71	32	43
Refunds of revenue	27	44			
Total	8,035	3,808	5,791	6,471	9,569

* This relates to the expenditure on the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals. It has been erroneously shown by Examiner against Madhuban Canal. The amount will be written back in his next year's accounts

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,064 more than last year. The increase was due to the cost of repairing the damage caused by the flood of September to the Teur weir approaches, the embankment on the east up-stream side of the weir, and the canal banks.

RAINFALL

175 The rainfall during the year was 74·60 inches, against 59 40 inches in the previous year

REVENUE

176 No revenue is derived from irrigation on this canal as water-rates are not recovered The miscellaneous receipts during the year were Rs. 120, against Rs 214 in 1897-98

IRRIGATION

177 The total area irrigated during the year was 3,190 acres, as compared with 2,000 acres in the previous year The increase of 1,190 acres was due to the great demand for water from the middle of October to end of December

The areas of the different crops irrigated during the last five years were as follows —

Nature of Crop	1894-95	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bhadoi		...	...	482	254
Kharif	5,033	980	5,873	958	2,010
Rabi ..	117	112	1,905	174	
Poppy .	322	783	2,342	386	926
Hot-weather crops	46	379	1,131		
Total	5,518	2,254	11,251	2,000	3,190

PLANTATIONS.

178. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below —

Year.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	No	No	No	No
1897-98 ...	245	242	230	717
1898-99 ..	245	250	218	713

GENERAL RESULTS.

179. The net results of the year 1898-99, compared with those of the previous quinquennial period, are shown below.— NET REVENUE

PARTICULARS	Receipts from all sources.	Working expenses, including refunds of revenue (direct and indirect charges)	Profit or loss
1	2	3	4
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Average of five years ending March 1898.	17,62,234	14,47,169	+3,15,065
1898-99	18,53,877	14,41,402	+4,12,475
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION			
For which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept			
Average of five years ending March 1898	5,25,197	3,50,062	+1,75,135
1898-99 ..	4,89,802	3,66,657	+1,23,145
For which only Revenue accounts are kept			
Average of five years ending March 1898	1,26,107	1,43,346	(—)17,239
1898-99	93,926	99,863	(—) 5,937
For which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.			
Average of five years ending March 1898.	34,377	73,779	(—)39,402
1898-99 ...	29,045	49,149*	(—)20,104
Total ... Average of five years ending March 1898	24,47,915	20,14,356	+4,33,559
Total ... 1898-99	24,66,650	19,57,071	+5,09,579

* Exclusive of Rs. 18,288 expended on the Tribeni Canal and survey of Brahmaputra river

Compared with the revised estimates of receipts and expenditure (direct charges) for 1898-99, the total actual receipts, show an increase of Rs 15,650 and the expenditure, a decrease of Rs. 96,609.

180 Reckoned on earnings, that is, on assessed revenue, as opposed to actual receipts, the net results of the Major Irrigation Works for the last two years were as follows — EARNINGS.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Working expenses	Profit or loss
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1897-98 ...	19,20,025	14,55,076	(+) 4,64,949
1898-99 ...	18,61,673	14,41,402	(+) 4,20,271

ARREARS

181 The work done during the year in the recovery of water-rates was particularly good On the Orissa and Sone Canals there were no arrears at all, and the result may be regarded as highly satisfactory There was an increase in the arrears on the Midnapore Canal from Rs 3,518 to Rs 5,718 This was due to the villagers in the Antra subdivision having declined to pay up their rates, as they expected that remissions would be granted to the villages in which the rice crop had suffered considerable damage.

The figures for the three canal systems are given below —

CANALS	Outstanding on 1st April 1898	Demand of 1898 99	Collected or adjusted	Outstanding on 1st April 1899
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orissa	664	2,73,191	2,73,855	Nil
Midnapore	3,518	1,12,341	1,10,141	5,718
Sone	1,475	9,30,504	9,31,979	Nil
Total	5,657	13,16,036	13,15,975	5,718

VALUE OF CROPS.

182 In the following table a comparison is made between the approximate value of crops irrigated by Major Irrigation Works during 1898 99 and the previous year —

CANALS	1897-98		1898-99	
	Area irrigated	Value of crops	Area irrigated	Value of crops
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
Orissa	195,602	71,26,786	194,847	71,04,804
Midnapore	72,206	22,38,386	74,901	19,34,946
Sone	433,445	1,68,71,871	440,796	1,31,65,003
Total	701,253	2,62,37,043	710,544	2,22,04,753

The average value per acre of the various crops irrigated has decreased from Rs 37 41 to Rs 31 25

DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

183 The date fixed for the submission of revenue reports to the office of the Chief Engineer is the 5th September The dates when the different reports were received are shown below —

			In 1898	In 1899
Orissa Circle	Superintending Engineer s report		6th September.	1st September
South Western Circle	Ditto	ditto	1st ditto	31st August
Sone Circle	Ditto	ditto	29th August	31st ditto

All were punctual

184 Although the results of the working of the canals in Bengal for 1898-99 are not as good as those of last year or the year before, yet they may be considered fairly satisfactory.

ORISSA CANALS

The total area assessed on the Orissa Canals was below that of last year by a small amount, due to the lesser area of *rabi* irrigation. Revised water-rate rules were brought into force on the 23rd of May 1899 for these canals, but they did not make any material change in the system of irrigation. The reduction in the number of complaints and the small number of cases pending at the close of the year is a satisfactory feature. The reduction in tonnage of rice carried over the canals was due to the slackness in the export trade. The number of passengers carried showed a decrease of 34,875 compared with last year, and this may be set down chiefly to the opening of the railway at Cuttack. It is almost certain that the whole of the passenger traffic between Calcutta and Cuttack and *vice versâ* will ultimately be diverted to the railway, but how far the goods traffic will be affected remains to be seen. The weeds in the High Level Canal, Range I, proved a source of great trouble and expense, and were especially bad during the year under review, as the exigence of the steamer service prevented a closure of the canal, and the growth of the weeds received no check. When the steamer service is withdrawn it will become necessary to close the canal for a protracted period in the hot weather to kill the weeds.

SONE CA

The large increase in the length of the village channels constructed by the villagers themselves, which amounted to over 350 miles, is a sure sign that cultivators thoroughly appreciate the extra facility for water distribution which is gained by the construction of properly designed field-channels. The rainfall, though in excess of last year, was not so favourably distributed, and the practical failure of the *hathia* rain was the direct cause of the increased area assessed for unauthorized use of water. The result of the collection is a matter for congratulation cent per cent has been collected, including last year's arrears, and the collection staff deserve great credit for the energetic and tactful manner in which the realization of the water-rates has been carried out. The great care with which the assessment papers were prepared and the punctuality with which they were submitted to the Collection Department were, no doubt, important factors in attaining such excellent results. The navigation receipts are the heaviest on record, but it is unlikely that they will remain so high, as the carriage of materials for the Moghulserai-Gaya Railway gave them a temporary impetus, which it would be unreasonable to expect to last. It is satisfactory to note that the means adopted for flushing the deposit of silt and checking its accumulation at the heads of the canals continues to act successfully. The cost of silt clearance was greater than last year, but the excess expenditure is explained by the closure of the canals, during which period the opportunity was taken for doing extensive silt clearance by hand above and below the locks and at the bifurcations. The system of flushing the canals during the cold and hot weather months has proved most satisfactory in checking the growth of weeds.

MIDNAP CANA

The results of working this canal are not encouraging. The reduction in revenue is very marked, and is attributable partly to the depression in trade and partly to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The expenditure on maintenance was the highest since the year 1894-95, and was entirely due to the large sum which had to be expended in making good the damage done to the canal works by the floods of June 1898.

HIJILI CANA

As in the case of the other navigable canals in Bengal, there was a marked falling off in the tollage receipts, which is attributed mainly to general depression in trade.

CIRCU AND EAS CANAL

There was a decrease in the number of boats which entered the Circular and Eastern Canals. The decrease was partly due to the bad jute season, and partly to silt-clearing operations in Tolly's Nala, which was closed for the purpose. The number of steamers which paid toll for using the Sundarbans route has increased since last year, and a further increase is anticipated.

NADIA RI

The net revenue from the Nadia rivers shows a slight improvement over that of last year, but this is only due to apportionment of establishment charges, and, so far as can be seen at present, it is hopeless to expect any future material increase in the toll-collections.

SARAN CANALS

There was a considerable increase in the maintenance charges of these canals, which was due to the damage caused to the head-works by the September flood

MADHUBAN CANAL

The working of this canal does not present any special points of interest

EDEN CANAL

Revised water-rate rules were passed for this canal and are now in force. The rules do not in any way alter the system of irrigation

R B BUCKLEY,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th November 1899

PARTICULARS		Orissa Canals: Mahanadi Series	Orissa Canals: Brahmini Byturni Series	Orissa Canals: Total	Midnapore Canal	Hijili Tidal Canal	Sone Canals: Eastern Main Canal Series	Sone Canals: Western Main Canal Series	Sone Canals: Total	Saran Canals	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	Orissa Coast Canal
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of supply of water		River Mahanadi	Rivers Brahmini and Byturni		River Cossye	Rivers Rupnarain and Russalpur	River Sone			River Gandak	River Hooghly and Sundarban creeks	Rivers Russalpur, Subarnarekha, Panchpara, Burrabolong and Mutai
Minimum discharge of river—cubic feet per second. Kharif		Not taken	Not taken		200	Tidal Canal for navigation only	5,257	October 22nd 1883		5,082	Tidal Canals for navigation only	Tidal Canal for navigation only
Rabi					22		1,868	February 16th, 1884		March		
Hot weather					5		432	May 31st, 1884		26th, 1884		
Maximum discharge of canals—cubic feet per second		3 902	2,156	6 058	1,500		1 850	4 500	6 350	1 084		
Average annual rainfall	Inches	57 92	62 77	58 87	61 48		45 54	42 29	43 31	44 19		
Gross area commanded	Acres	459,378	137,500	596 878	180,000		406 155	1 327 354	1 733 509	64 000		
Culturable area	"	439,951	137,500	577 451	173,160		317 307	1 036 995	1 354,302	50 000		
Area irrigable by complete project	"	371,462	96,372	467,834	125,000		309 040	707,360	1,016 400	50,000		
Area irrigable at present	"	164,684	64,282	228 966	125,000		309,040	707,360	1 016,400	30,000		
Sanctioned estimate*— Direct charges	Rs	2,59,98,974		2 59,98,574	82,80 766	25,51 729	2,58 52,487		2 58,52,487	6,69,570	63 38,402	43,73,238
Indirect "	"	5,85,046		5,85,046	1,84,661	63,513	9,17 648		9,17,648	27,183	89,553	1,06,639
Interest during construction	"	1,21,54,723		1,21,54,723	54 17,750	2 17,460	29 67 227		29,67 227			
Total estimate	"	3,87 38 343		3 87,38,343	1 38,83 157	28 32,703	2 97 37 312		2 97 37 312	6 96 753	64 27,955	44,79,877
Expenditure to end of 1898-99— Direct charges	Rs	2 57,88 378		2,57 88 378	82 80 766	25 51,729	2 58 43 002		2,58 43 002	6,94 392	63 69,011	44 25 796
Indirect "	"	5 84 773		5,84 773	1 84,661	63 513	9 17 116		9 17,196	27 196	92,241	1,06 616
Interest during construction	"	2,37 97,193		2 37 97,193	87 24 289	22,41,586	2 38 43 658		2 38 43 658			
Total expenditure	"	5,01,70 344		5,01,70,344	1,71,89,716	48,56 828	5 06 04,156		5,06,04 156	7 21 683	64,61 252	46 32,412
Works as now sanctioned— Main canals, irrigation	Miles	198¾	31½	170¼	53	Nil	86¼	132¼	218½	6⅓	Nil	Nil
Branch " "	"	110¾	6½	117¼	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries including village channels	"	1,766¾	384	2,150¾	304 89	Nil	350¼	879	1,229¼	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above— Navigable channels	Miles	202½	38	240½	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47†	102½
Works completed at end of 1898 99— Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	Nil	86¼	132¼	218½	6⅓	Nil	Nil
Branch " "	"	103	6½	109½	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels	"	971¾	129½	1,101¼	283 97	Nil	350¼	881	1,231¼	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above— Navigable channels	Miles	166¾	38	204¾	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47†	102½

* This shows the cost of construction as now estimated as per Examiner's Administrative Accounts for 1898 99

† This length is that of the Calcutta and new cut canals and Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kaorapukur khal The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, steamer route 350 miles and bheel route between Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna with Madaripur 24 miles. Total length of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals System, 737 miles.

IB.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR, AND UP TO END OF, 1898-99

Irrigation Works		Direct Charges (Net Expenditure): Works	Establishment	Tools and plant	Suspense	Loss by exchange	Total	Indirect charges, exclusive of interest	Total capital, excluding interest	Simple interest.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Irrigation Works		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orissa Project	To end of previous year	1,87,36,536	46,51,649	20,42,349	22,026	2,68,070	(a)2,57,20,630	5,82,451	2,63,03,081	2,27,67,013
	During 1898-99	72,229	16,495	1,034	—22,010		67,748	2,322	70,070	10,30,180
Midnapore Canal	To end of previous year	53,57,053	19,21,656	9,07,257		94,800	82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427	83,93,059
	During 1898-99									3,31,230
Hijili Tidal Canal	To end of previous year	18,04,139	5,83,411	1,41,399	.	22,790	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	21,39,317
	During 1898-99									1,02,069
Sone Project	To end of previous year	1,85,66,202	51,81,119	20,74,876	9	52,240	2,58,74,446	9,17,103	2,67,91,549	2,28,09,309
	During 1898-99	9,522	2,809	—43,783	13		—31,444	393	—31,051	10,34,349
Total ...	To end of previous year	4,44,63,930	1,23,37,835	51,65,871	22,035	4,37,900	6,24,27,571	17,47,728	6,41,75,299	5,61,03,898
	During 1898-99	81,751	19,304	— 42,754	—21,997		36,30	2,715	39,019	24,97,828
Minor Works and Navigation										
Tirhut Project ...	To end of previous year	90,685	4,33,943	6,797	...		5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...
	During 1898-99									
Damodar " ...	To end of previous year	40,677	94,864	4,800			1,40,341	16,239	1,56,580	
	During 1898-99	— 1,200					—1,200	...	—1,200	
Saran " ..	To end of previous year	4,89,269	1,64,170	25,952			6,79,391	27,183	7,06,574	.
	During 1898-99	11,640	92	3,268	1		15,001	13	15,014	.
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year	33,80,397	7,55,587	2,32,987	41,987		44,10,958	1,06,518	45,17,476	...
	During 1898-99	3,095	699		11,044	...	14,838	98	14,936	..
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	To end of previous year	(b)53,35,361	5,75,751	3,89,949	2,957		63,04,018	90,948	63,94,966	..
	During 1898-99	52,140	9,234		3,619		64,993	1,293	66,286	...
Total .	To end of previous year	93,36,389	20,24,315	6,60,485	44,944		1,20,66,133	3,15,538	1,23,81,671	...
	During 1898-99 ..	65,675	10,0[illegible]	3,268	14,664	...	93,632	1,404	95,036	..
Grand Total ..	To end of previous year	5,38,00,319	1,43,62,150	58,26,356	66,979	4,37,900	7,44,93,704	20,63,266	7,65,56,970	5,61,08,898
	During 1898-99 ..	1,47,426	29,329	—39,486	—7,333	.	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055	24,97,828

(a) Includes Rs. 940 standing at debit of suspense since 1877 78 under the head 49—Irrigation works on account of the Government of India, has been added to the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Vide Accountant-General, Public Works Department No. 363G, B and C, dated 20th June 1899.
(b) Includes Rs. 847 on account of Profit and Loss.

NOTE

Receipts on Capital Account deducted from the following heads —

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools	Total.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orissa Project	To end of previous year	45,215	13,300	28,280	86,795
	During 1898-99				
Midnapore Canal	To end of previous year	12,668	7,300	11,590	31,558
	During 1898-99		..		
Hijili Tidal Canal	To end of previous year	10		915	925
	During 1898-99				
Sone Project	To end of previous year	2,29,213	32,711	1,52,226	4,14,150
	During 1898-99	3,000			3,000
Tirhut Project	To end of previous year	45	74	39	158
	During 1898-99			...	
Damodar Project	To end of previous year	49,919		2,300	52,249
	During 1898-99	1,200			1,200
Saran Project	To end of previous year	498			498
	During 1898-99				
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year	3,028	260	5	3,293
	During 1898-99				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	To end of previous year	54,467			54,467
	During 1898-99				

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

Realizations under main heads of

Irrigation Works	Revenue (Actual Receipts): Irrigation: Water rates directly paid	Share of land revenue	Total	Navigation	Plantations and lands	Water power	Miscellaneous	Total	Refund of revenue	Gross receipts (less refunds)	Revenue: Establishment: Direction	Execution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Orissa Project	2 72 392		2 72 392	1 72 619	3 028		20 89[illegible]	4 69 [illegible]4	4 062	4 6[illegible] 492	4 840	73 029
Midnapore Canal	1 07 504		1 07 504	1 03 681	103		22 434	2 33,772	5 040	2,28 732	4 359	11 383
Hijili Tidal Canal				73 59	23		1 505	7[illegible] 286	980	74 306	642	6 314
Sone Project	9 29 016		9 29 016	1 05,564	2 883	1 031	36 771	10 75 265	3 853	10 71,412	4 135	99 734
	13 08 922		13 08,9[illegible]2	4 5[illegible] 6[illegible]3	6 036	1,031	81,60[illegible]	18 53 877	13 935	18 39 942	13,976	1 91 060
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION												
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept												
Saran Project	4 318		4 318		5		669	4 992		4,992	26	60
Orissa Coast Canal				72 954			2 082	75 036	1 942	73 094	1,2[illegible]1	7 739
Calcutta and Eastern Canals		..		3 77 092			32 682	4,09 774	493	4 [illegible]9 281	3 609	25,134
Total	4 318		4 318	4 50,046	5		35,433	4,89,802	2,435	4,87 367	4 946	32,938
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept												
Nad'a Rivers ..				89 279			147	89 426	10	89 416	1,340	8,050
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal				4 500	...			4 500	36	4 464	7	45
Total				93 779		..	147	93,926	46	93,880	1,347	8,095
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept												
Edea Canal	28 333		28 333				592	28 925	200	28,725	..	
Madhuban Canal						...	120	120		120		
Total	28 333		28 333				712	29,045	200	28,845		
Total Minor Works and Navigation	2[illegible]651		32 651	5,43 825	5		36,292	6,12 773	2,681	6,10,092	6 293	41,028
GRAND TOTAL	13 41 6[illegible]3		13 41,603	9,99 478	6,041	1 031	1,17,897	24,66,650	16,616	24,50,034	20,268	2,32 088

(a) Irrigation Revenue Officers specially

(b) Rupees 8,304 and Rs. 944 respectively were expended during the year on account of salaries and travelling allowances of the temporary establishment

C.

WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1899

Revenue and Working Expenses

WORKING EXPENSES — MANAGEMENT — …ment — Navigation	Civil officers (a)	Total	MAINTENANCE OF WORKS — Establishment — Direction	Execution	Medical	Total	Works	Repairs	Sundries (suspense accounts)	Tools and plant	Plantations	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Grand total working expenses	Net revenue
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
17 195	66 114	1 61,778	4 840	73 630		78 470	14 300	1,77,926		27 6.9	1 403	4 61,536	33 677	4 95 213	—29 721
8 091	26 978	50,810	4,358	11 383	..	15 741	10 630	1,63 563		23 776	143	2 64 063	9 317	2 73 980	—45,248
3 763		10 719	642	6 314	.	6 956	4,116	21 517		4 190	57	47 555	2 474	50 029	24 277
15 410	1 52 092	2 71 971	4,136	99,733		1 03 869	8 230	1,51,848	14	14,363	5 332	5 55 627	52 618	6 08 245	4 63 167
44 459	2 45 784	4 95 278	13,976	1,91 060		2 05 036	37 276	5 14,854	14	69 988	6 935	13 29,381	98 086	14 27,467	4 12,475
	..	86	27	59		86		1,061				1 233	24	1 257	3 735
6 821		15,781	1 221	7 740		8,961	16 338	32 510		5 234		78,821	3,464	82 288	—9 194
40,935		69 768	3 609	25,135		28 834	2 828	1,44 378		20,308	757	2 06 873	13 804	2,80 677	1 28,604
47 756		85 635	4,947	32 934		37 881	19,166	1,77,949		25,542	757	3 46 930	17,292	3,64 822	1,23,145
23 093		32 483	1 340	8,050		9 390		53,611	—2,968	1 044		93,560	5 802	99 422	—10,006
..		52	7	44		51		278				381	14	395	4 069
23,093		32 535	1 347	8,094		9,441		53 889	—2,968	1,044		93 941	5 876	99 817	—5,937
	(b)	.	9 495	.		9,495	8 102	21,386		397		39 380		39,360	—10 635
..	..	..	2,610			2,610	34	6,882		43		9,569	...	9,569	—9 449
..		..	12,105			12,105	8,136	28,268		440		48 949	..	48 949	—20 104
70,849		1,18,170	18 399	41 028		59,427	27,302	2,60,106	—2 968	27,026	757	4 89,820	23,168	5 12 988	97 104
1,15,308	2,45,784	6,13,448	32,375	2,32,088	.	2,64,463	64,578	7,74,960	—2,954	97 014	7,692	18,19,201	1,21,254	19 40,455	5 09 579

employed in collection of revenue

consisting of silladars, muharrirs and patrols, employed for the supervision and management of irrigation and collection of revenue from the Eden Canal

IIC

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1898-99, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS

Principal Results of Operations for the year ended 31st March 1899

Irrigation Works	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1898 99	Gross receipts, direct and indirect from all sources	Working expenses, direct and indirect	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest)	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of the year	Interest at 4 per cent on direct capital at commencement of year and 2 per cent on outlay during the year	Surplus Revenue after paying Interest on Direct Capital Outlay: Amount	Surplus Revenue after paying Interest on Direct Capital Outlay: Percentage on total sum at charge	Excess Charges, including Interest on Direct Capital Outlay: Amount	Excess Charges, including Interest on Direct Capital Outlay: Percentage on total sum at charge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Irrigation Works	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
In operation										
Hijili Tidal Canal	26,15,242	74,306	50,029	24,277	93	1,02,069			77,792	2 97
In progress										
Orissa Project	2,63,73,151	4 65,492	4,95,213	—29,721	deficit 11	10,3[illegible],180			10,59 901	4 02
Midnapore Canal	84 65 427	2,28,732	2,73,98[illegible]	—45 248	deficit 53	3,31,230			3,76,478	4 45
Sone Project	2,67,60,498	10,71 412	6,08,245	4,63,167	1 73	10 34,349			5 71,182	2 13
Total	6,42 14,318	18,39,912	14 27,467	4,1[illegible],475	64	24,97,828			20 85,853	3 25
Minor Works and Navigation										
In operation										
Saran Project	7,[illegible]1,588	4 992	1,257	3,735	52					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,61,252	4,09,281	2,80,677	1,28,604	1 99					
Nadia Rivers		89,416	99,422	—10,006						
In progress										
Orissa Coast Canal	45 32,412	73,0[illegible]4	82,288	—9,194	deficit 20					
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal		4,464	395	4,069						
Abandoned or held in abeyance										
[illegible]hut Project	6,06,076			...						
Tiler[illegible] "	1,55 380									
Damod[illegible]										
Total	1,24,76 707	5,81,247	4,64,039	1,17,208						...

IIIC.

DEMANDS AND REALIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

	Balance of demands unrealized at commencement of the year	Demands of the year	Total	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds	Net total	Deduct amount unrealized at end of the year	Actual receipts of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works							
Orissa Project	664	4,70,363	4,71,027	1,473	4,69,554	.	4,69,554
Midnapore Canal	3,518	2,38,559	2,42,077	2,587	2,39,490	5,718	2,33,772
Hijili Tidal Canal		75,286	75,286		75,286		75,286
Sone Project	1,475	10,76,753	10,78,228	2,963	10,75,265		10,75,265
Total .	5,657	18,60,961	18,66,618	7,023	18,59,595	5,718	18,53,877
Minor Works and Navigation							
Saran Project	6,786	(a)674	7,460	.	7,460	2,468	4,992
Orissa Coast Canal	...	75,036	75,036		75,036	..	75,036
Calcutta and Eastern Canals		4,09,774	4,09,774		4,09,774	..	4,09,774
Nadia Rivers	..	89,426	89,426	...	89,426		89,426
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal ..		4,500	4,500		4,500		4,500
Total ...	6,786	5,79,410	5,86,196		5,86,196	2,468	5,83,728
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,443	24,40,371	24,52,814	7,023	24,45,791	8,186	24,37,605

NOTE.—Refunds of revenue have not been deducted from the actual receipts of the year
(a) Miscellaneous collections.—There was no assessment of water-rates during the year.

IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL

Principal results of operations for

Irrigation Works	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year	Revenue Assessed				
		Direct Assessed				
		Occupiers rate (water-rates)	Owner's rate	Plantations	Water-power	Navigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Orissa Project ..	2,63,73,151	2,70,272		3,628		1,67,807
Midnapore Canal .	84,65,427	1,12,341		103		1,04,528
Hijili Tidal Canal	26,15,242			22		73,759
Sone Project	2,67,60,498	9,38,607		2,883	1,031	1,05,087
Total Major Irrigation Works	6,42,14,318	13,21,220		6,636	1,031	4,51,181
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept						
Saran Project ...	7,21,588			5	.	...
Orissa Coast Canal	45,32,412	.			...	72,954
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,61,252				...	3,77,092
Total	1,17,15,252		.	5	.	4,50,046
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia Rivers	..		..		...	89,279
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal				.	.	4,500
Total	..		.	.	...	93,779
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal ...	...	33,876	..	..	..	.
Madhuban Canal ..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Total ...	..	33,876	...	...	..	...
Total Minor Works & Navigation		33,876	...	5	...	5,43,825

(a) Exclusive of Rs 4,318 on account of

N B.—The assessed revenue means the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year independently of whether the demand statements were

C

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1898-99, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR

the year ended 31st March 1899

DURING THE YEAR — REVENUE: Miscellaneous	Total	Refunds of revenue	Gross assessed revenue,—less refunds	Indirect revenue—Land revenue due to operations of canals	Grand total	Working expenses, direct and indirect	Net assessed revenue of the year	Percentage on capital outlay to end of the year
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
20,895	4,62,602	4,062	4,58,540		4,58,540	4,95,213	(—)36,673	deficit 0 13
22,431	2,39,406	5,040	2,34,366		2,34,366	2,73,980	(—)39,614	deficit 0 46
1,505	75,286	980	74,306		74,306	50,029	(+)24,277	profit 0 92
36,771	10,84,379	3,853	10,80,526		10,80,526	6,08,245	(+)4,72,281	profit 1 76
81,605	18,61,673	13,935	18,47,738		18,4 ,738	14,27,467	4,20,271	profit 0 65
669	(a)674		674		674	1,257	(—)583	deficit 0 08
2,082	75,036	1,942	73,094		73,094	82,288	(—)9,194	deficit 0 20
32,682	4,09,774	493	4,09,281		4,09,281	2,80,677	(+)1,28,604	profit 1 99
35,433	4,85,484	2,435	4,83,049	..	4,83,049	3,64,222	1,18,827	profit 1 01
147	89,426	10	89,416		89,416	99,422	(—)10,006	...
	4,500	36	4,464		4,464	395	+4,069	...
147	93,926	46	93,880		93,880	99,817	(—)5,937	
592	34,468	200	34,268		34,268	39,380	(—)5,112	
120	120	...	120		120	9,569	(—)9,449	
712	34,588	200	34,388		34,388	48,949	(—)14,561	
36,292	6,13,998	2,081	6,11,317		6,11,317	5,12,988	98,329	

ollection of water rates.
ompleted within the year or not The actual amount of the demand statements issued during the year is given in column 3 of Table III(

ID.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

Particulars		Orissa Canals	Midnapore Canal	Hijili Tidal Canal	Sone Canals	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	Orissa Coast Canal	Total	Nadia Rivers	Grand Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length of canal open for navigation	Miles	204¼	72	29	218½	737	102½	1,363¾	470¼	1,834
Receipts										
Tollage—Private boats	Rs	1,28,227	1,00,945	73,229	86,591	3,71,876	71,480	8,32,348	88,736	9,21,084
" Government boats	"									
" Rafts	"	8,090	2,736	168	6,460	218	1,161	18,833	524	19,357
Carrying operations on transport services—Government boats	"	36,332			12,512			48,844		48,844
Fines and sundries	"		*7,278	62		4,998	313	12,951	19	12,970
Total receipts		1,72,649	1,10,959	73,459	1,05,563	3,77,092	72,954	9,12,976	89,279	10,02,255
Maintenance charges including special navigation establishment	"	28,360	16,242	51,[illegible]	36,864	2,81,170	84,230	4,97,875	99,432	5,97,307
Net revenue of year		1,44,289	94,717	22,7[illegible]	68,699	95,922	(—)11,276	4,15,101	(—)10,1[illegible]	4,04,948
Total number of boats plying cargo	No.	13,357	15,268	10,076	5,940	74,1[illegible]6	6,717	125,804	16,672	142,476
Ditto ditto passenger	"	1,661	12,733	1,[illegible]9	707	[illegible]558	2,651	25,612	19,017	44,639
Ditto ditto empty boats	"	11,007	8,256	6,309	3,419	(a)32,362	6,625	67,978	(b)8,[illegible]9[illegible]	76,373
Total		26,[illegible]28	36,257	17,694	10,066	113,386	15,993	219,421	44,114	263,538
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement cargo	Tons	220,5[illegible]9	25[illegible],137	172,623	128,663	707,274	98,728	1,578,904	592,283	2,171,247
Ditto ditto passenger	"	64,723	67,881	18,[illegible]07	12,462	7,185	33,8[illegible]0	206,018	[illegible]	235,183
Ditto ditto empty boats	"	71,919	56,[illegible]61	[illegible]7,[illegible]77	22,741	218,702	34,757	412,756	64,[illegible]5	5[illegible]7,2[illegible]1
Total		357,181	375,8[illegible]9	229,[illegible]	163,866	933,161	167,345	2,[illegible]6,738	666,9[illegible]3	[illegible]2,721
Ton mileage Up	Tons	5,764,756	2,86[illegible],09[illegible]	1,60[illegible],[illegible]08	4,128,670	1,058,352	2,0[illegible],290	17,463,170	Nil	
Ditto —Down	"	5,9[illegible]8,262	3,[illegible]26,705	2,713,86[illegible]	811,850	7,159,085	2,594,862	25,717,630		
Total	"	11,673,018	6,390,799	4,31[illegible],871	7,943,520	8,217,437	4,640,152	43,180,800	Nil	
Estimated value of cargo—Up	Rs	54,90,168	61,19,709	20,52,112	31,1[illegible],557	46,77,334	14,23,472	2,28,76,352	62,69,0[illegible]3	2,91,45,415
Down	"	43,35,879	[illegible],29,2[illegible]2	3[illegible],48,352	[illegible]3,993	4,44,19,221	17,[illegible]6,074	6,28,62,791	1,[illegible]0,97,809	7,29,60,600
Total		97,26,047	1,10,48,981	53,00,164	73,47,550	4,90,96,555	32,19,546	8,57,39,143	1,63,66,872	10,21,06,015
Number of passengers—Total	No.	83,320	218,181	28,431	61,226	45,623	43,437	480,218	61,1[illegible]9	541,327
Rafts, feet × feet × feet—Up	c. ft.	261,203	9,5[illegible]7	20,1[illegible]9	2,301	25,842	5,991	324,992	270	325,262
" " " Down	"	885,719	204,3[illegible]	2,751	2,139,[illegible]2	20,341	60,602	3,343,016	247,677	3,590,693
Total	"	1,146,921	213,858	22,880	2,141,5[illegible]3	46,183	66,593	3,6[illegible]8,008	247,947	3,915,955
Estimated value of rafts—Total	Rs	3,57,867	1,24,794	12,[illegible]26	2,23,265	78,125	52,916	8,49,793	62,588	9,12,381
Tollage on boats per ton per mile	Pies	2·1	0·03	3·25	4·82 pies	8·69	2·95	•	Nil	
Tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet	Rs	0·71	1·12	0·73	2·09 annas	0·47	1·74	..	0·21	

* Kovali rent. Examiner has included this amount with "Miscellaneous Receipts."
(a) Inclusive of 102 rafts.
(b) Ditto of 114 steamers, 97 flats and 270 rafts.

IID.

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

Orissa Canals

Description of Goods &c.	Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boat Traffic	Up	Down	Total	Rs	Tons	Rs
Cotton, raw and manufactured	978	71	1 049	6,07 03?	1 049	6 07 03?
Woollen goods raw and manufactured.						
Dyes and tans						
Rice or wheat	15 483	2? 907	3? 39?	29 ?? ? ?	8? ??	2 ?7 ??1
Other food-grains	7 ?64	?30	7 ?94	4 2 4 4	7 ? ?	4 ? 12?
Hides and skins ...	9	94?	9 4	2 6?,??	?0?	2 6? 43
Liquors ..						
Metals ..	539	456	99?	1 48 6??	99?	1 48 6??
Oils	3 268	36	3 ?04	4 18 82?	3 3?4	4 ? 8??
Oil-seeds ..	1 406	2,784	4,190	4 ?7,0??	4,190	4 77 040
Provisions ..	1	49	50	? ?30	50	5 530
Salt	365	3,804	4 169	4 2? ?07	4 1??	4 2? ?07
Spices	7 534	39	7 ?73	15 36,4??	7 573	15,36 46?
Sugar	2 5	1 509	1 734	? ?? 66?	1 ?34	3 ?? 662
Tobacco	7	9	1 5	1? ??	115	17 4?
Building materials	4 114	23 159	27 273	[illegible]	2 2 3	[illegible]
Miscellaneous ..	3 ?14	?1 1 ?	[illegible]	1? ? 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber	1 1??	2 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	?3 ?
Firewood	26	1 ??	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bamboos	1?	??	1 7	[illegible]	1?	?1
Coal and coke	4 9? ?	3 ?3	8 ? ?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jute	8	8 ?	? 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasure						
Total boat traffic ...Tons	?1 317	7? 9?6	127 263	97 ? ?4	12? ? 3	9? 2 ??
Raft Traffic	C ft	C ft	C ft		C ft	
Timber in logs	214 554	39? 127	6?6 681	3 00 206	606 681	3 00 90?
Square timber	..					
Sleeper broad gauge						
Sleepers metre gauge						
Scantlings ..		..				
Poles ..						
Firewood		7 825	7 825	81?	7 82?	81?
Bamboos	46 ?4?	48? ?67	532 415	56 ?91	532,415	5? ?41
Reeds ...						
Total raft traffic {Tons / C ft}	?1 2 ?	?? ?19	1 1? ? 1	3 ? ??7	1 14 ?21	3 ?? ?8
Grand Total {Tons / C ft}	?1 31? / ?1 2 ?	? 9? / 58? 1?	12? ?3 / 1 146 921	1 0? 83 914	127 2?3 / 1 14? 921	1 0? 83 914

Midnapore Canal

Description of Goods &c.	Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Boat Traffic	Up	Down	Total	Rs	Tons	Rs
Cotton, raw and manufactured	1 011	5?	1 0?9	19 3? 220	1 0?9	1?? 220
Woollen goods raw and manufactured.						
Dyes and tans		41	?19	1 ?? ?0	4?	1 9 ?0
Rice or wheat	1	21 0??	21 011	1? ? 13	21 0 1	1? 2 ? 5
Other food-grains	16 ?	16 215	3 144	?1 ? ?	33 14?	? ?0 12?
Hides and skins ...		1?3	1?3	4 ?10	?3	4? ?10
Liquors ..	?		8	17 ?	8	1? ?0
Metals ..	4?	261	741	3 1 ?19	741	3 ? 11?
Oils	2 4?6		2 4??	2 8? 2?9	2 4 6	2 ? 269
Oil-seeds ..	1 029	1 1?	2 4?	3 66 ??8	2 ?4?	3 ?? ??8
Provisions ..	1 376	1 442	2 818	[illegible]	? 818	[illegible]
Salt	8 4?3	2	8 4??	8 7 ?	8 4 ?	8 ? 8??
Spices	679	26	7?5	1 3? ?13	7 5	1?? 13
Sugar	83?	876	1 ?11	2 ?1 ?7	1 711	[illegible]
Tobacco	4 ?	1	4 ?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?7 ?02
Building materials	41?	? 2	5 ? ?	[illegible]	[illegible]	?1 ?6
Miscellaneous ..	3 1	1?2	? ??	[illegible]	8 4?	?1 7
Timber	[illegible]	1 ?	1 ??	1 ? 8	1 ??	[illegible]
Firewood	1?	3?	[illegible]	[illegible]	? 8	[illegible]
Bamboos		1	1		1	[illegible]
Coal and coke	[illegible]	1?	5 ?	[illegible]	?2 ?	?? 10
Jute		1	1	1 ?	1 ?	1
Treasure		1?	17	11 ? ?	17	11 ? ?
Total boat traffic ...Tons	4? 11	5 9 ?	9 471	1 0 48 ?1	97 171	1 ?0 ?8 81
Raft Traffic	C ft	C ft	C ft		C ft	
Timber in logs	8 ?4	30 ?18	30 072	49 402	30 072	49 402
Square timber						
Sleeper broad gauge						
Sleepers metre gauge						
Scantlings ..						
Poles ..	375	98 338	98 713	? ?94	98 713	61 894
Firewood						
Bamboos	?98	10? 47	10? ?3	10 ?08	10? ?3	10 ?08
Reeds ...						
Total raft traffic {Tons / C ft}	9 2?	23? ?1	?13 8 8	1 ?4 704	[illegible]	1 ?4 704
Grand Total {Tons / C ft}	43 5 1 / 9 ?27	? 9?? / 23? 351	97 471 / 213 8?8	1 11 73 775	97 4 1 / 2 13 8?8	1 11 73 ?75

Hijili Tidal Canal

Description of Goods &c.	Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Boat Traffic	Up	Down	Total	Rs	Tons	Rs
Cotton, raw and manufactured	43		4?2	5 1? ?00	432	5 13 ?00
Woollen goods raw and manufactured.	1		1	8 ?0	1	8 0?0
Dyes and tans						
Rice or wheat	1 ?	?2 ??0	?? 1 ?	29 30 ??	52 1 ?	29 3? ?97
Other food-grains	313		313	41,?1?	313	41 ?1?
Hides and skins ...	2	42	44	15 ?1?	44	1 ?1
Liquors ..						
Metals ..	63	1	64	1? ?6?	64	10 560
Oils	2 8?2		2 8?	2 ? 3 8	2 8?2	?2 328
Oil-seeds ..	4 8		478	?5 7 5	4 ?	55 7??
Provisions ..	93	1?	?05	33 9?7	605	33 907
Salt	4 ?4	7	4 11	4 82 ??0	4, 11	4 8 0??
Spices	44		44	? 170	44	? 1??
Sugar	2 21	13	2 ?30	2 ?3 1??	2 ??	2 ?3 1??
Tobacco	[illegible]		9	3 1? 8?	? 30?	3 19 ???
Building materials	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	4 ??1	2 0?0	24 ??1
Miscellaneous ..	41?	4 7 3	? 1 ?	? 0 8	5 1 3	2 ?3? ?
Timber	1??	?4	[illegible]	1? ??	2??	1? ?
Firewood	[illegible]		[illegible]	?1?	8?	1?
Bamboos	1	8	[illegible]	4?	[illegible]	4
Coal and coke	? 4?		[illegible]	1? ? 1	516	1? ? 1
Jute		1 3	1 ?	[illegible]	1 ??	?4 ??
Treasure						
Total boat traffic ...Tons	1? ??	? ??9	?? 3	53 0 ?84	?7 53?	53 00 464
Raft Traffic	C ft	C ft	C ft		C ft	
Timber in logs	5 914	1 ?96	7 540	10 241	7 ?4?	10 241
Square timber						
Sleeper broad gauge						
Sleepers metre gauge						
Scantlings ..						
Poles ..						
Firewood						
Bamboos	14 215	1 126	15 340	2 58?	15 340	2 58?
Reeds ...						
Total raft traffic {Tons / C ft}	?0 1 9	? ?81	2? ?80	12 826	?2 88?	12 8?6
Grand Total {Tons / C ft}	18 ??? / 20 12?	?8 8?? / 2 751	77 535 / ?2 880	?3 13 290	77 536 / 22 880	53 13,290

Sone Canals

Description of Goods &c.	Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Boat Traffic	Up	Down	Total	Rs.	Tons	Rs
Cotton, raw and manufactured	1 ?14	44	1 058	11 13 770	1 058	11 13,770
Woollen goods raw and manufactured.	16	60	76	62 470	76	62 470
Dyes and tans	1		1	1 730	1	1,730
Rice or wheat	5??	5 811	6 33?	3 85 407	6,3??	3,85 407
Other food-grains	3?	7 423	7 459	4 6 712	7 ?59	4 6? 712
Hides and skins ...	1?	25?	2??	1 3? 571	2?2	1 36,5?1
Liquors ..						
Metals ..	291	16	307	7 53 293	271	7 50 393
Oils	293	22	31?	37 249	?15	37 249
Oil-seeds ..	121	12,994	13 11?	11 77 186	13 115	11,77,186
Provisions ..						
Salt	4 192	31	4 223	4 20 913	4 223	4,20 913
Spices	19?	12	2 ?	?5 16	202	25 316
Sugar	18?	1 238	1 424	? 39 414	1 424	1 ?9 414
Tobacco	1 ?09	57	1 2??	1 ?? 81	1 266	1 09 381
Building materials	[illegible]	1 ?42	3 2??	1 29 0 8	3 1 ?	1 24,588
Miscellaneous ..	? 44?	7 376	16 81?	1? ?5 759	16 8??	19 24,759
Timber	1 ?7	?	1 ?	?3 ?01	1 78?	2 03 501
Firewood	91	1	?	2 18	9?	2 218
Bamboos	2 43	14	??	1? ?33	2?	18 333
Coal and coke	1? 7?7	2?3	1 ???	? 18 18?	1? ???	2,15 8?7
Jute	[illegible]		2	?0	2	80
Treasure						
Total boat traffic ...Tons	39 ?43	37 ?61	77 104	?3 47 550	7? 7?9	?3,38 8?8
Raft Traffic				Tons.	Tons	Tons
Timber in logs	1	4	5	661	4	211
Square timber		?4	254	3 ?03	254	3 304
Sleeper broad gauge		531	391	7 309	391	7 309
Sleepers metre gauge						
Scantlings ..	...	900	900	8 ?30	900	8 030
Poles ..		6 434	6 434	47 426	6,434	47 426
Firewood		943	942	3 0?0	942	3 010
Bamboos	15	9 ?2	9 80?	1 53,527	9 807	153 827
Reeds ...						
Total raft traffic {Tons / C ft}	16	18 717	18 733	223 265	18,738	222 815
Grand Total {Tons / C ft}	39 8 9	55 9 8	95 837	75 70 815	95 491	75,?9 683

IID—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

Description of Goods &c	Orissa Coast Canal — Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value	Calcutta and Eastern Canals — Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value	Nadia Rivers — Total — Quantity—Tons — Up	Down	Total	Value	Private — Quantity	Value
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Boat Traffic	Up	Down	Total	Rs	Tons	Rs	Up	Down	Total	Rs	Tons	Rs	Up	Down	Total	Rs	Tons	Rs
Cotton, raw and manufactured	189	5	194	2 15 350	194	2 15 350		199	199	9410	199	9410		5	5	750	5	750
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured																		
Dyes and tans														31	31	896	31	896
Rice	1 621	28 862	30 483	14 14 140	30 483	14 14 140	61	199 737	99 798	1 80 14 512	199 798	1 80 14 512	9 609	9 0[illegible]	11 [illegible]	10 14 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	10 14,468
Other food-grains	206	73	279	32 180	279	32 180	12	6,780	6 792	4,61 16	6,792	4 61,116	9 462	25 861	35,323	20 92 [illegible]	35 323	20 92 70
Hides and skins		26	26	8 060	26	8 060		65	65	31 652	65	31 652						
Liquors													1		1	1 490	1	1 490
Metals	94	1	95	[illegible]	95	7 8[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 2[illegible]1	3 1 [illegible]17	[illegible]	3 1 [illegible]17	[illegible]	294	473	3 2[illegible] 3 7	473	3,26 327
Oils	2,043	41	2 084	2 01 169	2 084	2 01 1[illegible]9	1 [illegible]	1[illegible]9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil-seeds	[illegible]		[illegible]	4 [illegible]0	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions	[illegible]	130	[illegible]	24 [illegible]65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2 [illegible]	[illegible]54	[illegible]67	2 [illegible]84	9 [illegible]67
Salt	3 1[illegible]	112	3 318	3 40 [illegible]	3 318	3 4[illegible]	30 [illegible]5	17 4	[illegible]	5 [illegible]115	3 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	9 556	36	9 922	9 [illegible]8	9 [illegible]2	9 [illegible]38
Spices	1[illegible]3	6	149	14 7[illegible]	149	1[illegible]	1	[illegible]42	3 [illegible]3	7 6[illegible] 225	3 43	7 6[illegible] 225		110	11[illegible]	12 [illegible]64	110	12 [illegible]84
Sugar	1 [illegible]	8	1 0[illegible]4	1 18 [illegible]6	1 [illegible]	1 18 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]1	6 [illegible]	10	[illegible]9	4[illegible]9	[illegible]9 821	[illegible]89	59 821
Tobacco	1 [illegible]3	8	1 7[illegible]1	2 22 9[illegible]0	1 701	2 22 9[illegible]0	102	336	1 038	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]38	1 73 3 7	39	2 7[illegible]	2 784	2 79 [illegible]5	2 8[illegible]	2 9 365
Building materials	[illegible]	181	875	12 301	[illegible]5	1[illegible] 301	1 50[illegible]	[illegible]	75 [illegible]	7 [illegible]963	[illegible]	7 3 9[illegible]3	2 [illegible]41	544	3 [illegible]	31 202	3 [illegible]	31 [illegible]92
Miscellaneous goods	2,4[illegible]	1 091	3,529	2,38 861	3 529	2 38 861	4 [illegible]1	73 [illegible]6	7[illegible] 087	77 71 [illegible]7	8 [illegible]	77 71 [illegible]7	14 889	30 018	44 9[illegible]7	76 16 846	44,9[illegible]7	76 16 846
Timber	11	230	241	11 982	241	11 982							21	29	50	[illegible] 866	50	3 866
Firewood	603	24	627	2 908	627	2 998	58	83 [illegible]45	84 003	[illegible] 01 6[illegible]0	84 003	6 01 600	104	340	444	2 167	444	2 167
Bamboos		6	6	81	6	81												
Coal and coke	2,669	1	2 670	19 202	2,[illegible]0	19 [illegible]2	19 834	13 [illegible]45	[illegible]	2 44 [illegible]	33 [illegible]2	2 44 [illegible]	8 63	[illegible]	9 489	1 30 765	9 489	1 3[illegible] 765
Jute	1	412	413	31 245	413	31 245	3	9[illegible]	92 500	1 1[illegible]	92 500	1 18 [illegible]	78	12 1[illegible]	1[illegible] 1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible] 178	1[illegible] 69 [illegible]15
Treasure		4	4	3 00 000	4	3 00 000												
Total boat traffic, Tons	17 [illegible]	31 251	48 280	32,19 546	48 280	32 19 546	6[illegible]	588,[illegible]4	6[illegible]	4 9[illegible]	656 006	4 91 96 [illegible]	51 34[illegible]	104,800	156 142	1 63 66 872	156,142	1 63 66 872
Raft Traffic																		
Timber in logs .. C ft	3,641	26,717	30 358	48,246	30 358	48 246	25 842	3 247	29 089	76 0[illegible]5	29 089	76 [illegible]35		780	780	1 560	780	1 560
Square timber „													270	18 [illegible]15	18 [illegible]	38 [illegible]10	18 9[illegible]	38 10
Sleepers, broad gauge „																		
Do, metre gauge „																		
Scantlings																		
Poles „																		
Firewood „	2,350	33 885	36,235	4 670	36 235	4,670		17 094	17 094	2 090	17 094	2 090		228 182	228 182	22,818	228 182	22 818
Bamboos „																		
Reeds																		
Total raft traffic, C.ft.	5 991	60 602	66,593	52,916	66,593	52 916	25 842	20 341	46 183	78 135	46 183	78 135	270	247 677	247 947	62 588	247 947	62 588
Grand Total Tons	17 029	31 251	48,280	32,72,462	48 280	32,72,462	67 [illegible]32	588 9[illegible]4	656,006	4,91 74 650	656 006	4,91 74 680	51 342	104 800	156 142	1 64,29 460	156 142	1 64,29,460
Grand Total C. ft.	5,991	60 602	66,593		66 593		25,842	20 341	46,183		46,183		270	247 677	247 947		247 947	

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STATEMENT OF AREAS IRRIGATED BY IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

Name of Canal	Areas irrigated in acres: Kharif	Rabi	Total	Flow	Lift	Double cropped: Area irrigated	Per centage of total area	Average discharge, cubic feet per second: At head: Kharif	At head: Rabi	Utilized: Kharif	Utilized: Rabi	Areas irrigated per cubic foot per second: Discharge at head: Kharif	Discharge at head: Rabi	Utilized: Kharif	Utilized: Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orissa Canals															
Kendrapara Canal and its branches	73,750	621	74 371	74 371				1,117	479	1 031	342	66	†	71	†
Taldanda ditto ditto	51 140	35	51 175	51 175				759	275	653	100	69		78	
High Level Canal, Range I	22 211	21	22 232	22 232				300	129	153	12	74		[illegible]	..
Total Mahanadi Series	147 101	677	147 778	147 778				2 176	883	1 837	454	68		81	
High Level Canal, Range II	2 995	186	3 181	3 181				35		35		86		86	
Ditto ditto III	29,038	210	29 248	29 248				238	14	238	14	122		122	
Jajpur Canal	10 624	4,016	14 640	14 640				113	26	90	23	94	..	118	
Total Brahmini Byturni Series	42 657	4 412	47 069	47 069				386	40	363	37	110		118	
Total Orissa Canals	189 758	5 089	194 847	194 847				2 562	923	2 200	491	74		86	..
Midnapore Canal															
Under Midnapore Weir	62 950		63 950	62 950				144 96	84 38	115 01	56 145	434 25		547 34	
Under Panskura Weir	6 394	4 160	10 554	10 554				23 34	44 07	17 71	21 785	278 95	94·39	361 04	190·95
Tidal Reaches Ranges I and II	1 397		1 397	1 397											
Total Midnapore Canal	70 741	4 160	74 901	74 901									..		...
Eden Canal	29 018	739	29,757					348·90	112·23	198 81	27 53	83 16	6 58	145 95	26 84
Sone Canals															
Eastern Main Canal Series	75 490	11 526	87 016	85 969	1 047			1 216	965	829	237	62 08	11 94	91 06	48 63
Western ditto	229 288	98 509	327 797	317 623	10 174			3 015	2 992	2 069	1,184	76 04	32 93	110 82	83 20
Total Sone Canals	304 778	110 035	414 813	403 592	11 2 1			4 231	3 957	2 898	1 421	72 03	27 80	115 17	77 44
Saran Canals	Canals were closed during the year														

* Exclusive of 25 983 acres of hot weather irrigation consisting of 25 127 acres *flow* irrigation and 856 acres *lift* irrigation
† Not filled in by Superintending Engineer as the areas of *rabi* were very small

IIE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF WORKING EXPENSES AND ASSESSED WATER-RATES ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99

Name of Canal	Average discharge of the year at canal head in cubic feet per second.	Water rates assessed during 1898-99: Occupier's rates (water rates)	Owner's rates	Total direct	Indirect	Total of direct and indirect	Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses direct and indirect	Acres irrigated during the year	Working Expenses: Per cent on gross revenue	Per acre irrigated	Per cubic foot per second of discharge	Occupier's Rates Water rates: Per acre irrigated	Per cubic foot per second of discharge	Total Water rates, Direct and Indirect: Per acre irrigated	Per cubic foot per second of discharge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Major Irrigation Works		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs						
Orissa Canals	1 453	2 70 272		2 70 272		2 70 272	4 58 540	4 95 213	194 847	107 99	2 54	340·82	1 38	186 01	1 38	186 01
Midnapore Canal	90 21	1,12,341		1 12,341		1 12 341	2 34 306	2 71 981	74 901	116 90	3 63	3 037 13	1 50	1,245 33	1 50	1 245 33
Hijili Tidal Canal							74 306	50 029		67 33						
Sone Canals	3,006	9,38 607		9,38 607		9 38,607	10,80,526	6 08 215	440 06	56 29	1 38	202 34	2 13	312 24	2 13	312 24
Total		13 21,220		13,21,220		13 21,220	18,47, 38	14, 7 467	710 544	77 25	1·94		1 85		1 8.	
Minor Works and Navigation																
Saran Project ...	..						674	1 257	Nil	186 49	Nil					
Orissa Coast Canal							73,194	82 288		112 57						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...						4,09,281	2 80 077		68 57						..
Nadia Rivers	...	..	...				89 416	99 422		111·19						
Galghatta and Buxi Khal ..							4,464	395		8 84						
Eden Canal ..	161 07	33,876		33 876		33,876	34,268	39 380	29 757	114 91	1 32	217 48	1 14	187 08	1 14	187 08
Madhuban Canal						..	120	9 569		7,974 17						
Total		33,876		33,876	..	33,876	6,11,317	5,12 988	29,757	83·91						..

Note A.—In this table the water-rates shown as assessed during the year are the amounts for which occupiers have rendered themselves liable in return for canal water supplied during the year, and include some demands which were not legally recoverable, and others of which the assessment papers were not completed till after the close of the year.

Note B.—Refunds of revenue ha[illegible] been deducted from "Gross assessed revenue from all sources."

III-E.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99

Description		Orissa Canals		Midnapore Canal		Eden Canal		Sone Canals		Saran Canals		Total	
		Area irrigated	Estimated value	Area irrigated	Estimated value	Area irrigated	Estimated value	Area irrigated	Estimated value	Area irrigated	Estimated value	Area irrigated	Estimated value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres.	Rs
ardens and orchards		196	29,400	..		485*	69,375*	132	12,248			813	1,11,023
ugarcane		624	93,600			143	21,450	61,597‡	16,96,596			62,364	18,11,646
ereals ...	Wheat	9	360					21,681	4,95,560			21,690	4,95,920
	Barley .	..						15,866	4,05,887			15,866	4,05,887
	Rice	193,679	69,72,444	74,901	19,34,946	29,129	14,99,575†	293,953	91,03,129			591,662	1,95,10,094
	Maize .			.	...							.	..
	Juar ..	...		.									
	Cheena	...	..					14	280			14	280
	Miscellaneous	6	150		.			18,721	7,10,829			18,727	7,10,979
ulses ...	Gram .	...	..				..	4,430	1,26,468			4,430	1,26,468
	Peas .	..						3,252	36,585	Canals were closed	Canals were closed	3,252	36,585
	Miscellaneous	228	5,700					11,025	3,28,816			11,253	3,34,516
odder crops	Grass, lucerne	.			.			49	555			49	555
ibres ..	Cotton, &c	105	3,150									105	3,150
yes .	Indigo, &c							1,172	29,275			1,172	29,275
	Turmeric, &c		.					.					.
rugs ...	Opium, &c				...	.		1,524	81,315			1,524	81,315
	Opium seed	..	...	.					6,590				6,590
	Tobacco, &c	..	.						..				..
	Tea	.											
Oil-seeds	Mustard .							152	5,694			152	5,694
	Castor							.					
	Linseed, &c.				.			136	2,720			136	2,720
Miscellaneous ...								7,092	1,22,456			7,092	1,22,456
Total ..		194,847	71,04,804	74,901	19,34,946	29,757	15,90,400	440,796	1,31,65,003	...		740,301	2,37,95,153
Hot-weather irrigation and surreptitiously irrigated		.. .					..		.			.	. ..
Grand Total ...		194,847§	71,04,804	74,901§	19,34,946	29,757	15,90,400	440,796§	1,31,65,003		.	740,301	2,37,95,153

* 458 acres of potato and 27 acres of onion, value Rs. 68,700 and Rs. 675, respectively

† Includes price of straw at Rs. 5 per acre

‡ The area given under "sugarcane" represents the total area irrigated in all three seasons, that is, it is the area irrigated in the kharif, *plus* the area irrigated in the rabi, *plus* the area irrigated in the hot-weather season, that if a particular field has been irrigated in all three seasons, it appears three times in the total. In calculating the value of this crop the rate has been taken at one third of the full value of an acre of crop

As sugarcane is the only crop for which canal water is taken during the hot-weather, the irrigation during that season may be accepted with accuracy as the area of sugarcane irrigated as one crop. The areas irrigated in the several Divisions are given below —

	Acres.
Eastern Sone	3,462
Arrah	16,463
Buxar	6,038
Total	25,963

IVE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1898-99 AND 1897-98.

Civil District	Of the Civil District: Total area in acres	Culturable area in acres	Cultivated area in acres.	Works supplying Irrigation: No	Name	Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 6, in acres.	Area at present estimated as annually irrigable by the works specified in column 6.	Area irrigated in acres: 1897 98: Kharif	Rabi, inclusive of hot weather	Total	1898-99: Kharif	Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather	Total	Rainfall, Inches: 1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ORISSA CIRCLE.					ORISSA CANALS										
Cuttack	2,469,300		1,357,990	I	Taldanda Canal and branches.	172,335	73,810	50,256	48	50,304	51,140	35	51,175	53 66	53·73
				II	Kendrapara Canal and branches	212,650	107,360	74,128	1,683	75,811	73,750	621	74,371	59 23	57·63
				III	High Level Canal, Range I	48,815	33,440	21,987	65	22,052	22,211	21	22,232	50·20	52·89
				IV	Ditto ditto II	10,000	10,000	2,996	247	3,243	2,995	186	3,181	49 73	59·97
				V	Jajpur Canal	70,000	38,500	10,067	4,932	14,999	10,624	4,016	14,640		.
Total Cuttack district	2,469 300		1,357,990			513,800	263,110	159,434	6,975	166,409	160,720	4,879	165,599		...
Balasore	1,200,000	...	566,000	VI	High Level Canal, Range III	57 500	40,640	29,153	40	29,193	29,038	210	29,248	47 62	63·62
Total Orissa Circle	3,669,300		1,923,990			571,300	303 750	188,587	7,015	195,602	189,758	5,089	194,847		
SONE CIRCLE.					SONE CANALS										
Gaya	3,015,680		2,356,000	I	Patna Canal	170,857	166,405	37,485	6,988	44,473	39,125	6,894	46,019	53 49	54 59
Patna	1,328,640		1,038,000	II	Ditto	146,450	142,635	35,317	9,716	45,033	36,365	8,094	44,459	55·06	60·87
Shahabad	2,800,000		2,187,500	III	Arrah Canal	483,089	329 527	133,053	70,024	203 077	136,794	64,966	201,760		
				IV	Buxar Canal	553,906	377,833	93,206	47,656	140,862	92,494	56,064	148,558		.
Total Shahabad district	2,800,000	..	2,187,500			1,036,995	707,360	226,259	117,680	343,939	229,288	121,030	350,318	51 91	52·56
Total Sone Canals	7,144,320		5,581,500			1,354,302	1,016,400	299,061	134,384	433,445	304,778	136,018	440,796		..
Saran	1,697,920		1,326,500	V	Saran Canals	50,000	30,000	1,187	365	1,552	Canals were closed			51 17	55·93
Total Sone Circle	8,842,240		6,908,000			1 404,302	1,046,400	300,248	134,749	434,997	304,778	136,018	440,796		

IVE—*concluded*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1898-99 AND 1897-98—*concluded*

Civil District	Of the Civil District			Works supplying Irrigation		Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 6, in acres	Area at present estimated as annually irrigable by the works specified in column 6	Area irrigated in acres						Rainfall, Inches	
	Total area in acres	Culturable area in acres	Cultivated area in acres	No	Name.			1897 98			1898 99			1897 98	1898 99
								Kharif	Rabi, inclusive of hot weather	Total	Kharif	Rabi inclusive of hot-weather	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12	13	14	15	16
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE															
Midnapore	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,869,100	I	Under Midnapore Weir	98,000	65,000	64,002		64,002	62,950		62,950	55 32	59 18
				II	Under Panskura Weir	25,200	8,000	7,472		7,472	6,394	4,160	10,554	40 89	48 14
Total Midnapore district.	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,869,100			123,200	73,000	71,474		71,474	69,344	4,160	73,504		...
Hooghly ...	1,087,360	632,660	454,700	III	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	7,200	2,000	732		732	1,397		1,397		
Total Midnapore Canal.	4,380,160	2,744,160	2,323,800			130,400	75,000	72,206		72,206	70,741	4,160	74,901		
Burdwan	1,726 080		1,283 800	IV	Eden Canal	65,000	35,000	17 557	520	18,077	19,938	441	20,379	62 88	72 14
Hooghly	1,087,360		702,300	V	Ditto	35,000	25,000	6,083	327	6,410	9,080	298	9,378	53 53	48 64
Total Eden Canal	2,813,440		1,986,100			100,000	60,000	23,640	847	24,487	29,018	739	29 757		
Total South-Western Circle.	7,193,600		4,309,900			230 400	135,000	95,846	847	96,693	99,759	4,899	104,658		...
Grand Total	19,705,140		13,141,890			2,2[illegible]6,002	1,486,150	584,[illegible]81	142,611	727,292	594,295	146,006	740,301		

No. IF.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IN FORCE ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99

Canals.	Rates	Different sorts of leases and crops on which the water-rates are charged	Water-rates per man: Flow	Water-rates per man: Lift
1	2	3	4	5
		Long Leases	Rs A P	Rs A P
Orissa Canals	I	For water supplied on a long-term lease between the 16th June and 30th November	1 8 0	1 8 0
		For a term of 7 years for each season		
	II	For water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued	3 0 0	3 0 0
	III	Provided that the rate for leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than seven years in order to develop the system of block, as per Rule 7 (III), shall be charged	1 8 0	1 8 0
	IV	*Beali* lands included in a long lease are not exempted from assessment, but no charge will be made for water supplied to them in the *rabi* season, that is, up to 25th March		
	V	Low-lying lands included in leases for a term of years which require irrigation only in years of drought ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Season leases		
Schedule	I	For water supplied for irrigation of rice between the 16th of June and 30th of November ..	3 0 0	3 0 0
	II	For water supplied for irrigation of *dalwa* rice ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
	III	For water supplied for irrigation of cotton, tobacco, *huldi*, ginger, wheat, vegetables, indigo and garden produce	1 8 0	1 8 0
	IV	For water supplied for irrigation of linseed, oil-seed and all pulses ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	V	For water supplied for irrigation of sugarcane ..	5 0 0	5 0 0
	VI	For filling tank or for manufacturing purposes per 10,000 cubic feet of water-supply, also for filling tanks without authority or using water in an unauthorized manner ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	VII	For water supplied for the irrigation of sugarcane between 1st April and 15th June	3 8 0	3 8 0
	VIII	When water can only be supplied for a part of the above season, for each watering	1 5 0	1 5 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

For the Rice Crop

For water supplied between 16th June and 30th November—whether by flow or lift—

		Rs A. P.	
MIDNAPORE CANAL	For five-year leases	1 8 0	per acre for each season
	For one-year lease or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued ..	3 0 0	per acre
	Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks, shall be charged	1 8 0	per acre
	If water is available after the long leases have been irrigated, leases for a single watering may be given at . .	0 8 0	per acre, the rate being payable in advance
	For Winter Crops		
	For supply of water, when available	2 8 0	per acre or per season
	For unauthorized use of canal water	5 0 0	per acre or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied

The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority, or used in an unauthorized manner

Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on a canal under certain conditions noted in Rule 31

		Per bigha Rs A P	
EDEN CANAL	I —Long leases commencing from 1st June of the year in which they are executed and extending for seven years, per season	0 5 0	
	II —Season leases, *kharif*, per season	0 8 0	
	III —Single waterings outside the area commanded, each watering	0 4 0	
	IV —Season leases, *rabi*, sugarcane and potatoes and other crops, per season .	1 0 0	
	Boro rice, onions, brinjals and other country vegetables, per season	0 8 0	
	V —Unauthorized irrigation—		
	Kharif season	1 0 0	or such lower rates as may be fixed by the canal officer
	Rabi season	2 0 0	

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied.

The same rate will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner

SONE CIRCLE.

SONE CANALS

The following schedules are in force with reference to all leases taken during the year 1896-97 and subsequently —

SCHEDULE NO I

Leases for a term of years.

FOR WATER SUPPLIED BETWEEN THE 25TH OF JUNE OF ONE YEAR AND THE 25TH MARCH OF THE NEXT	FLOW OR LIFT	
	Rate per bigha	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
	Rs A. P.	Rs A P
For leases for seven years, all crops ..	1 9 0	0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this schedule until and including the year 1903

SCHEDULE No II

Season Leases (Kharif)

	Flow or Lift	
	Rate per bigha	Rate per tenth of a bigha
1	2	3
	Rs A P	Rs. A P
For water supplied between the 25th June and the 25th of October for all crops	2 3 0	0 3 6

SCHEDULE No III

Season Leases (Rabi)

Time of Supply	Locality	Flow		Lift	
		Per bigha	Per tenth of a bigha	Per bigha	Per tenth of a bigha
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
15th October to 25th March	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane from distributaries open for *kharif* irrigation	1 4 0	0 2 0	0 15 0	0 1 6
25th October to 25th March	Water supplied for all crops including sugarcane from distributaries or parts of distributaries from which *rabi* irrigation only is allowed	0 15 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 1 0

SCHEDULE No IV

Season Leases (Hot-weather)

	Flow or Lift	
	Per bigha	Per tenth of a bigha
1	2	3
	Rs A P	Rs A P
For water supplied between the 25th March and the 25th June, or at the option of the applicant, between the 25th of February and the 25th of May, for all crops	2 8 0	0 4 0
When water can only be supplied for a part of the season, for each watering	0 15 0	0 1 6

In the case of charges under Schedules I to IV, any smaller area than one-tenth of a bigha will be charged as one-tenth. The bigha contains 27,225 square feet.

SCHEDULE No V

For water supplied by volume in the kharif season

For water supplied between the 1st of September and the 31st of October, four rupees for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth

SCHEDULE No VI

For water supplied by volume to fill aharas

For water supplied between the 1st November and the 25th of March, one rupee for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

APPENDIX I

ORISSA CIRCLE

Statements showing the areas of Kharif irrigated on the Distributaries from the Orissa Canals with average discharge of season or of period of greatest demand and area per cubic foot per second on the same for the year 1898-99

TALDANDA CANAL

Distributary	Area of *Kharif*	Average discharge of season	Area per cubic foot per second on average of season	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	C ft per second	Acres	
No 0	139	3 63	38	
No 1	788	14 98	53	
No 1½	431	10 63	41	
No 2	692	11 93	58	
No 3	999	11 60	71	
No 4	730	5 47	133	
No 5	646	12 05	54	
Sub-distributary at Sompur	146	2 18	67	
No 6	1,608	12 73	127	
No 7	603	6 65	91	
No 8	1,771	15 10	117	
No 9	898	13 92	65	
No 10	488	6 25	78	
No 11	1,071	10 37	103	
No 12	5,321	48 35	110	
No 13	1,417	13 02	109	
Total	17,778	201 52	88	

MACHGONG CANAL

Distributary	Area of *Kharif*	Average discharge of season	Area per cubic foot per second on average of season	Remarks
	Acres	C ft per second	Acres	
No 1 Distributary with branches	588	5 74	102	
No 2 ditto ditto	2,334	25 98	90	
No 3 ditto ditto	478	3 90	122	
No 4 ditto ditto	1,356	16 39	83	
No 5 ditto ditto	1,131	13 64	83	
No 6 ditto ditto	2,032	18 08	112	
No 7 ditto ditto	2,886	23 90	121	
No 8 ditto ditto	2,659	24 62	108	
No 9 ditto ditto	1,298	9 83	132	
No 10 ditto ditto	7,473	68 54	109	
No 11 ditto ditto	747	10 91	69	
No 12 ditto ditto	775	10 35	75	
No 13 ditto ditto	4,311	32 28	134	
No 19 ditto ditto	5,322	71 11	71	
Total	33,390	335 54	99	

KENDRAPARA CANAL

Distributary	Approximate area of *kharif* irrigated	Average discharge of 15 days' period of greatest demand—1st to 15th September 1898	Area per cubic foot per second on 15 days' period of greatest demand	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	C ft per second	Acres.	
Main Canal ..	159	3 60	44	
No 0 Distributary, and branches	755	15 73	48	
No 1 ditto ditto	3,638	63 33	57	
No 2 ditto ditto	539	14 26	39	On distributary No 3½ the soil is very sandy, and there is great loss of water
No 3 ditto ditto	1,236	23 13	53	
No 3½ ditto ditto	300	16 20	18	
No 4 ditto ditto	4,608	82 13	56	
No 4½ ditto ditto	308	6 40	48	
No 5 ditto ditto	2,249	39 60	57	
No 5½ ditto ditto	450	8 00	56	
No 6 ditto ditto	7,846	106 93	73	
No 6½ ditto ditto	88	1 73	51	
No 7 ditto ditto	1,094	14 93	73	
No 8 ditto ditto	14,745	244 60	60	
No 9 ditto ditto	4,467	88 40	50	
No 10 ditto ditto	695	13 60	44	
No 11 ditto ditto	1,649	22 66	73	
No 12 ditto ditto	1,063	22 93	46	
No 13 ditto ditto	1,253	25 53	48	
No 15 ditto ditto	1,846	22 40	82	Distributaries 15 to 18 are in lower levels, where a small supply is sufficient under normal conditions
No 16 ditto ditto	486	8 80	55	
No 17 ditto ditto	611	4 26	143	
No 18 ditto ditto ..	1,294	14 06	92	
Total	51,379	863 21	60	

GOBRI CANAL

Distributary	Area of *kharif* irrigated	Average discharge of 15 days' period of greatest demand—25th September to 10th October 1898	Area per cubic foot per second on 15 days' period of greatest demand.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	C ft per second	Acres	
Main Canal .	1,070	14 12	76	The very low duties on Nos 2, 4, 5, and 7 indicate the necessity for regulation of outlets
No 1 Distributary .	396	6 40	60	
No. 2 ditto ...	544	12 88	42	
No 3 ditto . ..	238	4 89	49	
No 4 ditto .	121	6 18	20	
No. 5 ditto	142	6 15	23	
No 7 ditto	333	7 22	46	
No 6 ditto	636	9 00	70	
Total .	3,475	66 84	52	

GOBRI EXTENSION CANAL

DISTRIBUTARY	Average discharge—25th September to 10th October 1898	Area under lease	Duty in acres during period of greatest demand, assuming whole area as irrigated	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
	C ft per second	Acres		
Main Canal	8 14	700	86	In this country there is in normal years very little requirement for canal water
No 1 Distributary	3 56	411	117	
No 2 ditto	6 65	922	139	
No 3 ditto ...	6 38	1,587	249	

PATTAMUNDI CANAL

	C ft per second	Acres		
No 0 Distributary ..	40 00	1,807	45	The irrigation was assisted by rainfall
No 1 ditto	11 00	473	43	
No 2 ditto	15 00	1,612	107	The duty will remain irregular till outlets are properly adjusted to areas leased
No 3 ditto	3 10	230	70	
No 4 ditto	10 10	796	79	
No 5 ditto ...	15 00	1,006	67	
No 6 ditto ..	1 00	114	114	
No 7 ditto ...	28 82	1,714	59	
No 8 ditto	12 50	577	55	
No 9 ditto	11 25	467	42	
No 11 ditto	37 24	2,151	58	
No 12 ditto ..	26 50	2,113	79	
No 13 ditto	4 40	222	55	
No. 15. ditto ...	12 82	1,297	100	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I

Distributary	Area of *kharif*	Average discharge of period of greatest demand	Area per cubic foot per second on period of greatest demand	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	C ft per second	Acres	
Main Canal outlets	1,681	15 00	112	Irrigation was assisted by rainfall The results recorded are of little practical value, and indicate that more method is required in the regulation of the supply
No 1 Distributary	3,882	62 16	62	
No 2 ditto	970	11 59	84	
No 3 ditto	1,512	20 69	73	
No 4 ditto	659	4 99	1[illegible]8	
No 4½ ditto	1,171	15 62	75	
No 5 ditto	1,507	11 52	131	
No 5½ ditto	287	2 84	101	
No 6 ditto	2,21[illegible]	14 0[illegible]	157	
No 7 ditto	377	6 91	54	
No 7¼ ditto	1,750	19 62	89	
No 7½ ditto	410	4 38	100	
No 8 ditto	302	1 65	123	
No 9 ditto	753	5 57	137	
No 10 ditto	547	6 22	88	
No 11 ditto	949	8 87	107	
No 12 ditto	1,022	13 01	78	
No 13 ditto	750	10 64	71	
No 14 ditto	850	22 22	[illegible]3	
No 14½ ditto	44	1 61	27	
No 15 ditto	47	0 72	65	
No 16 ditto	140	1 61	87	
No 17 ditto	[illegible]	8 81	194	
Total	2[illegible],193	26[illegible] 67	84	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II

Main Canal outlets	2,996	33 30	90	This shows outlets well adjusted
Total	2,996	33 30	90	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III

Main Canal outlets	7,070	107 36	66	The regulation appears to be better on this canal than on the others, though the duty from the main canal outlets is too low
No 2 Distributary	1,178	14 34	82	
No 3 ditto	8,757	125 54	70	
No 4 ditto	5,027	87 59	57	
No 5 ditto	4,236	46 41	91	
No 6 ditto	1,057	18 17	57	
No 7 ditto	1,516	25 26	60	
Total	28,811	424 77	68	

JAJILI CANAL

Distributary	Area of *kharif*	Average discharge of 15 days' period of greatest demand and 9th to 23rd July 1898	Area per cubic foot per second on 15 days' period of greatest demand	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	C ft per second	Acres	
No 1 Distributary	7,111	151	47	This shows bad regulation out-
No 2 ditto ...	3,643	75	48	

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

SONE

Working Statistics of Distributaries by Canals

EASTERN SONE

Canal or branch	Serial number of distributaries	Name of distributary	Length of distributary constructed in miles		Estimated full capacity as designed	Length of distributaries open, in miles during season						Number of days distributary was in flow during season			Average discharge utilised		
						Kharif		Rabi		Hot weather		Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather
1		3	4		5	6		7		8		9	10	11	12	13	14
			M	Ft		M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft				DAUDNAGAR		
Eastern Main Canal.	1	Eastern Main Canal	7	1 040	1 613	7	1 040	7	1,040	7	1 040	22	6	2	5 5	2	2
	2	Manora Distributary	8	4 000	122	8	4 000	8	4,000	8	4 000	23	13	2	20 3	11 8	2
		Total Eastern Main Canal	15	5 040								Total Eastern Main Canal					
												Mean duty, Eastern Main Canal					
Patna Canal	1	Tildiha Distributary	3		24	2		3		2		8	1	9	3 0	6	3
	2	Right Parallel Channel (A)			32							64	03	9	18 5	9 2	3 4
	3	Chanda Distributary	10	3 900	126	10	3 900	10	3 900	10	3,900	39	45	4	14 6	2 4	5·0
	4	Tuturki	8	1,800	66	8	1,800	8	1,800	8	1 800	40	60	4	30 6	6 3	5 5
	5	Right Parallel Channel (B)	7		7												
	6	Tejpura Distributary	5	2 718	31	5	2,718	5	2,718	5	2 718	17	61	4	15 6	6 9	4·7
	7	Mali	26	400	141	22		26	400	22		49	66	5	89 0	27 7	16 6
	8	Kojhassa	27	1,400	156	14		27	1 400	14		38	73		75 3	12 0	
	9	Right Parallel Channel (C)	6		25	6		6									5
	10	Emamganj Distributary	26	2,100	121	14	29	26	2,100	13		48	71	4	65 6	6 8	10·2
	11	Right Parallel Channel (D)	4		5	4		4		4							
	12	Umra Distributary	8	2,700	126	8	2 700	8	2 700	8	2 700	49	79	7	45 0	8 0	5 1
	13	Saidpur Sub ditto	8	200	44	5	3 640	8	200	8	200	49	43		21 6	4 4	7
	14	Mahomedpur Sub ditto	1	2 950	3	1	2 950	1	2 9 0	1	2,150	49	24	7	7 0	1 9	3
	15	Right Parallel Channel (E)	6		37	6		6		6		41	51	2	21 8	3 7	4
	16	Rampore Chouran Distributary	2	2 900	22	2	2 900	2	2 900	2	2 900	58	71	3	15 0	1 8	3·2
	17	Right Parallel Channel (F)	5		21	5		5		5		58	71	3	17 0	4 0	4
	18	Ayara Distributary	6	1,320	46	5	1 980	6	1,320	6	1,320	50	57		21 0	5 5	
	19	Patna Canal outlets ..	36			36		36		36		54	57	5	27 5	8 5	5
			198	1 268								Total Patna Canal (Daudnagar subdivision) ..					
												Mean duty, Patna Canal (Daudnagar subdivision)					
																BIKRUM	
Patna Canal ..	1	Murkha Distributary	17	2 000	78	18		17	2,000	5	2,640	62	84	6	66	13 0	9
	2	Nagwa Sub Distributary	4	2,400	20	4	2,400	4	2,400	4	2,400						...
	3	Parallel Channel No I		1 910													
	4	Paliganj Distributary	16	2 640		14	2 640	16	2,640								
	5	Chand hose Sub Distributary	4	3 300	137	4	3,300	4	3,300			50	79	2	74	9	14
	6	Bhuratpura	5	1 648		3	2 640	5	1,648								
	7	Durawan Distributary	4	4,000	92	4	4,000	4	4 000	4	4 000	56	70	12	62	10	12
	8	Jabarpore Channel	4	1 200	45	4	1 200	4	1,200	4	1,200						
	9	Parallel Channel, No IV	7	5,864													
	10	Adampore Distributary	7	5 228	99	6	2,640	7	5 228	6	2,640						
	11	Tengraila	3	1,000	32	2	2 640	3	1,000			59	69	13	44	10	13
	12	Parallel Channel, No V	3	3,989													
	13	Khajuri Distributary	2	3 200	32	2	3 200	2	3 200	2	3 200	57	21	2	6	3	5
	14	Fatehpur	11	3 978	215	11	3 978	11	3,978	6	3 100						
	15	Dariapur Sub-Distributary	6	2 847	81	6	2 847	6	2 847			56	57	10	68	12	20
	16	Kurkuri Branch ,,	9	1 325	32	7	3 960	9	1 325	7	2,640						
	17	Patna Distributary	8	1 906	58	8	1 906	8	1 906			61	2	5	20	5	7
	18	Dinapore ,,	6	253	40	6	253	6	253	6	253	55	6	9	17	4	3
	19	Majhouli ,, ..	8	440	44	8	440	8	440	7		57	24	11	18	4	11
	20	Manair ,,	23	106	324	20	2,640	23	106	16		73	71	12	81	45	13
	21	Rewa Branch ,,	10		131	10		10		8					...	..	
	22	Right Parallel Channel No II	6	3,920								59	68	5	27	6	6
	23	Right Parallel Channel, No III	5	1 346								49	50	8	34	5	7
	24	Patna Canal outlet										67	43	11	29	4	3
	25	Left Parallel Channel										81	28	7	4	2	1
			177	4 880								Total Patna Canal (Bikrum subdivision) ...					
												Mean duty, Patna Canal (Bikrum subdivision)					
			376	868								Total Patna Canal					
												Mean duty, Patna Canal					

II.

CIRCLE

and Branches for the year 1898-99

DIVISION.

Total areas irrigated			Working duty, in acres, per cubic foot of water.			Working duty, in acres per cubic foot of discharge for previous three years									Serial number of distributary	Remarks.
						1895 96			1896-97			1897 98				
Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7	28	29	30	31
SUBDIVISION																
627	50	23	114	25	12	105	13	Nil	70	37	1	132	27	9	1	
1,766	154	73	87 0	13 6	36	81	68	3	61	113	Nil	61	44	6	2	
2,393	204	96	201	39	48	186	81	30	131	150	1	193	71	15		
			100	19	24	93	40	30	65	75	1	96	35	7		
169	21	13	56	4	4	51	5	19	54	43	15	54	14	5	1	*Soils* Kewal
1,747	251	60	94	30	4	60	43	16	55	81	31	78	30	11	2	Do
1 574	251	84	108	114	17	91	84	23	88	119	20	131	66	7	3	Do
2,157	251	39	77	35	7	82	91	28	88	56	14	74	45	10	4	Kewal and powra
183															5	
1,469	299	39	94	42	8	80	90	14	62	87	28	95	81	11	6	Kewal and sandy
5,843	923	132	60	34	8	63	25	Nil	54	54	11	50	15	5	7	First quarter kewal and rest sandy
3,865	848		69	78	8	61	33	Nil	45	35	21	82	67	4	8	Powra and sandy
1,360	85	40													9	
4,779	264	52	60		5	84	33	13	45	76	2	74	46	7	10	First half sandy and powra,
395	8			39											11	second half kewal and powra.
2,616	548	65	58	61	13	57	21	16	43	97	17	82	71	5	12	Sandy
1,151	316		53	72		63	62	9	40	127	90	56	77		13	Do.
418	243	15	59	123	5		19	4	37	61	10	84	141		14	Do
1,868	123	67	87	93	17	73	27	42	63	42	8	68	20	11	15	Powra and kewal
916	53	18	61	40	6	46	11	11	65	9	Nil	54	10	4	16	Sandy and powra.
1,257	313	6	74	78	2	59	70	32	58	52	25	54	53	26	17	Ditto.
1,128	143		81	26		60	6	10	65	50	16	97	25	16	18	Ditto
3,050	611	125	111	72	21	90	42	34	81	19	12	96	66	18	19	
36 628	5,496	775	1,208	870	129	1 034	549	278	933	967	320	1 231	85.	140		
			75	54	9	69	34	20	56	60	22	77	53	10		
SUBDIVISION																
4,265	549	150													1	
874	60	54	80	47	25	92	35	77	64	61	63	112	78	50	2	
138	10	18													3	
3,715	409	84													4	
430	124	6	61	61	7°	97	33	21	58	139	30	87	129	28	5	
650	20	15													6	
1,308	147	167													7	
939	149	107	78	72	42	117	45	50	78	80	122	109	42	32	8	
2,602	429	235													9	
1,409	140														10	
304	91	83	65	38	24	74	30	35	67	66	75	84	53	34	11	
1,182	145	200													12	
644	65	43	80	23	9	98	47	44	81	89	55	107	30	53	13	
2,462	431	251													14	
1,148	64		68	55	21	96	25	39	72	85	23	104	82	33	15	
987	198	176													16	
1,087	152	18	96	31	2	66	46		71	105	21	122	170	12	17	
1,318	98	67	77	24	34	88	75	69	65	72	28	105	101	33	18	
961	160	173	74	42	16	61	94	25	56	246	23	71	31	48	19	
2,100	981	158	48	39	19	40	30	17	48	75	40	39	68	24	20	
1,604	788	169													21	
1,763	327	105	65	38	18	86	46	50	63	34	2	69	30	82	22	
2,479	151	174	73	30	26	112	20	50	7	45	41	105	57	38	23	
1,444	188	116	51	45	40	88	44	59	75	27	71	65	38	41	24	
91	20		29	19		27	18		29	20	27	41	38	14	25	
36,571	5,823	2,598	953	555	281	1,162	528	535	896	1,143	694	1 220	964	409		
			67	30	21	83	38	45	64	62	40	87	69	36		
73,099	11,319	3,367	2,146	1,425	410	2,196	1,077	813	1,829	2,110	1,013	2,451	1,819	639		
			71	46	15	76	36	31	61	70	35	83	61	23		

Working statistics of Distributaries by Canals and Branches for the year 1898-99.

ARRAH DIVISION

Canal or Branch.	Serial number of distributaries.	Name of distributary	Length of distributary constructed in miles	Estimated full capacity as designed	Length of distributary open in miles during season — Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	Number of days distributary was in flow during season — Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	Average discharges utilized — Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Total areas irrigated Acres — Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	Working duty in acres per cubic foot of discharge — Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	Working duty 1895-96 — Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	1896-97 — Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	1897-98 — Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Serial number of distributaries	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		NASRIGANJ SUBDIVISION																												
Arrah Canal	1	Raipur distributary	11½	168	11½	11½	11½	87	95	54	21·9	9·6	5·3	2,558	1,041	318	176	108	60	81	31	37	11	87	40	281	63	102	1	No record kept of the amount of water escaped at end of distributaries.
	2	Bomini sub-distributary	6¼	56	6¼	6¼	6¼	40	31	15	8·5	5·2	2·3	1,224	230	134	145	44	59	92	67	52	69	61	37	189	55	51	2	
	3	Mungralia ditto	2¼	38	2¼	2¼	2¼	57	47	6	7·4	5·2	3·0	780	196	37	105	38	19	23	33	61	40	35	21	127	32	16	3	
	4	Manna distributary	7¼	58	7¼	7¼	7¼	74	73	34	30·3	11·6	6·7	3,583	810	279	118	71	41	88	61	61	88	66	74	77	71	56	4	
	5	Nasriganj ditto	4¼	24	4¼	4¼	4¼	65	83	24	10·3	8·2	4·4	644	507	48	63	62	11	28	86	..	33	38	16	67	47	17	5	
	6	Kaithi ditto	12½	90	8½	12½	12½	80	105	40	32·5	14·5	6·6	2,930	1,044	255	90	73	30	79	38	31	63	48	29	76	62	38	6	
	7	Sukia ditto	15¼	174	14¼	15¼	15¼	79	104	57	38·5	19·3	10·1	5,166	2,236	750	134	116	74	106	56	49	129	76	51	125	106	56	7	
	8	[illegible] ditto	2¼	31	2¼	2¼	2¼	57	41	19	12·4	4·7	2·3	1,308	263	233	105	60	97	39	33	27	51	8	28	88	60	28	8	
	9	Left parallel channel, A	1¼	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	48	33	16	5·6	3·4	1·0	570	248	38	101	73	38	62	73	24	93	14	14	177	86	36	9	
	10	Ditto do., B	2¼	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	57	44	18	5·6	1·5	1·2	274	55	21	49	38	18	24	25	35	19	10	23	59	25	10	10	
	11	Ditto do., C	3¼	31½	3¼	3¼	3¼	68	58	30	23·6	16·2	5·2	1,187	577	125	50	36	24	27	30	20	33	63	11	38	46	18	11	
	12	Ditto do., D	3	5¼	3	3	3	50	61	26	14·1	4·9	2·4	612	119	51	43	24	21	35	43	4	46	31	22	59	27	16	12	
	13	Ditto do., E	3	18¼	3	3	3	47	30	8	8·2	3·9	1·5	865	317	134	116	82	90	41	40	43	23	23	30	71	105	30	13	
	14	Ditto do. F	6¼	66	6¼	6¼	6¼	98	93	14	16·2	8·8	2·9	1,224	379	228	76	43	78	21	8	13	41	15	10	136	47	30	14	
	15	Right parallel channel A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	69	85	29	22·0	10·2	5·1	1,162	336	140	53	33	30	60	47	42	38	47	47	67	40	34	15	
	16	Ditto do. B	3	18¼	3	3	3	60	46	14	14·1	7·4	1·5	1,558	444	95	109	60	63	37	13	13	44	57	31	65	75	36	16	
	17	Arrah Canal	Outlets in all along the Canal 27 miles, discharges not available.											234	133	71			–	79	54	53	75	86	83	54	160	90	17	
		Total Nasriganj Subdivision	89¼											27,252	8,964	3,006	1,584	364	770	917	676	670	926	728	593	1,895	1,118	714		
		Mean duty Nasriganj Subdivision															98	60	48	54	40	48	54	43	35	100	66	42		
		AGEAON SUBDIVISION																												
[illegible]	1	[illegible] distributary	5½	40	5½	5½	5½	96	74	42	17·6	3·0	3·6	1,376	370	231	78	46	27	57	48	25	52	37	36	97	33	17	1	No record kept of amount of water escaped at the end of distributaries.
	2	[illegible] ditto	3¼	56	3¼	3¼	3¼	93	60	37	15·1	5·3	2·8	1,146	132	133	76	24	47	150	37	39	67	50	41	69	72	26	2	
	3	[illegible] ditto	13	94	13	13	13	90	84	45	17·6	4·3	3·9	2,640	448	194	152	104	50	111	416	43	78	101	59	147	75	24	3	
	4	[illegible] ditto	22	174	15½	22	12½	101	134	67	61·6	20·6	15·8	5,640	1,086	500	91	48	32	53	141	17	45	53	138	83	36	16	4	
	5	[illegible] sub-distributary	5½	..	5½	5½	5½	45	28	25	17·7	3·7	4·4	1,456	192	195	83	82	44	85	13	...	46	...	47	..	84		5	
	6	[illegible] ditto	2¼	38	[illegible]	2¼	...	45	1	..	3·0	2·0		115	7	...	38	3	...			...	...	...	..	127			6	
	7	[illegible] ditto	6	66	...	6	...	...	31	..		3·6	..		90	1	..	27	...	...			..	..		..	40	..	7	
	8	Right parallel channel, [illegible]	1		1	1	1	30	3	5	1·6	1·0	1·0	174	15	..	109	15	...		...	..	3	...	..	131			8	
	9	[illegible] distributary	4¼	68	4¼	4¼	4¼	67	30	32	20·5	8·4	8·2	2,065	307	201	141	37	33	...	38	...	66	38	25	109	109	27	9	
	10	[illegible] ditto	3¼	46	4	3¼	3¼	62	35	15	19·3	5·9	3·9	1,543	167	144	80	28	36		145	...	107	106	...	110	36	24	10	
	11	[illegible] ditto	6¼	62	6¼	6¼	..	76	24		17·4	2·6	..	2,195	193	...	126	74	...	71	144	3	75	157	3	106	58	[illegible]	11	
	12	[illegible] sub-distributary	2¼	22	2¼	2¼	..	29	7	..	9·6	2·6		1,280	208	...	127	41	..	85	73		85	13		Included with Unit [illegible]			12	
	13	Left parallel channel A	4¼	66	4¼	4¼	4¼	67	63	31	11·9	3·6	3·3	979	177	140	88	49	42	12[illegible]	44	68	76	37	34	123	96	70	13	
	14	Ditto B	4¼	65	4¼	4¼	4¼	71	51	27	9·3	2·5	3·6	1,406	114	108	151	40	40	245	16	...	149	198	29	127	55	46	14	
	15	Ditto C	5	60	5	5	5	46	16	15	6·1	1·1	2·3	817	79	50	134	72	28	1[illegible]9	90	31	166	160	12	158	108	[illegible]	15	
	16	Ditto D	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	46	15	12	16·4	2·7	0·3	657	50	24	30	14	80	57	8	..	36	2	2	40	4	[illegible]	16	
	17	Right parallel channel A	4¼	66	4¼	4¼	4¼	67	44	25	3·5	4·2	4·2	1,274	156	108	140	36	34	248	38	40	132	72	34	130	37	[illegible]	17	
	18	Ditto B	3	40	3	3	3	22	12	15	7·2	2·9	3·4	1,415	119	88	196	41	67	182	72	41	84	36	36	255	130	31	18	
	19	Ditto C	7	60	7	7	...	40	37	...	15·2	5·2	...	1,530	292	...	117	56	...	108	170	...	96	120	..	254	107		19	
	20	[illegible]	Outlets in [illegible] 30 miles of (Canal) discharges not available.											435	148	31	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...		20	
		Total Ageaon Subdivision	117											28,[illegible]	4,296	2,291	1,828	807	585	1,718	1,464	306	1,300	1,298	454	[illegible]	1,160	[illegible]		
		Mean duty Ageaon Subdivision														...	107	48	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	78	[illegible]	40	123	65	51		
		Total Arrah Canal.	[illegible]											55,365	13,318	5,297	3,462	1,765	1,305	3,635	2,160	975	2,226	1,906	1,106	3,959	2,278	1,117		
		Mean duty Arrah Canal														...	[illegible]	51	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	37	115	[illegible]	37		

1	Dumraon Branch Canal, Reach I	40½	551	40½	40½	40½	..	4			2 26			13	..		6	...	..	..			24	...	..	...	..	1	No record kept of the amount of water escaped at end of distributaries
2	Ditto ditto II						55	72	14	6 80	3·94	4·20	439	115	61	61	29	15	19	23		41	25	20	57	17	21	2	
3	Ditto ditto III						45	41	5	2 76	1·21	1 12	120	34	8	46	28	7	40			53	29		57	34	6	3	
4	Ditto ditto IV						65	73	15	13 03	3·76	3·17	826	314	96	68	83	30	99	159		59	95	15	70	31	29	4	
5	Ditto ditto V						39	4	6	2 02	4·90	1 53	101	20	10	53	4	6	44	9		95	13		51			5	
6	Ditto ditto VI						52	30		2·95	1 50	..	96	19	..	32	13		64	14	1	37	17	14	27	26		6	
7	Ditto ditto VII						41	57	23	2 26	1 74	2·60	150	38	83	79	21	32				60	58	17	172		14	7	
8	Ditto ditto VIII							..							..										..			8	
9	Ditto ditto IX						70	80	32	11 38	7 05	2·99	745	672	93	66	95	31				100	80	29	174	40	39	9	
10	Ditto ditto X						68	72	29	18·56	15·09	17 54	1,297	1 583	335	70	105	18				78	79	38	45	12	15	10	
11	Right Parallel Channel I	24	285	24	24	24	51	100	20	6 74	2·94	3 54	363	236	106	54	80	30	64	43	32	70	60	43	86	94	53	11	
12	Ditto ditto II						66	75	24	8·70	6 46	5·98	1 317	322	215	135	50	36	80	35	3	39	30	38	184	118	18	12	
13	Ditto ditto III						65	86	32	13·40	6 31	4 08	1 034	476	112	83	77	27	65	76	18	52	69	35	72	73	27	13	
14	Ditto ditto IV						54	89	26	24 37	13 99	4 08	2 077	1 053	213	85	75	53	75	28	32	70	96	61	84	63	25	14	
15	Ditto ditto V						77	91	21	9 66	13 35	6 39	332	479	52	34	36	8	21	48	38	15	162	23	12	20	8	15	
16	Ditto ditto VI						70	73	10	4 51	3 55	2 66	501	325	72	111	42	27	102	71	5	63	159	39	51	30	26	16	
17	Left Parallel Channel I	7½	64	7½	7½	7½	50	73	17	6 51	2 93	3·24	523	160	25	87	54	8	96	33	49	97	77	42	36	106	43	17	
18	Ditto ditto II						59	94	27	10 81	4 81	6 03	814	266	112	75	59	19	126	35	14	65	45	56	57	60	9	18	
19	Kesath distributary I	24	133	23	24	24	47	75	13	9·95	4 00	4 81	824	623	237	91	156	49	136	69	22	73	96	82	67	58	52	19	
20	Ditto ditto II						58	80	35	15·96	12 49	4 51	1 060	980	230	66	31	52	42	21	63	38	21	57	63	38	30	20	
21	Ditto ditto III						56	85	28	16·94	7 10	6 99	1 391	944	321	62	120	46	54	62	53	53	73	57	65	70	33	21	
22	Ditto ditto IV						56	80	10	4 35	11 15	3 03	230	588	78	63	53	28	44	98	23	51	88	28	45	76	45	22	
23	Jessi distributary	5	21	5	5	5	61	101	28	17 56	12 01	6 57	1 287	549	263	3	49	30	75	31	41	81	40	52	63	57	23	23	
24	Karuth ditto	7½	70	7½	7½	7½	81	91	26	29·02	18 54	11 6	3 233	1 078	379	111	58	33	41	53	14	118	62	62	149	96	16	24	
25	Itambha sub-distributary	2	23	½	½	½			..																			25	
26	Lethan distributary	16½	227	16½	16½	16½	90	116	47	111 42	30 35	28·26	10 534	2,985	1 064	98	97	33	93	56	18	41	15	26	132	84	23	26	
27	Jamorhi sub-distributary	6½	53	3½	3½	3½	44	42	12	13 33	5·96	4 14	791	221	133	59	37	32	63	38	44	47	76		47	69	34	27	
28	Barauli ditto	3	21	3	3	3	41	49	8	16·51	7 48	5·74	1 026	289	125	62	39	22	83	40	26	87	58	102	102	35	47	28	
29	Dhanpura ditto	4	23	2½	3½	3½	44	23		12·08	4·92		781	201		65	41		65	29		61	76	6	88	45	17	29	
30	Mohuary ditto	3½	34	3½	3½	3½	44	54	1	7 31	3 18	1 84	786	313	8	107	98	5	67	95	5	18	164		114	131	14	30	
31	Waina ditto	7	44	5½	73	7	87	106	24	20 59	10 24	8·08	2 361	816	259	115	80	32	180	80	19	83	73	42	121	105	23	31	
32	Sikuria ditto	14	184	8½	14	14	59	111	27	21·06	11 82	3·27	1 836	1 211	59	89	132	27	52	72	9	72	134	85	129	129	70	32	
33	Sagam ditto	5	40	4	5	5	38	78	5	8·92	3 44	2·94	734	365	26	82	106	8	69	108		55	134		61	109	35	33	
34	Karaon ditto	1½	19	1½	1½	1½	67	62	13	7·88	6 01	3 44	648	469	259	84	71	75	67	173		45	66	102	55	100	76	34	
35	Raghunathpur distributary	9½	164	3½	9½	9½	79	78	18	7·02	17 63	8 53	772	1 057	565	110	60	68	43	40	17	77	199	52	93	119	65	35	
36	Chowgain sub-distributary	3	25	1½	3	3	48	45	5	3 12	6 12	2·20	158	153	49	51	19	22	35	108		34	216	20	64	109	47	36	
37	Arraon distributary	6	129	4	6	6	54	59	11	12 67	13 37	12 21	969	616	386	76	46	32	58	84	28	52	92	55	146	94	36	37	
	Unauthorized irrigation										..		54	54	24														
	Sale of water by volume										..		2,250	..	..			..									..		
	Total Dumraon Branch Canal	189½											42 543	19 086	6,098	2 601	2,168	949	2 173	1 859	574	2,105	2 791	1 264	2,830	2,309	992		
	Mean duty Dumraon Branch Canal															76	68	29	70	63	25	62	80	44	83	70	31		

RAMNAGAR SUBDIVISION

1	Behea Branch Canal, 1	31	428	31	31	31	88	135	60	114·8	68 4	87·6	8 723	2 834	1 633	70	42	15	Figures not available.									1	No record kept of the amount of water escaped at the end of distributaries
2	Ditto 2																								147	49	31	2	
3	Ditto, 3																								163	46	40	3	
4	Ditto, 4																								152	41	41	4	
5	Ditto, 5																								159	50	43	5	
6	Ditto 6																								165	46	40	6	
7	Right Parallel Channel 1	1½	30	1½	1½		37	3	4	3 3	1 0	1·7	247	68	7	75	68	4							119	47		7	
8	Ditto 2	7	57	7	7	7	70	45	24	35·7	34 1	13 5	2 115	616	112	59	18	8							131	46		8	
9	Ditto, 3	5	56	5	5	5	80	78	31	51·6	43 4	21 3	3 557	693	277	69	16	13							128	48	45	9	
10	Ditto, 4	5	50	5	5	5	84	73	40	20 0	20 1	12 4	1 820	646	713	91	34	58							114	48	46	10	
11	Kurmuri distributary	17½	143	17½	17½	17½	99	80	37	59 5	37·7	23 7	4,543	1,343	422	76	36	15							122	53	48	11	
12	Sikrour ditto	5½	70	5½	5½		65	40	11	18 2	6 8	12·0	1 643	363	34	90	53	3							137	20	41	12	
13	Kantya ditto	21½	175	17½	21½	21½	96	138	37	84 3	66·7	54 5	8 584	4 616	1,029	102	69	19							138	31	46	13	
14	Baraon Minor ditto	1½	19	1½	1½	..	Included in Kantya Distributary																		Included in Kantya			14	
15	Garbani sub-distributary	11½	77	11½	11½		84	54	23	42·7	22·3	15 9	3,173	1 106	293	74	50	19							134	48	33	15	
16	Kokila distributary	4	42	2½	4	4	55	40	15	13 8	5 0	8 0	797	132	34	78	26	4							152	48	42	16	
17	Naraimpur ditto	4½	31	4½	4½	4½	46	97	20	9 5	2 6	3·9	455	197	87	51	76	22							170	74	48	17	
18	Gianpur ditto	4½	43	1½	4½	4½	43	77	17	8·5	2 7	3 3	380	728	40	45	270	12							106	47	51	18	
19	Kantya Factory sub-distributary	3½	15	..	3½	3½		84	13		4 0	3 3		1 026	51		209	10								47	44	19	
20	Tar distributary	3	37			3	47	55	27	9 5	8 6	6 7	559	581	1,33	69	67	25							123	39	40	20	
21	Hatumpur ditto	9½	122	5	5½	9½	62	68	26	19 4	19·7	14 8	1 624	795	183	84	40	14							139	56	46	21	
22	Chakwat sub-distributary	2	30	2	2	2									..	..										41	..	22	
23	Kesri distributary	5	50	5	5	5	36	60	9	6·0	5 8	4 8	426	397	33	66	68	7							121	63	39	23	
24	Udandi Minor ditto	1	7	1	1		Discharge not available						210	33	8		..										...	24	
	Total Behea Branch Canal	144											38,886	16 174	5 129	1 075	1 140	256							2,796	975	789		
	Mean duty Behea Branch Canal															72	71	16							142	46	44		

Working Statistics of Distributaries by Canals

BUXAR

Canal or Branch	Serial number of distributary	Name of Distributary	Length of distributary constructed in miles		Estimated full capacity as designed	Length of Distributary open in miles during season: Kharif		Rabi		Hot weather		Number of days distributary was in flow during season: Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Average discharges utilised: Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather
1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8		9	10	11	12	13	14
			M	Ft		M	Ft.	M	Ft	M	Ft						
																	SIKROUL
Main Western Canal	1	Suliva Distributary	3	1 200	32	3	1 200	3	1 200	3	1 200	50	43		11	6	
	2	Seanwank ditto	18	1,400	74	8	1 400	8	1 400	8	1 400	56	71	39	36	17	8
	3	Outlets in Main Western Canal				In a length of 7 miles						45	73	21	16	14	3
			21	2 000								Total Sikroul subdivision					
												Mean duty Sikroul subdivision					...
																	JAMROUR
Ditto	4	Outlets in Main Western Canal				In a length of 33 miles 2 000 feet						62	88	16	2	2	1
	5	Baraon Distributary	6	2 000	56	3		6	2 000	3		67	99	21	12	5	3
			6	2 000								Total Jamrour subdivision					
												Mean duty Jamrour subdivision				..	
																	BASAWAN
Ditto	6	Outlets in Main Western Canal				In a length of 5 miles 1 600 feet						122	66		1	1	
	7	Balthari Distributary	16		187	8		16		3		1[illegible]	1[illegible]0		3	6	
	8	Khurmabad ditto	10	3 450	121	10	3 450	10	3 450			122	156		15	7	
	9	Sasaram ditto	1	3 940	35	1	3 940	1	3 940			15	156		1	3	
			28	2 110								Total Basawan subdivision					
												Mean duty Basawan subdivision					
			56	1 430								Total Main Western Canal					
												Mean duty, Main Western Canal					
																	SIKROUL
	1	Buxar Canal outlets				In a lenght of 45 miles 1 730 feet						1[illegible]2	184	65	81	130	60
	2	Jainagra Right Parallel Channel	2	2 640	34	2	2 640	2	2 640	2	2 640	38	40	8	7	3	3
	3	Ditto Left ditto	2	780	32	2	780	2	780	2	780	7	45	12	9	4	3
	4	Sisria Left Parallel Channel	1	1 080	25		4 000		4 0 0		4 0 0	38	27		7	2	...
	5	Sirkhinda Right Parallel Channel		4 620			4 620		4,620		4 620	52	42	14	4	2	2
	6	Landaria Minor Channel	3	160		3	160	3	160	3	160	42	16		18	3	
	7	Bhojpur Distributary	41	4 400	295	41	4 400	41	4 400	37	3 800	109	129	55	123	87	55
	8	Utrahand Link Line	3	2,000		3	2 000	3	2 000	3	2,000	80	100	36	38	17	17
	9	Sanjhauli Sub Distributary	5		110	5		5				27	51		17	0	
	10	Nonua Sub Distributary	5		46	1		5		1	2 640						
	11	Sikhinda Left Parallel Channel	1	100	13	1	100	1	100			49	10		4	3	Leakage
	12	Bhanus	7	2 640	126			7	2 640		1 500		15			3	..
	13	Amaithi Right Parallel Channel	1	300	13	1	300	1	300	1	300	25	41	14	5	9	2
	14	Sarna Distributary	8		79	8		8		8		48	82		38	6	
	15	Rampur Right Parallel Channel	3	1 760	22	3	1 760	3	1 760	3	1 760	27	67	16	34	7	10
	16	Ditto Left ditto	2	3 100	28	2	3 100	2	3 100	2	3 100	36	8	5	10	5	3
	17	Santh Distributary	18	4 000	556	18	4 000	18	4 000	10		79	122	33	37	20	10
	18	Gurhia Sub Distributary	9	2 000	236	9	2 000	9	2 000	3		48	41		15	14	Leakage
	19	Chamilla ditto	6	2 640	86	6	2 640	6	2 640	5	600	43	82		11	7	Do
	20	Amarpur ditto	5		78	5		5		2		29	17		10	8	Do
	21	Natwar Right Parallel Channel	3		34	3		3		3		46	86	6	8	4	6
	22	Ditto Left ditto	3		34	3		3		3		43	13	3	14	3	6
	23	Gunsaij Right Parallel Channel	2	600	34	2	600	2	600	2	600	41	68	3	11	3	3
	24	Ditto Left ditto		2 400	8		2 400		2 400								
	25	Charanty Right Parallel Channel	3		22	3		3		3		36	12	8	10	11	2
	26	Basouli Distributary	7		72	7		7		7		75	80	31	19	6	8
	27	Sikroul Right Parallel Channel	2	1 320	10	2	1 320	2	1 320	2	1 320	21	57		9	10	Leakage
	28	Ditto Left ditto	2	230	5	2	230	2	230	2	230	31	97		11	4	Do
	29	Bhikha Right Parallel Channel	2	1,750	34	2	1 750	2	1 750	3	1 750	5[illegible]	26	12	6	2	3
	30	Ditto Left ditto	1	700		1	700	1	700	1	700	52	19		4	2	
	31	Basudhar Distributary	3	3 150	41	3	3 150	3	3 150	3	3 150	46	77	12	10	3	4
	32	Mahdah Right Parallel Channel	4	845	34	4	845	4	845	4	845	38	81	13	16	5	3
	33	Itarhi Distributary	3		42	3		3		2	1,000	7	0	..	7	9	..
	34	Mahadah ditto	7	3 138	83	7	3 138	7	3 138	1		37	54	11	22	5	5
	35	Jail Channel	3	260	10	3	260	3	260	3	260	121	152	67	1	1	3
	36	Saripur Parallel Channel	1	2 000	6	1	2 600	1	2 000								Leakage
			177	1,593										Total Buxar Canal	..	..	..
														Mean duty Buxar Canal		..	
																	JAMROUR
Chowsa Branch	1	Chowsa Branch Canal	39	2 124	623	39	2 124	39	2 124	32		112	151	73	65	30	8
	2	Gauri Shanker Tola P Channel		3 268	5		3 268		3 268		3,268	48	27	16	3	1	1
	3	Kochua Distributary	18	3,050	186	3	2 640	18	3 050			43	117		1	7	
	4	Indore ditto	10		110			10					15			2	..
	5	Bhanpur ditto	2	4,000	29	2	4 000	2	4 000	2	4 000	31	20	15	2	1	1
	6	Khiri ditto	14		106	14		14				102	31		15	8	
	7	Unnas ditto	11	1,320	183	11	1,320	11	1,320			60	101	..	0	7	..
	8	Atrauna ditto	12		270	12		12				82	96		18	10	..
	9	Sisradh Sub Distributary	4	1 320	76	2	3,3[illegible]0	4	1,320			65	27		3	1	
	10	Hatwa Distributary	8	2 600	100	3	1 320	8	2 600			61	74		8	7	
	11	Rampur ditto	9	1 320	184	8	1 3[illegible]0	8	1,320			102	126	40	58	9	4
	12	Nagpur Sub Distributary	2	4,800	26	2	4 800	2	4 800			56	118		4	3	
	13	Sonpa ditto	5	1 320	45	5	1,320	5	1 320	..		50	112		12	10	
	14	Hakimpur Distributary	3	600	47			3	800				33			1	..
	15	Karahsi ditto ...	3	2,000	36	3	2,000	3	2 000			34	96		2	2	...
			144	1,522								Total Chowsa Branch Canal				...	...
												Mean duty, Chowsa Branch Canal			..	...	...

and Branches for the year 1898-99.

DIVISION

Total areas irrigated			Working duty in acres per cubic foot of discharge			Working duty, in acres, per cubic foot of discharge for previous three years									Serial number of distributary	Remarks.
						1895-96			1896-97			1897-98				
Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi.	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SUBDIVISION																
709	506		64	84		72	9		98	52		68	56		1	
3 719	1 065	5'0	103	116	65	95	139		85	141	45	104	1,2	47	2	
1,097	406	109	73	29	36	101	55	48	86	76	42	87	99	30	3	
5 525	2,877	629	240	220	101	268	203	48	269	249	87	259	329	77		
	•		80	70	50	89	68	48	90	90	43	86	110	68		
SUBDIVISION																
332	380	28	160	190	98	74	107		144	107		170	173	27	4	
1,783	504	167	149	101	56	64	140	36	85	110	54	108	132	57	5	
2,115	884	195	315	201	84	138	256	36	229	216	54	278	305	84		
			157	146	42	69	128	36	114	119	54	130	152	42		
SUBDIVISION																
172	164		172	164					80	151		111		..	6	
586	1 156	52	195	193					70	164	39	141	202	61	7	
1,980	1,086		132	158		•		..	81	135	45	117	113		8	
23	10		23	3					68	330					9	
2 761	2 416	52	523	515					299	600	84	419	315	61		
			130	129					75	200	42	140	157	61		
10,401	6 117	876	1 077	1 035	185	406	459	84	797	1 295	225	956	941	222		
	..		122	117	46	81	92	42	89	144	4[illegible]	120	136	44		
SUBDIVISION																
5 736	2,602	591	71	20	10	81	15	23	42	54	239	30	31	21	1	
702	361	21	100	120	7	66	34		92	43	24	15	43	7	2	
672	100	86	64	25	28	57	25	9	84	57	31	62	60	14	3	
1,115	352	85	1 9	176		225	56	7	1,486	144		219			4	
89	14	46	22	7	23	21	7		16	3	28	14	7	47	5	
468	147		26	73		30	30		36	61	60	41	14		6	
12 551	7 089	1 812	102	81	33	66	89	22	72	97	34	90	81	48	7	
604	778	182	16	45		10	64	4	13	56	19	18	43	16	8	
1,510	636		88	71		177	82		66	112		103	89		9	
60	196	44													10	
208	4		52	24		2			47	47		4[illegible]	18		11	
	163			54			192			248			13		12	
295	240	52	59	82	26		80	13	53	109	34	140	63	24	13	
1,105	590		30	98		365	69	7	60	141		18	47	31	14	
559	225	49	14	93	5	54	15		22	34		40	18	8	15	
388	74	3	37	15	12	60	16	9	34	27		63	30	2	16	
3,102	2 217	252	95	111	25	42	64	1	47	74	9	71	46	28	17	
1 507	1 096	62	100	78		7	68		65	91	71	61		65	18	
437	612		40	97		—	116		69	147		127	135	23	19	
1,925	746	53	64	93		55	79		63	126		96	62	34	20	
657	510	69	78	127	13	63	43		70	98	4	5	47	12	21	
467	263	46	92	87	8	53	83	14	50	58	11	61	60	27	22	
1,006	430	45	91	146	15	20	21		42	57	2	145	58	21	23	
															24	
1 006	523	62	100	46	31				56	140	4	95	90	25	25	
3 202	956	263	116	159	33	78	72	18	86	11	93	109	94	34	26	
623	189	48	77	18											27	
625	254	23	67	58											28	
511	2 4	77	85	112	23	32	20		58	3	7	68	23	40	29	
282	65		70	8		21	1		14	17	3	51	12	12	30	
556	355	37	51	119	9	18	33		54	71	5	31	80	8	31	
932	591	69	58	118	23		166		55	79	13	1 7	186	17	32	
505	358		73	39		16				121		5 9	75		33	
1,636	423	30	74	84	6	24			46	78		82	60	20	34	
	136	92		130	11		9	2		90	5		30	21	35	
84	11	10													36	
43 395	23 634	4 190	2 091	2 574	343	1 651	1 448	129	2,837	2 ,08	[illegible]	2 ,14	1 632	6 5		
			68	78	18	66	54	11	103	87	31	55	58	25		
SUBDIVISION																
13,993	4,221	805	200	141	100	122	165	47	49	136	44	244	46	80	1	
331	20	19	115	20	19				65	21		47	21	18	2	
195	801		195	115	•	65	140		50	151		92	1 2		3	
	295			147			104			181			80		4	
396	76	20	193	76	20	54	141		113	137		180	51	20	5	
2 619	1,393		174	174		87	83		131	143		230	126		6	
1,614	1,0 9		184	148		31	101		137	110		1 9	80		7	
2,482	967		198	96		80	77		116	151		123	52		8	
494	116		165	136		106	148		98	148		137			9	
652	388		81	97			41		136	1 1		81	17		10	
5,246	2,060	138	90	108	35	114	114		61	0	45	124	68		11	
692	650		173	216		51	112		70	111		143	109		12	
1,965	972		164	97		67	101		187	108	56	153	77		13	
	139			131					21	75					14	
140	131		70	66		21	51		150	70		98	4		15	
29,740	13 290	9 2	1,942	1,776	174	798	1,368	47	1,325	1 873	145	1,171	917	118		
...	...		149	118	43	73	105	47	95	125	48	136	75	39		

Working Statistics of Distributaries by Canals

BASAWAN

Canal or Branch	Serial number of distributary	Name of Distributary	Length of distributary constructed in miles		Estimated full capacity as designed	Length of distributaries open in miles, during season — Kharif		Rabi		Hot weather		Number of days distributary was in flow during season — Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Average discharges utilised — Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather
1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8		9	10	11	12	13	14
			M	Ft		M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft						
Garra Chaube Branch Canal	1	Garra Chaube Branch Canal	38		644	18		38				122	156		47	16	
	2	Khurghur Distributary	29	2,400	197	23	2 400	23	2 400			122	156		24	20	
	3	Salthua Sub distributary	12	800	97	12	800	12	800			122	156		18	15	
	4	Dumduma ditto	4	4 000	23	4	4 000	4	4 000			86	156		5	4	
	5	Loknathpur Distributary	6		56	6		6				122	156		5	5	
	6	Kathrum ditto	6		72	5		5				80	156		1	2	
	7	Tanjaon ditto ..	4	600	31	4	600	4	600			117	156		4	3	...
			93	2 520								Total Garra Chaube Branch Canal ..					
												Mean duty Garra Chaube Branch Canal					

and Branches for the year 1898-99

Total areas irrigated			Working duty, in acres, per cubic foot of discharge.			Working duty, in acres, per cubic foot of discharge for previous three years									Serial number of distributary	Remarks.
						1895-96.			1896-97			1897-98				
Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi.	Hot weather	Kharif.	Rabi	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi.	Hot weather	Kharif	Rabi	Hot weather		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SUBDIVISION.																
2,811	2,702	...	60	169	...	No records.				81	103	52	76	...	1	
4,169	1,644		174	63						160	273	125	84	..	2	
661	1,1 4		51	76						90	250	139	102	..	3	
234	137	.	45	32						37	140	20	51	...	4	
432	387	...	86	77						74	189	153	93		5	
121	479		131	239						34	171	35	56		6	
531	412		139	137						72	76	139	58		7	
8,949	6,875		670	793	..					490	1 311	663	620			
...			96	113			..	..		70	173	95	74	...		

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the Number of Days spent on Duty and on Tour by Superintending, Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates of the Irrigation Branch, during the year 1898-99.

NAME	Circle or Division.	NUMBER OF DAYS— On duty	On tour	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Superintending Engineers				
Mr J H Toogood	Sone Circle	365	183	
" D B Horn	South Western Circle	94	42	Was on furlough till 4th December 1898 and took over charge on the 5th Was appointed Officiating Chief Engineer from 9th March 1899
" K H Stephen	Ditto	271	97	Officiated as Superintending Engineer (1) during the absence on furlough of Mr Horn from 1st April to 4th December 1898, and (2) during the period Mr Horn officiated as Chief Engineer from 9th March 1899
" W A Inglis	Orissa Circle	274	127	On privilege leave for three months, from 17th May to 15th August 1898
" A S Thomson	Ditto	91	25	Officiated during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent For the rest of the year in the Roads and Buildings Branch
Executive Engineers				
Mr C H DeMello	Arrah	274	103	On three months privilege leave, from 26th April to 25th July 1898
" J Zorab	Do	106	28	Officiated as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr DeMello Fifteen days spent in acquiring knowledge of divisional duties For details, see under "Assistant Engineers"
Rai Annoda Prosad Sircar Sahib	Do	13		Transferred to the 2nd Calcutta Division which he joined on 19th April 1898
Mr G C Maconchy	Buxar	315	122	On leave for 26 days Transferred to the Balasore Division
" C W Sibold	Do	50		For remarks, see under "Assistant Engineers"
" G. L Searight	Eastern Sone	277	139	On privilege leave for 88 days, from 7th April 1898
" T Butler	Ditto	88	16	Held charge of the Division in addition to his duties as Inspector of Works, Bihar Division
" H H Green	Gandak	365	135	
" H Barlow	Cossye	11	3	On leave for six days, from 12th April 1898, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough for 8 months and 15 days, commencing from 18th idem, and on 11 days subsidiary leave Joined Brahmini Byturni Division on 12th January 1899
" J S L Long	Do	365	232	Was in charge of the Division for 354 days only
" C A White	Balasore	365	152	
" G C Maconchy	Do	24	5	On transfer to take charge of the Division
" O S Smith	Nadia Rivers	314	147	On privilege leave for 51 days, from 3rd May to 22nd June 1898
" K H Stephen	Northern Drainage and Embankment	96	35	For remarks, see under "Superintending Engineers For two days held charge of the Division in addition to South Western Circle
Rai Gopal Ch Daw Sahib	Ditto	269	133	Officiated during the deputation of Mr Stephen as Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle
Mr P G Jacobs	Circular and Eastern Canals	268	71	On privilege leave for three months, from 27th July 1898 On preparatory and subsidiary leave for five days
" J Zorab	Ditto	95	30	Officiating For remarks, see under "Assistant Engineers."
" J W Fox	Ditto	2		Officiating
" M H Arnott	Mahanadi	365	158	
" R E Carter	Brahmini Byturni	287	135	Transferred to the Northern Circle which he joined on 26th January 1899
" H Barlow	Ditto	78	21	Joined the Division on the afternoon of 12th January 1899. For details, see remarks against Cossye Division
" J C Hewitt	Acquapada Jajpur	365	189	
Assistant Engineers				
Mr E Arundel Smith	Arrah	365	280	
Babu Saroda Sundar Pal	Do	289	184	On privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, from 18th April to 2nd July 1898
" Triloke Nath	Do	14	4	On special duty
Mr C W Sibold	Buxar	315	194	Officiated as Executive Engineer for 50 days during the absence of Mr G C Maconchy
" J Zorab	Do	9	7	
Babu Triloke Nath	Do	38	18	
Rai Beni Madhab Mitter Sahib	Eastern Sone	316	241	
Mr E Blaber	Ditto	271	226	On privilege leave for three months, from 16th November 1898 to 15th February 1899 On joining leave for 2 days
" J Zorab	Ditto	110	55	Officiated as Executive Engineer (1) of the Arrah Division (106 days), and (2) of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division 95 days) Was in the Buxar Division for 9 days On privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days, from 19th February 1899, and on joining leave for 4 days.
Babu Triloke Nath	Ditto	185	83	
" Amar Nath Das	Ditto	365	182	
Mr G T Huntingford	Ditto	66	33	For remarks, please see below
" C Addams-Williams	Ditto	6		Appointed from 20th March 1899 and held charge of No. 4 (Daudnagar) subdivision.
" A A F Cowley	Cossye	30	26	
" R. C Edge	Do	365	175	Held charge of No 4 subdivision for 335 days only
" A A F Davis	Do	34	11	Was attached to the Cossye Division
" G T Huntingford	Balasore	205	113	In charge of No 4 (Contai) subdivision On language leave for three months, from 6th October 1898 to 5th January 1899, both days inclusive Transferred to the Eastern Sone Division with effect from 23rd January 1899
" Bishan Swarup	Mahanadi	24	9	Transferred from Central Provinces, Was attached to the Division for 20 days and in charge of Pipli subdivision for 4 days, also vide remarks against Brahmini Byturni Division

NAME.	Circle of Division.	NUMBER OF DAYS— On duty.	NUMBER OF DAYS— On tour	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Engineers—concld				
Mr W S Bremner	Brahmini Byturni	365	283	In charge of Kendupatna subdivision
Babu Madhu Sudan Sen Gupta	Ditto	219	106	In charge of Kendrapara subdivision
Mr Bishan Swarup	Ditto	65	1	Employed in counting the stock of the Jobra Workshop, from 30th November 1898 to 2nd February 1899 On privilege leave for three months, from 3rd February 1899
Babu Madhu Sudan Sen Gupta	Aoquapada-Jajpur	89		On special duty in connection with the survey of the Dudhai Channel, from 10th August to 6th November 1898 On privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days, from 7th November 1898
Sub Engineers				
Rai Satoowri Chatterjee Sahib	Eastern Sone	365	57	Honorary Assistant Engineer Principal works lie at head quarters.
Mr I J Atkinson	Gandak	365	74	Principal works lie at head-quarters
,, C M S Rooke	Do	323	12	Ditto ditto ditto
Babu Tarini Charan Sarcar	Arrah	365	237	On leave for 42 days.
,, Jadu Nath Bose	Do	107	62	
Mr G Caw	Do	365	69	Temporary Sub Engineer
Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjee	Buxar	359	248	Joined 7th April 1898 and held charge of No 4 (Monoharpur) subdivision
,, Gopal Chunder Ghose	Cossye	365	146	In charge of No 5 (Panskurah) subdivision
Rai Rakhal Das Chatterjea Sahib	Nadia Rivers	365	110	Held charge of No 2 subdivision
Babu Rakhal Das Roy	Ditto	277	120	Honorary Assistant Engineer In charge of No 5 subdivision Was on privilege leave from 18th July to 13th October 1898
Mr J C Coxe	Ditto	37	18	
Rai Bama Charan Pramanic Bahadur	Ditto	216		Honorary Assistant Engineer In charge of toll office at Jangipur Retired on 3rd November 1898
,, Durga Charan Chuckerbutty Sahib	Northern Drainage and Embankment	365	299	In charge of the Edilpore subdivision
,, Gopal Ch. Daw Sahib	Ditto	95	53	Honorary Assistant Engineer Held charge of the Sonjberiah subdivision for 91 days
Mr J W Fox	Circular and Eastern Canals	365	180	Honorary Assistant Engineer In charge of No 2 subdivision
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Mukerjee	Ditto	298	195	In charge of No 3 (Bhangore) subdivision
Mr C Hynes	Ditto	365	156	Supervisor of dredging plants &c
Rai Prasanna Coomar Pal Sahib	Aoquapada Jajpur	365	210	In charge of the Janapur subdivision
Supervisors				
Mr A E James	Gandak	365	82	
Babu Rajendra Lal Sircar	Ditto	365	320	
,, Mahendra Nath Sircar	Buxar	9		On furlough for 1 year, from 10th April 1898
,, Roma Nath Sircar	Cossye	365	113	In charge of No 6 (Gadghat) subdivision
Mr A E Hefferman	Balasore	339	234	Held charge of No 4 (Contai) subdivision for 160 days only
Babu Suresh Chunder Ganguli	Ditto	365	145	In charge of No 2 subdivision and workshop station building
,, Mohini Mohan Lahiri	Ditto	365	128	Held charge of No 3 subdivision for 122 days and Chandipore subdivision for 213 days
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee	Ditto	77	56	On three months privilege leave, from 18th June to 17th September 1898, and on joining and subsidiary leave for 2 weeks Was in the Circular and Eastern Canals Division as Overseer, 1st grade, for 34 days, and transferred to the Nadia Rivers Division, from 3rd November 1898
,, Akshoya Krishna Bose	Nadia Rivers	365	126	In charge of No 3 subdivision
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee	Ditto	149		In charge of the Jangipur toll office, from 3rd November 1898
Mr A E Hefferman	Circular and Eastern Canals	25	5	Was in the Balasore Division for 339 days, and on joining, leave for 1 day
,, W R Cooksey	Ditto	365	365	
Babu Bankim Krishna Ghose	Mahanadi	365	107	In charge of the Cuttack subdivision.
,, Sashi Bhusan Mazumdar	Ditto	365	287	In charge of the Jagatsingpore subdivision
,, Upendra Nath Mukerjee	Ditto	365	302	In charge of the Munijunga subdivision
,, Surendra Nath Barat	Ditto	365	326	Held charge of the Pipli subdivision for 361 days
,, Hari Charan Mukherjee	Brahmini Byturni	106	67	On furlough for one year, from 16th December 1897 to 15th December 1898 On subsidiary leave for one day. Held charge of the Kendrapara subdivision for 99 days
Mr C A Marchant	Ditto	354	56	In charge of the Jobra Workshops subdivision. On leave for 11 days
Babu Pran Krishna Sen	Acquapada-Jajpur	295	182	In charge of the Akhoyapada subdivision.
,, Krishnadhan Banerjee	Ditto	365	256	In charge of the Jajpur subdivision
Overseers				
Babu Jagat Narain	Gandak	365	220	In charge of No 4 (Basantpur) subdivision
,, Phani Lal Mullick	Do	365	63	In charge of No 2 (Muzaffarpur) subdivision.
,, Satya Ranjan Khastgir	Buxar	356	268	In charge of No 5 (Basawan) subdivision On leave for 9 days
,, Jadu Nath Dass	Cossye	365	112	Sectional Officer.
,, Surendra Nath Bhattacharya	Do	365	137	Ditto
,, Mahit Kumar Chatterjee	Do	365	94	Ditto.
,, Kedar Nath Masumdar	Balasore	365	207	Held charge of No 3 subdivision for 243 days.
,, Mahendra Chandra Banerjee	Ditto	365	275	In charge of No 5 (Ftamagra) subdivision
,, Sarat Chandra Sur	Nadia Rivers	365	119	In charge of No 6 (Katwa) subdivision
,, Hari Mohan Bhaduri	Ditto	365	71	Not in charge of any subdivision
,, Upendra Nath Dutt	Ditto	365	65	Not in charge of any subdivision
,, Hari Das Bhaduri	Northern Drainage and Embankment	365	269	In charge of No 2 (Surjipore) subdivision
,, Aughore Chandra Chatterjee	Ditto	337	126	Not in charge of any subdivision
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee	Circular and Eastern Canals	1		In charge of No 4 (Assasauni) subdivision.
,, Jogendra Nath Sen	Ditto	339	115	Ditto ditto ditto Took charge on the afternoon of 26th April 1898
,, Kshetra Nath Palit	Ditto	365	120	In charge of No 5 (Firojpur) subdivision.
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee	Ditto	33	19	Not in charge of any subdivision
,, Aughore Chandra Chatterjee	Ditto	8		
,, Hira Lal Sen	Mahanadi	304	279	Ditto ditto
,, Kalidhan Bhattacharya	Brahmini Byturni	274	144	Held charge of No 3 (Kendrapara) subdivision for 47 days. Was on leave.
,, Bijoy Krishna Dey	Ditto	274	86	Not in charge of any subdivision

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing Inspections of Offices by Superintending and Executive Engineers during the year 1898-99

Name of Officer	Divisional Offices		Subdivisional Offices		Remarks
	Number in circle	Number inspected during the year	Number in circle	Number inspected during the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Engineers					
Mr J H Toogood, Sone Circle	5*	3†	23	3	* Inclusive of Revenue Division
" D B Horn, " K H Stephen, } South Western Circle	6*	3†	26		† The officers of the Arrah and Sone Canals Revenue Division and those of the Orissa and Balasore Divisions were not inspected by the Superintending Engineers during the year
" W A Inglis, " A S Thomson, } Orissa Circle	4*	4	13	5	Besides these the Superintending Engineer inspected the offices of the 2 District Engineers, Angul and Puri, 6 talukdars, and 4 silladars.
Executive Engineers					
Mr C H DeMello, " J Zorab, } Arrah Division		.	7	5	Besides these the Executive Engineers inspected 3 toll offices.
" G C Maconchy, " C. W Sibold, } Buxar Division ..	...		5	3	Ditto 2 toll offices.
" G L Searight, " T Butlor, } Eastern Sone Division	...	..	6	2	Ditto 4 toll offices.
" H H Green, Gandak Division			5	...	
" H Barlow, " J Lane Long } Cossye Division ..	...	..	6	4	Ditto 8 toll offices
" C. A White, Balasore Division ..	..	...	5	5	Ditto 9 toll offices.
" O S. Smith, Nadia Rivers Division ..	..	..	6	6	Ditto 3 toll offices
" K H Stephen, Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Daw } Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	..	...	4	4	Nil.
Mr P G Jacobs, " J W Fox, " J Zorab, } Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	...	...	5	4	Besides these the Executive Engineer inspected 2 toll offices at Dhappa and Chitpur
" M. H Arnott, Mahanadi Division ..	...	...	5	4	Ditto 3 toll offices.
" B E Carter, " H. Barlow, } Brahmini-Byturni Division	...	...	4	2	Ditto 7 toll offices.
" J C Hewitt, Acquapada-Jajpur Division	...	..	4	3	Ditto 3 toll offices.

APPENDIX V.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1898-99.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge
1	2	3

SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Irrigation Department	Col A D McArthur, R E.	From 1st April 1898 to 8th March 1899 (On privilege leave from 9th March to 1st April 1899)
	Mr D B Horn	Offg from 9th March to 31st March 1899
Under-Secretary, Irrigation Department.	" T H Clowes*	From 1st April to 20th October 1898
Ditto ditto	" A. H C. MacCarthy	" afternoon of 20th October 1898 to 31st March 1899.

* Placed in charge of the current duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary during the absence on privilege leave of Col A. D McArthur, R.E, from 1st to 8th April 1898

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES

South-Western Circle	Mr K H Stephen	From 1st April 1898 to 4th December 1898, and from 9th March to 31st March 1899
Ditto	" D B Horn	" 5th December 1898 to 8th March 1899
Sone Circle	" J H Toogood	" 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899
Orissa Circle	" W A Inglis	" 1st April to 16th May 1898 and 16th August 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto	" A S Thomson	" 17th May to 15th August 1898

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS

South-Western Circle

Nadia Rivers Division	Mr O S Smith	From 1st April 1898 to 2nd May 5th 1898, and 22nd June 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto	Babu Rakhaldas Roy	" 3rd May 1898 to 21st June 1898
Northern Drainage and Embankment Division	Rai Sahib Gopal Ch. Daw	" 1st April 1898 to 4th December 1898, and from 11th March to 31st March 1899
Ditto	Mr K H Stephen	" 5th December 1898 to 10th March 1899
Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	" P G Jacobs	" 1st April 1898 to 26th July 1898, and 1st November 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto	" J W Fox	" 27th and 28th July 1898
Ditto	" J Zorab	" 29th July 1898 to 31st October 1898.
Cossye Division	" J S Lano Long	" 12th April 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto	" H Barlow	" 1st to 11th April 1898
Balasore Division	" C A White	" 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

Orissa Circle

Mahanadi Division	Mr M H Arnott	From 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899
Acquapada-Jajpur Division	" J C Hewitt	" 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899
Brahmani-Baitarni Division	" R E. Carter	" 1st April 1898 to 12th January 1899
Ditto ditto	" H. Barlow	" 13th January 1899 to 31st March 1899.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1898-99—concld.

SONE CIRCLE

Circle or Division	Name of Officer	Period of charge
1	2	3
Arrah Division	Mr C H DeMello	From 1st April 1898 to 25th April 1898, and from 26th July 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto	„ J [illegible]	„ 26th April 1898 to 25th July 1898
Buxar Division	„ G C Maconchy	„ 1st April 1898 to 25th November 1898, and 22nd December 1898 to 7th March 1899
Ditto	„ C W Sibold	„ 26th November 1898 to 21st December 1898, and 8th to 31st March 1899
Eastern Sone Division	„ G L Searight	„ 1st April 1898 to 6th April 1898, and from 4th July 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto	„ T Butler	„ 7th April 1898 to 3rd July 1898
Gandak Division	„ H H Green	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899

CANAL REVENUE OFFICERS

Deputy Collector Revenue Division Orissa Canals	Babu Madhab Lal	From 1st April 1898 to 8th October 1898, and 21st November 1898 to 31st March 1899
Ditto ditto	„ Roy Debi Lall	„ 9th October 1898 to 20th November 1898
Deputy Collector Revenue Division, Midnapore Canals	„ Ram Sadan Bhattacharji	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899
Deputy Collector Revenue Division, Sone Canals	Maulvi S M Nasiruddin	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899
Supervisor, Calcutta Canals	Mr W R Cooksey	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898 99

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(MISCELLANEOUS)

Darjeeling, the 14th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 666 P—G

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1898-99

Mr C E Buckland, C I E, was in charge of the Presidency Division throughout the year

2 *Tours and inspections* —The Commissioner was on tour for 103 days mostly in the rains, and inspected almost every office and institution of importance in his Division The Collectors spent an adequate number of days on tour, and none of the Subdivisional Officers devoted less than 90 days to that work The Collectorate and subdivisional head quarter offices are reported to have been thoroughly inspected in all cases, except in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, in which districts it does not appear that the Subdivisional Officers made formal inspections

3 *Weather and crops Material condition of the people Prices and wages Public health* —The rainfall was full and well distributed Consequently the crops were better than in the previous year From Khulna a bumper crop of *aman* was reported, a normal one in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, and a fair one in the other two districts, and the divisional average of the other crops was better than those of the two preceding years Consequently the prices of rice and other grains decreased, and as wages remained unaltered, the classes paid by wages were better off than before The respectable middle classes, or *bhadra lok*, are reported to have shared but slightly in the general prosperity, as they spend more on living and are more extravagant on marriage ceremonies The information is hardly consistent with other allegations that have been made as to the deterioration in the fortunes of this branch of the community The Lieutenant-Governor cannot question the correctness of the Commissioner's observations, and so far as the Presidency Division is concerned, he does not doubt that people so enlightened will, if and when necessary, combine to retrieve their affairs by greater economy in their marriages But, as he has before remarked, the real cure for the stagnation into which the class is falling, elsewhere at least, lies in the pursuit of other than clerical occupations The agricultural class generally has fared well, and the *utbandi asamis* of Nadia are reported to have attained to as much prosperity as is possible for them The large number of coolies employed in the various mills of the Division readily found employment, and as their numbers were to some extent kept down by the plague scare of the year, they were in a position to select their employers with a degree of freedom which was more suited to promote their personal convenience than to enhance the discipline of the mills.

The year was notable for the almost complete absence of epidemic disease, and though the registration of vital statistics is with reason believed to be incomplete, yet the view of the Commissioner appears to be correct that the lower registered death rate represents a real decrease in the mortality in comparison with previous years

4 *Manufactures Trade and Commerce.*—The jute industry appears to have been fairly profitable in the last year, but the cotton mills endured a period of stagnation which has not yet expired The two paper mills of Titaghar and Kankinara still further increased their product The value of the silk produce decreased from 31½ lakhs to 28 lakhs, but there is good ground for hoping that the measures now being taken to improve the rearing of silk worms will check this decline The report on the produce of sugar shows how seriously the increasing import of refined sugar had affected the factories of Jessore Indigo will soon cease to be one of the important products of the Division

The total number of factories is reported to have been 63, while the employés were 80,879 as compared with 80,983. Thus the absolute decrease was small, but the requirements of the year were greater, hence there was a real deficiency of labour due to a dread of plague

The Lieutenant Governor observes with regret that the manager of the sugar mill at Cossipore refused to furnish to the Commissioner the usual information about his factory. Several instances of this attitude on the part of manufacturers have recently been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, who cannot but think that they must be due to some misunderstanding readily capable of removal if only set forth. These statistics are of the utmost importance to the community generally, forming the basis of the commercial legislation of the Imperial Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that, in the absence of very powerful special reasons to the contrary, which could be communicated confidentially to the local authority, the information might always be given

5 *Civil Justice* — The number of civil suits instituted rose from 113,685 to 116,171, of which 53,071 and 55,773 respectively were rent suits The increase was therefore almost entirely confined to that class of cases, and the Commissioner's explanation that it was due to the recovery of the loans advanced in the scarcity appears to be scarcely correct

The number of cases disposed of rose from 116,256 to 119,987 The proportion of contested cases fell slightly to 17 3 per cent

6 *Crime Criminal Justice Police* —The number of cognizable cases fell from 22,734 to 20,833, but, as the Commissioner points out, the figures are still greatly in excess of those for 1895 and 1896, and the explanations of the District Magistrates should have been directed to the persistence of the increase over those years rather than the partial decrease Of these 665 were declared to be false, prosecutions were instituted in 78 cases, and conviction followed in 31 These results may on the whole be considered fairly good, looking to the well known difficulty of bringing home a charge under section 211, Indian Penal Code Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 114 cases as compared with 112 in the previous year The proportion of cases in which inquiry into a complaint was refused by the police again fell considerably

The number of persons sent up for trial was 15,250, of whom 10,363 were convicted There were 43 murders, in 13 of which convictions were obtained, and the number of dacoities similarly fell from 49 to 36, out of which 22 were in the 24 Parganas In 14 cases convictions were obtained, 10 being in the 24-Parganas The cases of rioting decreased from 542 to 502, in 17 of which there was loss of life The number of bad livelihood cases increased from 548 to 662, but it does not appear how many of these were tried locally This should be stated in future reports

The number of non-cognizable offences rose from 18,596 to 19,978, an increase due partly, so it is said, to the increased prosperity of the people and partly to the fact that in the district of Khulna a large number of persons were prosecuted for disobeying summonse. As it appears that of 25,910 persons summoned only 16,809 appeared before the Magistrate, it would seem that much remains to be done to impress on people the necessity of complying with such calls

There were 203 cases tried by the Courts of Sessions, in 64 per cent. of which convictions resulted There were 60 stipendiary and 42 honorary subordinate courts The Honorary Magistrates empowered to sit alone are reported to have attended regularly, but such unfortunately cannot be said with regard to the others The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe from the detailed statement appended that the Commissioner has already given much attention to this matter The Honorary Magistrates decided 8,503 cases and the Stipendiary Magistrates 22,515 The detention of witnesses more than two days increased, and is reported to be a serious evil in the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates Fines as punishments appear to have been imposed with due reference to the means of the convicts.

In the police the process of replacing Head-Constables by Sub-Inspectors was continued. No very decided opinions are offered by the District

Magistrates on their conduct, but it is noted that the number of those dismissed appreciably increased, while the number of those punished departmentally rose from 246 to 669 Judicial punishments fell from 50 to 45. Resignations, it is observed, rose from 86 to 115 Less than 20 per cent. of the nominal stolen property was recovered by the police

In chaukidari matters progress was made in substituting paid men for those remunerated by service tenures, in the organisation of the *daffadari* system, and in the introduction of higher castes It is observed that the amount of rewards paid to chaukidars was double that of previous years It is stated that in the 24-Parganas an attempt is now being made to secure regular attendance at parades by rewarding punctual men rather than by constantly fining the unpunctual. This is a plan which will require to be worked very carefully if it is to succeed There is a certain minimum of duties which a chaukidar must do, and in that minimum the first duty is the weekly attendance at the parade. His merits should be weighed in a liberal scale, but the distinction between merit and duty should be retained

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses*—The total demand of land revenue was Rs 53,41,233 and the total collections Rs 51,93,060, or 97 2 per cent The collections were slightly better than last year, and the outstanding balance at the end of the year was less. The collections of the various districts, exhibited in percentages, are as follow —

	PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES		TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES		DIRECTLY MANAGED ESTATES	
	Current	Arrear	Current	Arrear	Current	Arrear
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Standard percentage	99	100	95	.	90	
24-Parganas	98 9	93 9	94	80 2	85 2	66 7
Nadia	99 5	99 99	97 9	99 8	95	87 5
Murshidabad ..	99 8	96	97 6	72 1	70 9	81 1
Jessore	97 7	100	88	84 1	94 4	78
Khulna	99 5	98 5	84 2	98 7	94 6	99 2
Calcutta	.	.	...		99 9	71 4
Division	99 1	97 7	90 7	94 6	86	74

The divisional percentage of collections of the current demand was above the standard, and the only districts in which it was short were Jessore and the 24-Parganas, in the latter of which however it only just failed to reach the standard. In the first district, however, the arrear collections were complete. It would appear that a large proportion of the arrears in Jessore are due from the deeply embarrassed Sridharpur estate, under the Court of Wards The collections in temporarily-settled estates were poor, as regards current demands in Khulna, and as regards arrears in Jessore, Murshidabad, and the 24-Parganas. Explanation should have been given in all the above cases if any were forthcoming. In estates held direct by Government in the 24-Parganas, the collections both current and arrear were bad, and in Murshidabad they were not good. The arrear collections in Jessore were poor It is understood that a change has been made in the method of collection in the Government khas mahals of Mursidabad and the 24-Parganas, and it is desired that the Commissioner will carefully watch the working of the new arrangements. Divisional averages of 86 and 74 per cent. for current and arrear collections in the khas mahals are not satisfactory in a year of admitted prosperity The sums allotted for the improvement of Government estates in sanitation roads and education were spent save in Murshidabad, the principal work undertaken being the construction of the Orphanganj Market in the 24-Parganas. The raiyats of the khas mahals, with few exceptions, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity In the

permanently-settled mahals relations between landlord and tenant were for the most part satisfactory In the Sundarbans, however, it is reported that the lessees of waste lands, who pay 4 annas a bigha to Government, have so delegated their proprietary rights to a chain of under-tenants, that the actual cultivators, who are also the actual clearers, have to pay as much as Rs 8 a bigha, and consequently the Board of Revenue has decided, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, to have a survey and settlement, with a record-of rights, in those lots in which the evil has led to crime.

Of Rs 8,986 received from raiyats as landlords' fees, only Rs 410 were accepted by the landlords, probably owing to their reluctance to acknowledge the custom of unrestricted transfer.

The current demand for the road and public works cesses is over 9 lakhs, the collections 9½ lakhs, and the arrears Rs 133,000, or 14 7 per cent. The collections were good in Nadia, and poor in the 24-Parganas and Jessore. The poor arrear collections in Murshidabad should also receive the attention of the Collector The appendix on the working of the Certificate Act has not been analysed by the Commissioner, though it is a branch of collectorate work to which great importance is attached The number of cases for disposal in the year increased, in the 24-Parganas to 8,855, in Nadia to 2,559, in Jessore to 3,610, and in Khulna to 2,470 whilst they fell to 4,578 in Murshidabad In the 24-Parganas there were 3,160 pending at the close of the year It is to be feared that the defaulters of the 24-Parganas are less unsophisticated than those of the other districts, as they waited much longer before paying The best results were obtained in Murshidabad and Khulna, where the Act appears to have been vigorously enforced

8 *Wards and Trust Estates*—The release of the Bhawanipur estate in a good financial condition in February 1899 reduced the number of estates under the Court of Wards to two. The Syedpur estate, which supports the Mohsin Endowment Fund, is also managed by Government The current demand of the whole of the estates was Rs 5,83,609 and total collections Rs 5,99,824, while remissions amounted to Rs 3,15,050, of which nearly five sixths related to the Sridharpur estate The balance at the close of the year stood at 9 lakhs as compared with the previous year's balance of Rs 12,34,000 The surplus on the year's working was Rs 38,595, and debts to the amount of Rs 66,027 were paid off

The Sridharpur estate appears to be in a bad condition, the collections decreased, and in consequence the Government revenue could not be paid It appears, however, that since the close of the year radical measures have been taken to improve matters Collections were much better in the Syedpur estate, and all the customary demands were easily met. Progress was also made in clearing off the debts of the Satkhira estate

9 *Excise, Stamps, and Income tax.*—In the revenue obtained from excise the ground lost in the previous year was, owing chiefly to the good harvests, more than regained, and the total revenue was over 39 lakhs. The only important decrease was under the head of rum and imported spirits, a great falling off having occurred in Calcutta, for which no confident explanation has been offered. It is desired that this trade may be carefully watched The greatly increased consumption of country spirits is attributed to the return of prosperity There was a large increase in the consumption of salt in the protected area, due partly to the vigilance of the staff, but chiefly to the prosperity of the people. A great decrease occurred in the sale of stamps, slight in Murshidabad, but amounting to Rs 2,84,716 in Calcutta The sale of non-judicial stamps decreased in all districts, which may be taken to mean that fewer mortgages were executed owing to the return of good crops The falling off in Calcutta is attributed to the comparative dislocation of business which attended the plague scare The number of prosecutions for breaches of the stamp laws fell off, but the number of cases in which insufficiently stamped documents were seized greatly increased, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that greater care is being exercised by Judicial officers in the examination of the documents filed before them. The amount of income tax collected was Rs. 24,73,760—an increase of 2·4 per cent. on the previous year. The gross demand increased by 3 per cent, of which almost all occurred in Calcutta. One lakh was not collected, but

in Murshidabad there were no arrears, and Nadia did well. Collections were worst in Calcutta.

10. *Communications and Public Works.*—The District Boards maintained the existing roads, and also spent more money than in previous years on arboriculture. No new railways were made during the year, but the Ranaghat-Krishnagar light railway was completed, though it was opened after the close of the year. A retired embankment is being constructed at Bhagwangola in Murshidabad, and will be completed this year

11 *Education.*—The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 201,828 (or, according to the returns in the appendix, 201,209) as compared with 201,177 in the previous year The percentage of boys of a school-going age who were at school was 31 6 Little alteration occurred in their distribution between English, vernacular and classical schools The most notable increase was in the number of pupils attending high English schools There was a small decrease in the number of girl-pupils, and the vernacular schools also lost ground. The Koran schools apparently decreased by half, and lost the same proportion of scholars, while an alteration in the system of classification conceals the progress of the Sanskrit tols The Muhammadan pupils achieved a greater measure of success in the public examinations, and their relative numbers did not decrease The total expenditure aggregated over 11 lakhs

12 *Dispensaries and Hospitals*—The total number of these institutions which were open during the year was 69, though returns have been submitted of 66 only The total income was Rs 1,16,863, and the total number of patients treated was 333,673 The corresponding figures for last year were Rs 1,43,933 and Rs 3,48,792 There was thus a falling off in each respect, which the Commissioner attributes in part to the plague scares No notable advance appears to have been made during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor would commend to the notice of the Municipalities and District Boards the action of the Mymensingh and other District Boards in appointing trained female medical officers for each subdivision, which he considers to be an excellent policy

13 *Local Self-Government*—Little that is new is to be said about the working of the various Boards Judging from the attendance of members, it would seem that in several instances less interest was taken in the proceedings than in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that the municipalities have made vigorous efforts to collect their taxes, and achieved much success, due to a great extent to the careful supervision of the Commissioner, which will, he knows, not be relaxed Mr. Buckland has added little to the comprehensive general remarks on the Local Self Government bodies contained in his report last year, and has seen no reason to modify the conclusions he then set forth

14 *Employment of Muhammadans*—The number holding ministerial appointments in the Division decreased by 4 There was an increase of 2 in the 24-Parganas, and a decrease of 1, 2 and 3, respectively, in Jessore, Khulna, and Nadia. In the two last named districts the number has been lowered to less than 10 per cent, and is unduly small, and the same is still more the case in the 24-Parganas The District Officers are requested to bear in mind the importance of encouraging Muhammadans, so far as regard to the efficiency of their staff will permit.

15. *Conduct of Zamindars*—Though the great majority of the zamindars of the Presidency Division are non-resident, and though several, by the inadequate remuneration which they give to their servants, tacitly connive at the acts of oppression of which the latter are frequently guilty, yet the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see the names of so many gentlemen in the list of those who, by their just treatment of the raiyats on their estates and their liberality in all public affairs, have augmented the esteem in which they were previously held. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has long been conspicuous in the Province for those qualities, and the Maharaja of Kasimbazar is worthily following in the footsteps of his predecessor The Dhankuria zamindars of Basirhat, the Mandals of Baruipur, Rai Hari Charan Chaudhuri of Nakipur, the Raja of Naldanga and others are said to have watched well over the interests of their tenants; and the Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia is reported to be a liberal landlord

Those zamindars who are reported to be directly, or through their agents, oppressive and unjust, thereby forfeit, in the eyes of Government, that title to consideration which they would otherwise enjoy

The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are due to Mr Buckland for the carefulness with which he has watched over the interests of the Division during the year, and for the complete report which he has presented, extracts from which are published for general information

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

13. The average rainfall in the Division was greater than in either of the two preceding years, being 65·3 inches against 61·4 inches in 1897-98 and 46·3 inches in 1896-97. The heaviest rainfall (97·04 inches) was at Mollahat in the Bagerhat subdivision of the district of Khulna, and the smallest (about 51 inches) at Barasat and Barrackpore in the 24-Parganas and Kushtia in Nadia. It was, on the whole, more favourable to the crops grown than in the two preceding years. In the 24-Parganas the average rainfall was less than in the previous year, being 56·7 inches against 59·8. The rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the district with the exception of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where it was deficient in April and May, and also in September and October; otherwise the rainfall was sufficient during the ploughing and sowing seasons. The average rainfall recorded in Nadia was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., about 59 inches. It was seasonable and sufficient, except in August, when heavy showers caused the rivers to inundate considerable areas, and thus damage to a certain extent the *bhadoi* rice in thanas Gangni and Tehatta and the jute crop in the Ranaghat subdivision. In Murshidabad the rainfall was much greater than in the preceding year, being 72·5 inches against 51·1. There was a large flood which damaged the *aus* crops in the *Bagri*, though it increased the subsequent outturn of the *rabi* crops by fertilizing the land. In Jessore, 65·1 inches of rain fell during the year against 62·8 inches in 1897-98. The rainfall was largest in June, July, and August, and was generally favourable to the crops grown in the district. The average rainfall in Khulna was a little less than in the previous year, being 73·3 inches against 75. It was, however, equally distributed, and was favourable to the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy.

Under the instructions conveyed in Government Orders No. 1T.-R., dated the 10th June 1898, the outturns of the different crops are shown in percentages for the past three years, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop, and the outturn for each year being stated as a percentage of that crop. The average outturn of *aman*, which is the staple food in the Division, was 101 per cent., against 100 in 1897-98 and 43 in 1896-97. The *bhadoi* or *aus* crop yielded an average outturn of 93 per cent., or 7 per cent. more than in 1897-98 and 38 more than in 1896-97. The jute crop was 87 per cent., against 84 in 1897-98 and 76 in 1896-97, and the *rabi* crops 90 per cent., against 84 in 1897-98 and 48 in 1896-97. The other crops grown in the Division are of minor importance. Indigo is grown in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore only. As compared with the previous year, the outturn of *aman* increased in Nadia and Khulna by 2 and 16 per cent., respectively, while in Murshidabad and Jessore it decreased by 3 and 12 per cent., respectively. In the 24-Parganas the outturn remained stationary. The outturn of *aus* was greater in all the districts except Murshidabad, where it fell off slightly.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

14. The following statement compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division during the past three years:—

DISTRICT	Number of deaths from fever			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Average of the past two years 1896 and 1897
	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24-Parganas	37,919	34,[illegible]57	33,404	11,043	3,974	1,626	[illegible]920	7,281	7,106	55,882	46,21[illegible]	42,136	51,047
Nadia	41,802	31,525	28,059	10,726	3,570	499	[illegible]	7,[illegible]24	[illegible],746	59,458	42,919	36,304	51,[illegible]
Murshidabad	30,441	27,509	24,859	4,959	2,222	185	[illegible]	5,875	5,780	40,939	33,006	30,824	[illegible]
Jessore	58,173	51,253	50,463	8,199	5,967	779	[illegible]	[illegible]791	6,376	70,720	63,013	57,[illegible]	[illegible]
Khulna	27,951	27,043	24,888	6,746	5,750	689	7,467	7,515	8,654	42,164	40,308	34,211	[illegible]
Total	196,286	172,287	161,073	41,673	21,483	[illegible],758	[illegible]	34,2[illegible]8	35,661	269,163	228,058	201,002	248,61[illegible]
Ratio of deaths per mille of population	24·9	21·9	20·5	5·3	2·7	·4	3·9	4·3	4·5	34·2	29·03	25·8	[illegible]

The general health of the Division was distinctly better than that of the two preceding years The total number of deaths recorded was 201,092 or 25 8 per mille of population, against 228,058 or 29·03 per mille in 1897 and 269,163 or 34 2 per mille in 1896 The number of deaths from fever was 161,672, from cholera 3,7[illegible]8, and from other causes 35,661, against 172,287, 21,483, and 34,288, respectively, in 1897 The decrease in mortality from fever and cholera is chiefly due to the absence of any of these diseases in a widely epidemic form

In the 24-Parganas the total number of deaths was 42,1[illegible]6, against 46,212 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4,076 Fever accounted for 33,404 deaths, against 34,957 As usual, the Diamond Harbour subdivision shows the lowest mortality from fever and Barasat the highest The autumn and cold weather are the deadly seasons, December being the worst month of all Efforts are being made to improve the drainage of Barasat, which has an evil notoriety for fever at present The decrease in mortality from cholera was very marked, being 1,626, against 3,974 in 1897, or 59 08 per cent lower than the mortality of the previous year The subdivisions of Barasat and Diamond Harbour suffered most from this disease, which, however, nowhere assumed an epidemic form Small pox accounted for 100 deaths against 151 in 1897, and bowel-complaints 1 137 against 1,286 The mortality from other causes was 5,869, against [illegible]844 in the previous year The number of cases vaccinated was 43,462, of which no less than 43,068 were successful

The general health of the district of Nadia was exceptionally good, the total number of deaths being 36,304 against 42,919 in 1897 The mortality from fever fell from 31,525 to 28,059 The urban areas suffered more than the rural There was, however, a virulent outbreak of malarial fever in some villages in the Khoksa outpost in the Kushtia subdivision after the subsidence of the floods, the death-rate in at least four of them being 100 per mille of the population The months of March, April and November contributed most to the death-rate from fever The decrease in mortality from cholera was remarkable, being 499, against 3,570 in 1897 The disease was present from the beginning of the year and reached its highest point in May It then fell suddenly in June, and began to rise again in November Small-pox was much more prevalent during the year, causing 277 deaths, against 87 in 1897 Deaths from this disease occurred most in March

In Murshidabad the total number of deaths was 30,824, or 4,782 less than in the previous year Fever caused 24,859 deaths, against 27,509 in 1897, and cholera 185, against 2 22[illegible] Deaths from fever occurred most in the months from September to December The comparative freedom from cholera is said to be due to the fact that rain fell nearly every month. The villages suffered more than the towns, where two cases of deaths only were recorded The total number of deaths from small pox was 118, against 167 of the previous year

The total number of deaths recorded in Jessore was 57,617, against 63,013 in 1897, of which fever contributed 50,463 deaths, against 51,2[illegible]3 in the preceding year The largest number of deaths from this cause occurred from September to December The subdivision of Magura suffered most and that of Bangaon least Cholera accounted for [illegible]79 deaths, against 5 967 in 1897, and small pox 57, against 70 The total number of deaths from bowel-complaints was [illegible]1 only, against 113 in the previous year. The mortality from all causes registered in Khulna was 34,211, against 40,308 in 1897 Fever accounted for 21,888 deaths, or 2,155 less than in the previous year The mortality from cholera was remarkably low, being 669, against 5,7[illegible]0 in 1897. There was no epidemic of any description during the year The number of deaths from other causes slightly increased, being 8,654, against 7 515 in the previous year.

15 Registration is worst in the municipal areas, where it is in the hands of the police In these areas the reporting of births and deaths is legally incumbent on parents and friends under Act IV (B C) of 1873, and an endeavour is being made in the 24 Parganas to enforce the legal penalties, and thus induce an improvement In rural areas the present arrangement is that village chaukidars keep a register of deaths and births, which is supposed to be tested by the police and the Vaccination Department. All that can be done is to reward or punish

chaukidars in order to encourage or compel them to report. The police have little time for these duties, and the registers of the chaukidars practically remain unchecked In Murshidabad Mr Egerton has made it one of the duties of the dafadars recently appointed in the district to check all death and birth entries in their respective unions, and this, it is believed, will have a very good result on the registration of vital statistics so far as the rural areas are concerned

V—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

16 The condition of the people during the past year showed an improvement over the year preceding The crops were good, and the prices of food-grains ruled lower than they had done for some time In the 24 Parganas there was ample employment for the labouring classes in the fields, on the roads under the District Board, and in the mills The general prosperity was not, however, shared by the middle or *bhadralog* class, whose incomes are stationary, while their style of living seems to be improving and their expenditure on marriages to be becoming more extravagant This is of course largely owing to their own folly The people in Nadia had already recovered from the effects of the famine before the close of the year 1897 98 During the year under review, their position has been further improved by excellent crops of all descriptions Mr. Gait reports "the people are now as well off as they are ever likely to be so long as the *utbandi* system prevails and their present improvident habits continue" In Murshidabad owing to plenteous crops, low prices of food grains, and the non appearance of any disease of a virulent type, both the labouring and the agriculturist classes, which form the bulk of the population, passed the year in ease and comfort Towards the middle of the year the people of parts of the district suffered from floods, and agricultural loans to a limited scale had to be advanced, but the injury done to the crops was soon after compensated by the abundant produce of the *rabi* crops on the lands inundated The bulk of the population of Jessore are agriculturists, and their prosperity depends upon the outturn of the crops grown The principal agricultural products of the district are *aman*, *aus*, jute, indigo, oilseeds, pulses, millets and tobacco Sugar manufacture also plays an important part in the economic conditions of the district It keeps about 50 per cent of the population engaged from the middle of October to the middle of March The Subdivisional Officer of Jhenida writes that the creation by the zamindars of numerous *gantis* and other undertenures is gradually reducing the prospects of actual cultivators, driving them to expensive litigation with the tenure-holders, who try by every means to enhance the rents of raiyats' holdings There is some force in these remarks, but the raiyats of this district generally know their status according to the Tenancy Act and contest, very often successfully, all attempts to enhance their rents The Subdivisional Officer of Narail mentions in proof of the improved condition of the people the fact that the agricultural loans granted by Government in the previous year were fully recovered during the year The import during the year of a large quantity of European piece goods (valued at about 2½ *lakhs* of rupees, against ½ *lakh* of 1897 98) also affords an unmistakeable evidence of the fact that the people had money to spend on luxuries The people of Khulna are, on the whole, better off than those living in districts further west or north Labour is dearer, and signs of luxury are to be seen here and there The district has wonderful recuperative powers The people are, however, lazy and short sighted they will not do any disagreeable work (such as harvesting of paddy, etc) themselves, and annually there is a large incursion of labourers from outside at the time of sowing and reaping The fishermen form a large class in this district, and are well off Goldsmiths and silversmiths appear to be prospering, but on the other hand, weavers as well as indigenous manufacturers are fast disappearing Date sugar is manufactured in thanas Magura and Kalaroa, but it is steadily declining, owing to the importation of bounty-fed sugar

VI—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

17 The number of emigrants registered in the district of the 24 Parganas during the year was 2,389, as compared with 2,709 in the year preceding Of these, 507 were for the Colonies and 1,882 for the labour districts of Assam,

Cachar and Sylhet as compared with 806 and 2,903 respectively in the year 1897-98. Of the total number of persons who emigrated during the year, only 4 belonged to this district and the rest to other districts. Besides these, it is stated that 24,913 coolies, as against 94,772 of the previous year, passed through the Barasat subdivision of this district on their way to Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, halting for a short time at the rest houses at Naihati. This abnormal decrease is attributed to the better outturn of food-grains and the consequent reduction in the prices thereof.

During the year there were five rest houses, of which one was burnt down. The remaining houses were provided with sleeping accommodation and separate cook-sheds, with an adequate number of latrines. The coolies during their stay in these rest-houses use the water of the river Hooghly for drinking and of tanks and wells for culinary and other purposes. The mehtars of the Naihati Municipality remove the nightsoil as before. There was a cooly cholera hospital in charge of the Civil Hospital Assistant throughout the year, who in addition to his other duties in connection with emigration treated the cooly-patients. There were only ten cases of cholera, all of which recovered, and two cases of small-pox, both of which ended fatally. There was no outbreak of cholera, small pox or fever in an epidemic form in any of these houses.

As usual up-country men and *dhangars* come to the subdivision of Barasat in large numbers for employment in mills, municipalities, or rural tracts. A considerable number of Cabulis also go there to sell warm clothing and hill fruits, and many of these people have settled down in the vicinity of the mills, where they engage in money-lending. During the transplantation season, coolies from Midnapore and Orissa come to Diamond Harbour for employment, returning home after the harvest. It is reported that a number of *Bunas* from Chota Nagpur and its neighbourhood have settled down in the *abads* of the Diamond Harbour subdivision.

As regards the other districts, there was no emigration or immigration properly so-called. As usual, during harvest time, the labourers from Nadia and Jessore left their districts for the Sundarbans and other Eastern Bengal districts, including Khulna, for work, but they returned as soon as their work was over. In Jessore some professional earth diggers came from Kushtia and Chuadanga subdivisions of the Nadia district for work, but their number was not large, presumably because they had sufficient work, on account of good crops in their own neighbourhood. Besides these Cabulis and other upcountry hawkers came to these districts as usual.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

18. Common rice is the staple food of the majority in this Division. The price of this rice, in the 24-Parganas, at the beginning of the year, was 10 to 13 seers per rupee, and it fell but little until the new harvest was reaped. Towards the close of the year the price was from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee, against 13 to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee of the previous year. This is due to the full harvest reaped during the year under report. Although there had been a fall in the price of common rice, as well as of other grains, in the district of Nadia, during the previous year, prices were still high at the beginning of the year under report, when the price of common rice was 12 seers 13 chitaks and gram 16 seers per rupee. In September, when a good *bhadoi* crop was harvested, the price of common rice came down to over 13 seers. It fell still lower when the *aman* crop was reaped in November, and the prices of wheat and gram also went down with that of common rice. In Murshidabad the price of wheat, common rice, and gram fell considerably during the year under report, as compared with either of the two preceding years. This is due chiefly to the good harvests of the year 1897-98, and partly to the good crops of the year 1898-99 which had been in the market for a few months only of the year under report. The average price of common rice in Jessore fell to $18\frac{3}{5}$ seers per rupee, from 12 seers in 1897-98 and $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers in 1896-97. The prices of other food grains were also easier.. In Khulna the price of common rice was very low after the gathering of the new *aman* crop, being 17 seers per rupee, against 13 seers 8 chitaks in 1897-98 and 10 seers $2\frac{2}{3}$ chitaks in 1896-97. This fall in price resulted from the plentiful harvests of rice crops in 1897-98 and 1898-99. Salt was sold somewhat

cheaper in Khulna and Satkhira during the year than in the two preceding years At Bagerhat the price remained stationary

The wages of labour, both superior and common, in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna remained almost the same as those of the preceding year. In the 24-Parganas the wages of superior and common masons and of superior carpenters and blacksmiths fell, while in Jessore the wages of superior and common carpenters and of superior blacksmiths rose. It is difficult to explain these fluctuations in the wages of labourers in the different districts of this Division. I think Mr. Hallifax is right when he says that these wages are governed more by custom than by the principle of demand and supply

VIII —MANUFACTURES AND MINES

19. The principal articles of manufacture in this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses Of these, cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye were manufactured only in the district of the 24-Parganas, where there were 63 factories at work during the year. In 42 factories work was carried on by shifts and sets, and in 20 by midday stoppages, while one worked at contract rates, as reported last year. Three factories, namely, (1) Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company's bulk-oil depôt at Budge-Budge, (2) the Chitpur Hydraulic Press, and (3) the Indian Patent Stone Works at Sealdah, were brought under the operation of the India Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, and the revised rules made thereunder Of these three mills, the bulk-oil depôt at Budge Budge was registered on the 23rd March 1898, and the last two, which were removed from the list some years ago, were re-entered in April and October 1898 respectively The total number of operatives employed in the 63 working factories during the year under report was 80,879, against 80,983 in the previous year The slight decrease is attributed to the plague scare, which considerably affected the working of the factories in the early part of the year. There was no material change in the rates of wages paid to the operatives employed in factories during the year under report

20 The following table shows the value of the outturn as returned by the owners of the several mills and factories.—

ARTICLES	Outturn.			REMARKS
	1896 97	1897-98	1898 99	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
Gunny bags and cloth	2,28 71,076	3,24,95 983	3,03,82,729	* The figures for these are for calendar years
Cotton twist and yarn	77,91,269	80,32 942	62,96,079	
Paper*	22,25,116	24,26,119	25,51 405	
Lac*	17,85 720	13,57,178	10,85 601	
Leather*	14,800	17,550	18,589	
Silk*	55,341	1,91,806	1,66,175	

* * * * * * *

25 Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. The table below shows the state of this industry during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years —

Indigo

DISTRICT	Number of factories			Produce			Value			REMARKS
	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99	1896 97	1897 98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Mds	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Nadia	42	51	47	2 797	2 432	1 899	5 38 364	3 31 686	2 42 740	
Murshidabad	24	22*	22	1 626	2 046*	1,729	3 97 327	3 68 418*	2 61 604	
Jessore	15	18	11	1,256	1 793	872	2 03 937	2 35 422	1,13,157	
Total	81	91	80	5,679	6,251	4,500	11 39 628	9 35,526	6,17,501	

* The discrepancy between these figures and those shown in paragraph 17 of last year's report is due to the fact that some of the factories sent their statistics after the submission of last year's report.

There has been a considerable decrease during the year under report not only in the number of factories, but also in the gross outturn and value The industry has of late been declining, the cause of depression being its competition with foreign chemical dye, which is steadily making progress.

Silk

26 The silk industry is chiefly carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of this industry during the last three years —

DISTRICTS	Number of factories			Produce			Value.			REMARKS
	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				lbs	lbs	lbs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
24-Parganas	Information not available						55 341	1 91 808	1 68 175	The figures are for the calendar year
Murshidabad	55	48	47	565 909	538 175	406 058	32 99 231	29 73,715	26 19 267	

As noticed in the previous year's report, the manufacture of silk cloth at Mirzapur, in the district of Murshidabad, is gradually on the decline The number of pieces of silk cloth manufactured during the year under report was 5,032, valued at Rs. 44,916, against 6,052 pieces, valued at Rs 45,396 of the preceding year

Sugar

27 The table below compares the state of the sugar industry during the last three years —

DISTRICT	Number of factories			Outturn			Value			REMARKS
	1896-97	1897 98	1898 99	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1896-97	1897 98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Mds	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs	
24 Parganas	126	99	113	48 664	72 475	43 240	8,50 763	5 24,175	2 70 457	
Nadia	Statistics not available									
Jessore	144	134	121	2 36 150	2 11 422	1 76 068	15 70 089	14 82 323	12 32 476	
Khulna	Not available.			25 700	25 346	23 721	1 70 550	2 04 220	1 47 256	

As in the previous year, the Manager of the sugar mill at Cossipore has declined to furnish the necessary statistics Sugar is still manufactured from sugarcane and date-juice by primitive native process in the sub-divisions of Basirhat and Barasat in the district of the 24-Parganas In Nadia, sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in part of Chuadanga In the Kushtia subdivision the sugarcane-crushing mill factory worked throughout the year, but information regarding this is not available. It is, however, known that the machines are distributed to local agents, who let them out on hire at a rupee or so a day The principal centres of the date sugar industry in this district are Santipur, Chakdaha, Kishanganj, Daulatganj, Alamdanga, and Moheshganj, but no statistics are available The refined sugar manufactories in the district of Jessore did not work during the year under report This industry has been steadily declining owing to the fall of market caused by the importation of foreign sugar. But it is hoped that the new countervailing duties imposed on bounty fed sugar imported into the country will facilitate the production of home made sugar The brass foundry at Moheshganj in the district of Nadia manufactured iron screws and other requisites for the indigo factories Brass and bell metal utensils are manufactured in Nadia and Murshidabad These articles are sold in the local markets, as well as sent to Calcutta, Rajshahi, and other places Locks and keys in imitation of Chubb's locks and of really good quality are made at Natagore in the Barasat subdivision of the 24-Parganas and at Jangipur in Murshidabad Cotton cloth is manufactured in several places in the Division, but the industry is gradually falling off in consequence of the weavers being unable to compete against European imports. The manufacture of blankets is carried on in several places in the district of Murshidabad Those manufactured at Aurangabad, a village in the Jangipur subdivision, are of superior quality, each piece

being worth Rs. 7 to 8. The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town in the district of Nadia, are very much appreciated both here and abroad; they possess no little artistic merit, and are generally considered to be superior to those produced elsewhere in India. Earthen pots of Kaliganj thana, in the Satkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna, are noted for their black glaze, but their manufacture is decaying for want of sufficient encouragement. The other and minor manufactures of this Division are tobacco, mats, cutlery, boats, cart-wheels, ivory works, shell bracelets, pottery, ploughs and other ordinary wood-work. There are no mines in any of the districts of this Division.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE

28. In compiling the statistics of trade in this Division the instructions contained in the Government circulars No 785, dated the 12th November 1898, and No. 1, dated the 12th January 1899, have been strictly followed In this Division the traffic is carried on by rail, the Nadia rivers, and the Calcutta canals. The statistics of traffic carried by different means in each district have been shown in separate statements Four other statements also are submitted showing the import and export traffic of the Division (excluding local traffic) and those to and from Calcutta These statements are submitted as appendices to this report. An amalgamated statement showing the traffic in this Division, excluding local traffic, is given below —

Number	Articles	Imports					Exports				
		By rail	By Nadia Rivers	By Canal	Total	Corresponding total for 1897 98	By rail	By Nadia Rivers	By Canal	Total	Corresponding total for 1897-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1	Rice	1,50 237	75 016	50	2 25 303	4 82 499	8 26 585	4 096	3 60 129	11 90 810	8 2° 518
2	Paddy	5,02 402	24,008	13,990	5 42 400	6 64 023	13 593	2 057	5 41 331	5 56,981	2 31 879
3	Wheat	4,405	1,318		5,723	9 937	49 056	10 490		59 546	3 572
4	Gram and pulse	20 822	526	517	21 865	76 556	9 38 546	1 87 166	6 225	11 31 037	9 30 746
5	Other food-grains	7 149	1,989		9 138	9 502	52,837	4 045		56,882	14 622
6	Jute raw ..	8 96 486	3,465	92 580	9,92,531	13 78 832	6,24,273	55,797	1,93,300	8 73 370	29,29 292
7	Gunny bags	51 090	820		51,910	34 502	1,93 439	15		1 93 454	62 859
8	Linseed	69 650	888		70 538	43 657	3 23 734	59 742	3 3 0	3,86 826	1 49 135
9	Mustard seed	48 387	23 502	2 375	74,264	93 515	25 840	1 093	3 200	30 133	59 000
10	Tea, Indian	199			199	1,27 133	1			1	286
11	Cotton raw	94 674			94 674	68 723	3 226		1 250	4 476	6,753
12	Silk raw	2 458	440	..	2 898	3 736	6 634			6,634	6 449
13	Sugar refined	17 220	408		17 628	16 502	2 054	270	7 000	9 324	15 022
14	Do, unrefined	53 825	9,542	970	64,337	51 269	2 85 304	4 052	1 37 232	4 26 588	5 65,860
15	Tobacco, manufactured	1 144			1 144	506	5			5	90
16	Do, unmanufactured	29 976	6 129	3 945	40,050	55 341	24,649	175	900	25 724	24 786
17	Indigo	61			61	28	4,069			4,069	5 349
18	Cotton piece-goods in bales European	1 14 052		653	1 14,705	1,08 426	358	10		368	400
19	Ditto in boxes	892			892	1 334					6
20	Cotton piece-goods, in bales Indian	1,053			1,053	1 210	4 592	6		4 598	4,494
21	Ditto in boxes	25			25	10	15			15	7
22	Cotton twist and yarn, European	25,463			25,463	20 734	47			47	25
23	Ditto, Indian	13 317			13 317	18 651	55 992			55 992	44 679
24	Salt	4 01 377	49 109	84 404	5,34 890	5 91 118	2 057	45		2,102	3 481
25	Kerosine oil	18,447	1,087	19 290	38,824	88 112	15 77 893	195	34 550	16,12 638	17 40 730
26	Coal and coke	1,91 88 045	35 982	54,484	1 92 78,511	1,70 45 403	57 459	76 116		1 33 575	1 05 558
	Total	2 17 12 350	2,36 229	2 73 258	2,22 21,843	2,09 90 975	50 72 248	4,05,370	12 88 467	67 66,085	77,27 603

29 There was an increase in the import of linseed, cotton (raw), sugar (refined and unrefined), tobacco (manufactured), indigo, cotton piece-goods, European (in bales), Indian cotton piece-goods (in boxes), European cotton twist and yarn, and coal and coke, while there was a decrease in the import of all other articles. As regards exports, there was a decrease in jute (raw), mustard seed, tea, Indian, cotton (raw), sugar (refined and unrefined) tobacco (manufactured), indigo, European cotton piece goods (in bales and boxes), salt, and kerosine oil, while there was an increase in all the other articles. The decrease in the import traffic of rice, paddy, wheat, gram and pulse, and other food grains, with a corresponding increase in export, may be attributed to the plentiful harvests of the year under report. In the two preceding years scarcity prevailed more or less throughout the Division, and it became necessary to import articles of food to meet the wants of the people. The decrease in the jute traffic may be explained as being due to the fact that after the famine, which preceded the year under review, the people sowed with food crops a larger area of land and set apart a comparatively smaller area to the cultivation and growth of jute The outturn was therefore less,

and consequently there was a decrease in the trade. In sugar, both refined and unrefined, there was an increase in the import and a decrease in the export during the year, owing probably to the gradual displacement of the country-made sugar by foreign bounty-fed sugar. The decrease in the export of indigo year after year shows that the production of this valuable commodity in some of the districts of this Division is steadily declining. The increase in the import of European cotton piece-goods may be ascribed to the better condition of the people during the year. The decrease in the import of salt may be partly due to the establishment of a salt warehouse in the district of Backergunge, which formerly received its supply from Khulna, but now receives it direct The large increase in the coal and coke traffic was due to the greater demand for these articles for steamer, railway, brick manufacturing and cooking purposes The fluctuations in the export and import of other articles do not call for any special remarks

30 The Collector of the 24 Parganas reports that, besides the 24 staples enumerated in the statements prescribed by Government, there are other articles, some of them important, in which traffic is carried on between his district and Calcutta along the undermentioned eleven main routes of the district, viz, (1) Kamardanga, (2) Behala, (3) Kowrapookur khal, (4) Kowrapookur road, (5) Garia, (6) Bon Hooghly, (7) Moti jhil, (8) Jingerpole, (9) Matiabrooz ghat, (10) Matiabrooz road, and (11) Nemak Manal ghat. Of these the principal articles are (1) lime and limestone, (2) fresh fruits, other than cocoanuts and betelnuts, (3) iron, (4) firewood, (5) bricks and tiles, (6) hides, and (7) spirits The following table shows the imports and exports of these articles as registered along the abovementioned routes during the past two years —

Articles	Import from Calcutta		Export to Calcutta	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 Lime and limestone	1,55,246	1,85,750	50,147	16,426
2 Fresh fruits other than cocoanuts and betelnuts	1,77,175	2,04,138	6,85,511	7,72,860
3 Iron	36,934	43,494	21,855	4,617
4 Firewood	84,343	95,883	4,41,541	3,53,824
	No	No	No	No
5 Bricks and tiles	1,781,407	869,718	11,243,425	13,201 975
6 Hides	1,972	1,847	90,254	148,544
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
7 Spirits	28,596	39,629	56,371	46,627

The Collector of Murshidabad states that the river traffic of his district was confined, as a rule, to a few months of the year during the rainy season. The figures given by him and incorporated in the divisional amalgamated statement, do not include the large import of rice, paddy and the *rabi* crops, such as wheat, gram, linseed and mustard seed, which are annually carried on by carts

The Collector of Jessore has again invited attention to the necessity of opening out Muchikhali channel, which connects the Madhumati with the Navaganga This channel remains silted up during the dry season greatly to the injury of the local trade

The Collector of Khulna reports that a good deal of import and export traffic of the district is carried on by country boats, but no statistics are procurable for want of registering stations Fish, betelnuts and molasses are largely exported from this district in addition to the articles shown in the statements.

A divisional summary is given in the following table showing the export from the districts of the Presidency Division to Calcutta during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 —

Number	Articles	1897-98	1898-99	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds	Mds	
1	Rice	31,14,054	36,92,796	
2	Paddy	3,73,263	7,63,536	
3	Wheat	23,068	1,37,064	
4	Gram and pulse	13,04,727	15,58,435	
5	Other food-grains	11 146	63,327	
6	Jute, raw	38,66,985	19,02,727	
		No	No	
7	Gunny-bags	6,649,989	10,092,134	
		Mds	Mds	
8	Linseed	311,998	6,58,923	
9	Mustard seed	81,106	73,181	
10	Tea, Indian	85	1	
11	Cotton, raw	29,688	20,784	
12	Silk, raw	7,363	14,653	
13	Sugar, refined	75,681	61,020	
14	Do, unrefined	5,31,528	5,03,995	
15	Tobacco, manufactured	84,119	93 748	
16	Do, unmanufactured	71,118	7,821	
17	Coal and coke	1,10,110	1,02,007	
18	Indigo	1,258	4,318	

31 The imports of various articles in the Presidency Division from Calcutta is shown in the following table for the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99 —

Number	Articles	1897-98	1898-99	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs	Rs	
1	Cotton piece-goods, European	84,49,297	91,32,052	
2	Ditto, Indian	58 157	55,877	
		Mds	Mds	
3	Cotton twist, European	30,623	37,233	
4	Ditto, Indian	31,598	13,253	
5	Salt ..	8,00,300	8,43,266	
6	Kerosine oil	11,02,278	11,23,233	
		No	No	
7	Gunny-bags	1,094,112	1,783,107	

As Calcutta is the centre of trade, the explanation of fluctuations of the divisional trade, given in paragraph 29 of the report, applies to the Calcutta trade also

* * * * * * *

XIII —CRIME

39. The number of cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 20,833, against 22,734 in 1897, showing a decrease of 1,901 cases The decrease occurred in all the districts, and chiefly in burglary and theft cases. The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas and Khulna ascribe the decrease to better supervision over bad characters during the year, but it seems to me that the real explanation lies in the fact that the increase in the number of cases

in 1897 was abnormal and due to the distress that prevailed in that year, the number of cases for 1895 and 1896 being 16,758 and 17,363 respectively. The number of cases declared false in this Division was 665, as compared with 780 in the year preceding Of these, 133 were in the 24-Parganas, 150 in Nadia, 98 in Murshidabad, 190 in Jessore, and 94 in Khulna, as compared with 158, 270, 106, 153 and 93, respectively, in the previous year The Magistrate of Nadia reports that he has impressed upon all subordinate Magistrates the necessity of carefully satisfying themselves that the cases are really false before ordering them to be recorded as such Prosecutions were instituted in 78 cases, or 11 7 per cent, against 5 1 per cent in 1897 Of these, 11 were in the 24-Parganas, 22 in Nadia, 9 in Murshidabad, 14 in Jessore, and 22 in Khulna, as compared with 3, 8, 11, 6 and 12, respectively, in the year preceding The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 3 in the 24-Parganas, 8 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, 7 in Jessore and 10 in Khulna, against 1, 4, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, in 1897 It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of prosecutions in false cases increased from 5 1 to 11 7, but still I do not think that full use was made of the provisions of section 211 of the Indian Penal Code Compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was given in 55 cases in the 24-Parganas, 37 in Nadia, 9 in Murshidabad, 28 in Jessore, and 17 in Khulna, against 48, 26, 24, 32 and 12 respectively, in the year preceding With the exception of Jessore there was an increase in all the other districts The provisions of this section should, I think, have been more freely used The Magistrate of Khulna reports that he has drawn the attention of all his subordinate Magistrates to this matter, and he hopes that better results will be obtained in the current year The total number of cases in which the police abstained from making enquiry was 794, or 3 8 per cent, against 1,367, or 6 0 per cent, in 1897, showing a decrease of 573 cases Of the total number of cases, 151 were in the 24-Parganas, 251 in Nadia, 99 in Murshidabad, 152 in Jessore and 141 in Khulna, against 327, 459, 235, 153 and 193, respectively, in the year preceding, showing a decrease in all the districts The decrease may be due to a check placed on refusals to enquire in burglary cases. No case of abuse of the power under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, came to light. The number of persons arrested during the year was 16,037, as compared with 16,017 in 1897 Of these, 15 250 were sent up for trial, against 14,933 and 10,368 were convicted, against 10,201 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 67 9, against 63 6 in the year preceding. Taking the districts separately, the percentage was 72 8 in the 24-Parganas, 67·3 in Nadia, 79 6 in Murshidabad, 56 6 in Jessore and 56 3 in Khulna, against 70 6, 68 5, 82 8, 55 5 and 59 9, respectively. The total number of true cases of murder reported in this Division was 43, against 60 in 1897 Of these, 10 were in the 24-Parganas, 5 in Nadia, 8 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore and 12 in Khulna, as compared with 14, 3, 15, 11 and 17, respectively The number in which convictions were obtained was 2 in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad, 1 in Jessore and 7 in Khulna. The number of true cases of dacoity reported in this Division was 36, against 49 in 1897 Of these, [illegible] were in the 24-Parganas, 6 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 4 in Jessore and nil in Khulna, against 15, 6, 3, 18, and 7, respectively, in the preceding year, showing an increase in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, and a considerable decrease in Jessore and Khulna, the number of cases in Nadia remained constant Out of 36 cases, convictions were obtained in 14 cases, against the same number in 1897 Of these, 10 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad and 2 in Jessore The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas reports that, in spite of the conviction of a large number of offenders who were sentenced to transportation or to long terms of imprisonment, the number of dacoities in his district has increased He observes that the neighbourhood of Calcutta, with its separate police administration, the large number of up-country men employed in the districts (many of them of the worst character and fugitives from justice in their native districts), and the facilities of communication by rail and river, all combine to make the offence easy to perpetrate and difficult to detect. The number of cases of rioting in this Division was 502, as compared with 542 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 40 cases. Of the 502 cases, 92 were in the 24-Parganas, 120 in Nadia, 40 in Murshidabad,

140 in Jessore and 110 in Khulna, against 111, 68, 49, 154 and 160, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase in the district of Nadia and a decrease in all the other districts; the largest number of cases occurring in the district of Jessore. No explanation as to the increase in the number of rioting cases has been given by the Magistrate of Nadia. The decrease in the other districts may be attributed to vigorous precautions having been taken under sections 107 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the rioting cases, 2 in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 7 in Jessore and 6 in Khulna ended in loss of life. There were no caste or religious disputes in any of the districts during the year The number of cases instituted during the year, under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was 527, against 467 in 1897, and the number of persons bound down was 1,917, against 1,362 in the year preceding, showing an increase of 555 persons The number of cases of bad livelihood instituted during the year was 662, as compared with 548 in 1897. The number of cases in which conviction followed was 471, against 387 in the year preceding, the percentage being 71·1, against 66 2 of the previous year.

40. The number of non cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 19,978, as compared with 18,586 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,392 cases, which occurred in all the districts except Jessore, but chiefly in the 24-Parganas, where it is said to be due to the increased number of cases instituted under the municipal laws. The Magistrate of Nadia ascribes the increase to the improved condition of the people, as in the previous year they had neither time nor the money to prosecute petty quarrels in the Courts The increase in Khulna is reported to be due to a greater number of prosecutions for disobeying summons and to a large increase in the number of proceedings, under sections 107 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code The other Magistrates have not submitted any explanation of the fluctuation The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 1,139, or 5 7 per cent, as compared with 798, or 4 2 per cent, in the preceding year Of the 1,139 cases. 354 were in the 24 Parganas, 55 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 202 in Jessore and 524 in Khulna The Magistrates of Jessore and Khulna report that the increase was due to a very large number of petitions to bind down persons to keep the peace and regarding disputes about immoveable property having been referred to the police for enquiry Processes were issued against 25 910 persons, as compared with 20,369 in the previous year, and 16,809 persons actually appeared before Magistrates, against 14,877 in 1897. The increase may be attributed to the increase in the number of cases The number of persons convicted was 8,647, or 51 4 per cent., as compared with 7,989, or 53·7 per cent. in the previous year.

XIV —POLICE.

41 The table below shows the strength of the Police force in the several districts of this Division —

District	District Superintendent of Police.	Assistant Superintendent of Police	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	European constables	Head constables	Constables	Town chaukidars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24 Parganas	1	1	6	62	1	123	1,003	132
Nadia	1		5	44		49	524	109
Murshidabad	1		4	40		58	589	97
Jessore	1		6	41		37	394	29
Khulna	1		3	30		37	288	49
Total	5	1	23	217	1	04	2,798	416
Total for 1897	5	1	28	206	2	311	2,758	416

In the 24 Parganas there was an increase of 1 Sub-Inspector and a decrease of 1 European constable, under Government order No 1640J, dated

the 18th March 1898. In Nadia there was an increase of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 10 constables, while there was a decrease of 3 head-constables only The force in Murshidabad was increased by 3 Sub-Inspectors and 20 constables and reduced by 2 head-constables In Jessore there was an increase of 1 Sub Inspector and 10 constables. No explanation has been furnished by the District Officers concerned regarding these changes In Khulna there was an increase of 2 Sub Inspectors and a decrease of 2 head constables, according to the recommendation of the Redistribution Committee Besides the above, 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 constables were sanctioned for the Alaipur floating out post in Khulna

42 The following table shows the particulars of punishment of men and officers by dismissal or otherwise, as compared with those of the preceding year —

	Number dismissed		Number punished			
			Departmentally		Judicially	
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Officers	2	3	64	282	1	
Men	69	90	182	387	49	45
Total	71	93	246	669	50	45

It will appear that there was a considerable increase in the number of dismissals and of men departmentally punished during the year, while there was a decrease in the number punished judicially

43 The following table shows the number rewarded during the year as compared with 1897 —

	1897	1898
By promotion	2	5
By money rewards, good-conduct stripes, &c	444	215
Total	446	220

It is very unsatisfactory to notice that there was a large decrease in the number rewarded during the year In the 24-Parganas 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 7 head-constables and 25 constables received rewards for good service in various cases. In Nadia, Babus Dina Nath Ghosh, Inspector, and Janoki Nath Bose, Sub Inspector, were specially rewarded Rs 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, for successfully working up the Malipota currency note forgery case and securing the conviction of most of the accused. They also received Rs 32 0-6 and Rs 12-13 0, respectively, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as rewards in connection with that case. In Murshidabad 6 Sub-Inspectors, 7 head constables and 17 constables received special money rewards The Magistrate of Jessore does not report on this head. In Khulna 4th grade Inspector, Babu Keshab Lal Guha, was awarded a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 323, for good service rendered in a case of robbery with double murder.

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45. The following statement shows the number of rural police in the several districts of this Division, the number punished and the number rewarded —

District	Number of rural police	Number punished	Number rewarded	Amount of reward
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs
24-Parganas	3,359	1,241	139	497
Nadia	3,503	1,341	986	2,481
Murshidabad	3,441	540	51	446
Jessore	3,704	1,159	501	3,367
Khulna	2,390	1,219	280	2,561
Total ..	16,397	5,500	1,957	9,152
Total for 1897	16,692	4,731	752	4,176

There was a decrease in the total number of chaukidars as compared with 1897. The decrease occurred in all the districts, except Nadia and Khulna, but chiefly in Murshidabad In this district there were 3,441 chaukidars, of whom 2,670 were under Act VI (B C) of 1870, and the rest held *chakran* lands Active steps have been and are still being taken to replace *chakran* chaukidars in the Kandi subdivision by chaukidars under the Act. The progress made in this direction is as rapid as can be expected or is desirable, and Government do not think it expedient to hurry on the changes too violently.

46 During the year under report there was an increase in the number of men punished, as compared with the year preceding, in all the districts except Nadia The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna are against the imposition of unnecessary fines on these poorly paid officers Mr. Allen has directed the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to the bad effect upon the *morale* of the force of so many punishments for trivial offences It is stated that an attempt is now being made to secure regular attendance at parades by rewarding punctual men rather than by constantly fining the unpunctual

47. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of men rewarded increased during the year. In the 24-Parganas 72 chaukidars were paid money rewards, chiefly for regular attendance, and 67 were rewarded by judicial officers chiefly for good services in criminal, excise and salt cases It is reported that more attention is now paid to this method of encouraging good work among the rural police. In Nadia 868 chaukidars were given Rs. 2 each for regular attendance. Both the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police attended muster parades and encouraged chaukidars by offering rewards for good work of any kind. In Jessore the system of good conduct stripes started by Mr Kilby, formerly District Superintendent of Police, has been kept up, and 27 chaukidars now draw good conduct allowance of Re 1 each a month on this system. The Magistrate of Khulna considers that too much liberality was shown in granting rewards, as Rs. 2,561, against Rs. 1,310 and Rs. 553 in the preceding two years were paid during the year under report.

48 The attempt to enlist men of better castes for chaukidars was maintained in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore. In Nadia and Jessore 151 and 22 men of good castes were enlisted during the year. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas has forbidden the enlistment of men of the lowest castes, viz , *Kaoras* and *Muchis*, as chaukidars, and is trying to improve the status by raising the pay to a minimum rate of Rs. 4 per mensem. None of the other district officers have made any remarks on this subject

49 *Dafadars* have been appointed in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna. The District Officer of Nadia makes no mention in his report as to whether this system is in force in his district, but from a subsequent communication received from him, it appears that the system is not in force in Nadia I have desired the Magistrate to give his personal attention to its introduction forthwith. In the 24-Parganas the system has been introduced throughout the district with the exception of some sparsely inhabited villages in the Sundarbans Unions comprising the beats of about 10 chaukidars have been formed, and a *dafadar* has been appointed in each union at Rs 6 per mensem In Murshidabad 189 *dafadars* have been appointed on a pay of Rs. 6 per mensem It is reported that nearly the whole of the district has now been divided into unions with suitable collecting panchayats and with one *dafadar* literate and of good caste for each union. The *dafadars* are already beginning to make themselves useful in various ways, and Mr Egerton hopes for much better results in future He has asked the District Superintendent of Police to draw up a list of duties for *dafadars*, who should be relieved of the duties of watch and ward. All the work of making up unions, selecting collecting panchayats, and appointing *dafadars* having been done personally by the District Magistrate, Mr Egerton thinks it desirable that according to the present practice the dismissal as well as appointment of *dafadars* should rest ultimately with the District Magistrate, at least for the present *Dafadars* ought to be made to feel that they have some status, and not to be summarily dismissed on the mere report of the Police, and it is, therefore, better for their dismissal to rest with the District Magistrate, who would of course as a general rule be guided by the recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police in each case. It is stated that the chaukidars and villagers seem to understand the system of unions, the chaukidars are certainly far more regularly paid than before, and the *dafadars* by checking birth and death statistics, breaches of the Arms Act, etc , are of material assistance to the police The Magistrate does not see why *dafadars* of high caste, who are in fact of the social position of literate and writer constables, should not be able to assist in the working of the beat system within their own union, as was proposed by Mr Henry, the Inspector-General of Police. The *dafadars* have been supplied with uniforms, they always attend parades, and they are content with their pay of Rs 6 per mensem. The chief feature of the reform, it is stated, is that it has been introduced without extra-taxation, and on the whole taxation has been reduced. This is due to the judicious grouping of villages together From constant local inspection the Magistrate is statisfied that the chaukidari tax is now more equitably imposed and more poor people exempted than formerly. The Magistrate has also had chaukidars exempted from taxation altogether in thanas where he found that they were taxed. This privilege, the Magistrate thinks, is much appreciated by the chaukidars, and will tend to raise their status as Government servants. Chaukidars ought not to be made to contribute towards their own pay, and it is not intended by Government that they should do so The Magistrate of Khulna observes that the status of the rural police is improving, and already there are some men of the better classes serving as *dafadars*, and he considers that now the service is sufficiently attractive

50 No instance of any chaukidar having been employed on menial duties in any of the districts came to notice during the year. There has been a considerable improvement in the system of payment of their wages In the 24-Parganas there were 64 chaukidars in arrears of pay for six months and 96 for three months during the year, as against 70 and 412, respectively, in the preceding year. In Nadia one man was in arrear of pay for a period exceeding three months, when the year closed. In Jessore there were only 20 chaukidars, as against 447 in 1897, whose pay was in arrear at the end of the year. The Magistrates of Murshidabad and Khulna have made no remarks on this head.

XV —CRIMINAL JUSTICE

51 Criminal justice is administered by the Courts of Sessions, Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly The total number of cases tried by Courts of Sessions during

the year 1898 was 203, as compared with 259 in the year preceding. Of these, 130, or 64·03 per cent., ended in conviction, against 69 1 per cent. in 1897. Taking the districts separately, Nadia shows the highest percentage of convictions, being 70·3, and Jessore the lowest, being 58 4. As regards the other districts, the percentage was 67 1 in the 24-Parganas, 62 5 in Murshidabad, and 64·03 in Khulna, against 71 7, 76·0, and 69 1, respectively, in the previous year. Excepting Nadia, where the percentage of convictions was 62 8 last year, all the other districts show a deterioration in this respect The total number of subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates in this Division at the close of the calendar year was 60, against 59 in the year preceding. Of these, 37 exercised first class, 17 second class, and 6 third class powers. The number of benches was 42, against 43 in the previous year They were composed of 327 Honorary Magistrates, who were distributed as follows —

District	Number of benches	Number of Honorary Magistrates
24-Parganas	18	133
Nadia	10	81
Murshidabad	4	32
Jessore	7	45
Khulna	3	36
Total	42	327
Total for 1897	43	400

52 During the year the number of benches decreased by one This decrease was due to the abolition of the Diamond Harbour Independent Bench in the district of the 24-Parganas. Of these benches, 21 exercised 2nd class powers and the same number 3rd class powers There was also a decrease during the year in the number of Honorary Magistrates This decrease may be attributed to the fact that the vacancies caused by the resignation and removal from the list of the names of several practising pleaders who became disqualified under the provisions of section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, were not all filled up Besides the Bench Magistrates there were 36 Honorary Magistrates who were authorized to sit singly, viz, 10 in the 24-Parganas, 10 in Nadia, 11 in Murshidabad, and 5 in Jessore Of the Honorary Magistrates authorized to sit singly, 2 exercised 1st class powers, 30 2nd class powers, and 4 3rd class powers As reported last year, the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates authorized to sit singly was generally satisfactory, but those not so authorized were, with a few exceptions, unsatisfactory in this respect The number of Honorary Magistrates who were warned to be more regular or who were called on to explain their irregularity, came to 10 in the 24-Parganas, 17 in Nadia, 6 in Murshidabad, 7 in Jessore, and 15 in Khulna. Of the Honorary Magistrates in this Division, the following have been specially mentioned by the several Magistrates for their good work. Babu Ramoni Mohan Mullick of Meherpore in the district of Nadia, Babu Radhika Charan Sen and the late Babu Mukunda Lal Barman Bahadur of Berhampore, Babu Monmohan Singh of Jangipur, Babu Akhay Kumar Pain of Kandi, Rai Sitab Chand Nahor Bahadur, Rai Moni Lal Nahar Bahadur, Nawab Syad Zainulabdin Khan Bahadur and Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singh Bahadur of Lalbagh, Kazi Serajul Huq, Babu Pran Krishna Chatterji, Babu Bisseswar Chakravarti, and Babu Umesh Chandra Das of Khulna. The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas and Jessore do not report on this head.

53. The following table shows the number of cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates as well as by the several benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly:—

District.	Decided by Stipendiary Magistrates		Decided by Honorary Magistrates	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
24-Parganas	13,848	13,462	4,106	3,367
Nadia	2,543	2,497	1,959	2,036
Murshidabad	1,414	1,735	1,418	1,304
Jessore	3,226	2,791	1,402	855
Khulna	1,941	2,030	463	441
Total	22,972	22,515	9,843	8,503

54 There was a decrease in the number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore, while there was an increase in Murshidabad and Khulna, resulting in a decrease in the divisional total of 457 cases There was also a falling off in the number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates in all the districts except Nadia where there was a slight increase The Magistrate of Jessore, where the decrease was most marked under both the heads, explains that this was due to the absence of famine, to good harvests and to successful prosecutions of some bad characters during the year The Magistrate of Khulna writes that he made over during the year under report a smaller number of cases to the Honorary Magistrates, as the cases tried by them are often unduly protracted

55. The following table shows the results of trials as regards persons —

District	Persons put on trial		Convicted		Percentage of convictions		REMARKS
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas	21,207	21,094	15 977	16,050	73 3	76 08	
Nadia	5,869	5,946	3,577	3,602	60 9	60 5	
Murshidabad	3,512	3,905	2,467	2,490	70 2	63 7	
Jessore	7,680	5,278	4,232	2,741	56 1	51 9	
Khulna	4,004	4,730	2,390	3,031	59 7	64 08	
Total	42,272	40 953	28,643	27,914	67 6	68 1	

It will appear from the above statement that there was an improvement in the percentage of convictions in the districts of the 24 Parganas and Khulna, while there was a falling off in all the other districts It is noticeable that the percentage of convictions is gradually deteriorating in Jessore It was 60 8 in 1896 and 56 1 in 1897, while it was only 51 9 in the year under report.

56 The table below shows the number of witnesses examined and detained for more than two days during the year as compared with the year preceding —

DISTRICT	Number of witnesses examined		Number detained for more than two days.	
	1897	1898.	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	24,553	27,686	2,484	3,573
Nadia	12,199	12,558	1,515	1,263
Murshidabad	9,980	9,472	660	789
Jessore	16,566	14,416	703	478
Khulna	13,209	13,883	587	673
Total	76,507	78,015	5,949	6,776

During the year the number of witnesses detained over two days shows an increase in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna, while in the other two districts it shows a decrease, the result being that the Divisional percentage increased from 7 7 during 1897 to 8 6 in the year under report. The percentage of such detentions in stipendiary courts decreased from 6·8 in 1897 to 5·8, but before Honorary Magistrates it increased from 13 2 to 21·5. The results were worst in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates

at Basirhat, Babu Mahendra Nath Mukerji (87 2), Babus Dhonesh Chander Rai (22 1), and Hari Chaitanya Ghosh (33 2) at Sadar, Babu Haripada Ghosh (21 9) at Diamond Harbour, Captain Walker (26 6 and 25) at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, Babu Shyama Charan Dutt (16 4) and Babu Jotindra Nath Gupta (24 1), in the district of the 24-Parganas, Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee at Kushtia (21 5), in the district of Nadia, Babu Jagadis Chandra Sen (29 1) and Mr B Allen (16 9) at Jhenida in Jessore, and Babu Sarat Chander Sen Gupta (31 48) at Bagerhat in Khulna The figures show deterioration in the administration of criminal justice in this Division, as remarked last year, specially in the 24-Parganas, so far as the individual Magistrates named above are concerned, but, as has been remarked before, the divisional percentage has come down from 6 3 in 1897 to 5 8 in the year under report The high percentage shown against Babu Mahendra Nath Mukerji Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat, has not been particularly explained by the Collector, but it seems probable that this was owing to the Deputy Magistrate's having joined the subdivision in the last quarter of the year and having had to try cases *de novo* left unfinished by his predecessor. The Magistrate of Nadia does not think that the Magistrates were much to blame for the delays in the disposal of witnesses, as they were mostly cited in highly contested cases. The excellent results achieved by Babu Amrita Lal Mukherjee (1 6) at Barasat, Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh (1·4) at Jangipur, Babu Gati Krishna Neogi (nil) at Magura, Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhattacherjee (1 1) at Bongong, and Babu Krishna Doyal Pramanick (2) at Satkhira, where the criminal work was considerable, show what can be done by good management. As regards Honorary Magistrates, the following instances were especially unsatisfactory, the more so as the total number of witnesses examined was in several cases very small 24-Parganas Sadar (46·3), Basirhat (34·4), Diamond Harbour (34 7), Barasat (20 6), Sealdah (28 7), Nadia Sadar (21 1), Meherpore (18 37), Kushtia (38 4), Kandi (27 2), and Jangipur (48 4). The Magistrate of Nadia reports that the detentions before Honorary Magistrates were greatest in the Kushtia subdivision, which he attributes partly to the failure on the part of Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla, the late Subdivisional Officer, to exercise proper supervision over the working of his subordinate Magistrates and partly to his having made over to them for trial cases of too complicated a nature. There was, it is said, a great improvement towards the close of the year, when Mr Gruning was in charge of the Kushtia subdivision, and it is expected that far better results will be noticed during the current year The other Magistrates have not explained the unsatisfactory state of things noticed

57 The following statement shows the number of remands in A form cases during the year under review —

District	Number disposed of on first day	Number postponed— Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	Five times	Six times	Over six times	Number pending at the close of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24 Parganas	640	338	189	143	89	47	36	71	78
Nadia	305	215	147	87	63	31	28	39	29
Murshidabad	109	151	129	100	62	35	28	33	20
Jessore	209	183	139	101	53	39	17	22	
Khulna	257	180	138	92	53	38	21	22	21
Total	1 760	1 007	731	523	320	198	130	19	158
Total for 1897	1 761	1 101	848	604	361	215	144	187	243

The percentage of police cases remanded six times and over to the total number of cases disposed of rose from 6·3 to 6 6 Taking district by district, the percentage comes to 7 3 in the 24-Parganas, 6 6 in Nadia, 8 7 in Murshidabad, 4 5 in Jessore, and 5 4 in Khulna It is very unsatisfactory to observe that while the percentage at Jessore came to 4 5, it was nearly double at Murshidabad (8 7) I think it most probable that in many of these cases a good many of the remands might, with better management, have been avoided.

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59. The table below shows the amount of criminal fines imposed and realized during the year as compared with 1897 :—

District	Imposed		Realized	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24-Parganas	74,148	61,982	63,654	56,808
Nadia	16,858	21,488	14,913	20,193
Murshidabad	8,960	16,128	7,815	13,579
Jessore	16,411	14,770	14,483	13,383
Khulna	21,128	22,312	16,451	20,201
Total	1,37,505	1,36,680	1,17,319	1,24,164

Except in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Jessore, there was an increase in the amount of fines imposed and realized during the year. Taking the Division as a whole, it appears that of the fines imposed 90.8 per cent were realized, against 85.3 per cent in the previous year. The improvement has been shared by all the districts except Murshidabad, where the percentage decreased from 87.2 to 84.1, the largest share (93.9 per cent.) being contributed by the district of Nadia. The Magistrate of Nadia states that the fines were generally imposed with due regard to the circumstances of the accused persons.

60. The following statement shows the number of cases and the amount of compensation paid under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in the several districts of this Division during the year as compared with those of the year preceding :—

District	Number of cases		Amount of compensation.	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
			Rs	Rs
24-Parganas	48	55	687	1,016
Nadia	26	37	463	604
Murshidabad	24	9	412	135
Jessore	32	26	2,102	1,614
Khulna	12	17	180	85
	112	144	3,814	2,454

The conclusion is forced on me that sufficient attention is not paid by the Magistrates to the provisions of this section of the Criminal Procedure Code.

61. The table below shows the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year as compared with the previous year :—

District	1897.	1898
24-Parganas	136	105
Nadia	127	72
Murshidabad	53	55
Jessore	44	36
Khulna	47	47
Total	407	315

There was a decrease in the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year, which is shared by all the districts except Jessore and

Khulna The Magistrate of Nadia ascribes the decrease to the fact that owing to the famine there was an exceptionally large number of petty thefts in 1897, for which whipping was an appropriate punishment The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 13, against 16 in the previous year Of these, 12 were in the 24-Parganas and 1 in Murshidabad There was no case under the Age of Consent Act in any of the districts in this Division

XVI —REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

62 The statement below shows the administration of the Registration Department in this Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 -

District	Number of documents registered in—		Receipts in—		Expenditure in—	
	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
24 Parganas	84,304	74,590	84,632 9 0	76,973 2 0	44,210 15 5	42,730 9 2
Nadia	26,781	23,740	27,549 0 0	26,[illegible]63 0 0	18,254 0 0	18,311 0 0
Murshidabad	18,65[illegible]	16,063	22,501 0 0	[illegible] 6 0	13,069 0 0	12,209 15 6
Jessore	106,296	87,846	72,077 2 0	65,841 5 0	63,860 5 9	49,948 3 8
Khulna	51,020	47,165	42,831 0 0	42,060 0 0	28,498 0 0	27,581 0 0
Total	283,956	249,404	2,49,400 11 0	2,30,885 13 0	1,57,792 5 2	1,50,780 12 4

The total number of documents registered in this Division during the year was 249,404, against 283,956 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 34,552 documents The total receipts and expenditure fell off from Rs 2,49,490-11 and Rs 1,57,792-5-2 in 1897-98 to Rs 2,30,885-13 and Rs 1,50,780-12-4, respectively, in the year under report This decrease in the number of documents registered, and consequently in receipts and expenditure, is shared by all the districts of this Division excepting Nadia, where there was a slight increase under head expenditure In 1896-97 and 1897 98 scarcity prevailed more or less in all the districts of this Division, and the people mortgaged or sold their property for a living The circumstances of these years were exceptional, and consequently the figures showing the particulars of registration for those years were abnormal, as will appear from the table given below —

	Number of documents registered	Receipts	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
		Rs A P	Rs A P
1895 96	223,819	2,08,886 0 0	1,36,695 0 0
1896-97	260,217	2,34,382 0 0	1,47,840 0 0
1897-98	283,956	2,49,490 11 0	1,57,792 5 2
1898-99	249,404	2,30,885 13 0	1,50,780 12 4

The figures for the year under report when compared with those for 1895 96 show an improvement, both in the number of documents registered as well as in receipts and expenditure, but that appears to be due more to the general progress of the times than to any particular cause

As remarked above, there was a decrease in the total number of documents registered and in receipts and expenditure This decrease (excepting in Murshidabad, for which figures have not been furnished) occurred generally under all the heads of registration in all the districts, excepting a few noticed later on.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of perpetual leases in the 24 Parganas and Nadia, under head "Instruments of sale, etc, of moveable property of value less than Rs 100" in Jessore and under head "Other leases" in Nadia The increase in the number of perpetual leases in the 24-Parganas is reported to be due to settlements and resettlements in the Sundarbans, that in the number of perpetual and other leases in Nadia, to the extension of the system of subinfeudation, to settlements made by certain landlords, to renewal of several term leases, and to the better prospects of the crops which induced the peasantry to enter into new settlements The increase of 1,342 instruments under head "Sale of immoveable property of value less than Rs 100" in Jessore is explained by the Collector to be due to the good harvest of the year, which induced the raiyats to sell their holdings to get ready money for spending on marriage and other ceremonies

XVII —CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

63 The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue roll of the several districts during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 is shown below —

YEAR	Class I—Permanently-settled estates	Class II—Temporarily-settled estates	Class III—Estates held direct by Government	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1897-98	9,394	731	252	10,377
1898 99	9,398	726	255	10,379
Difference •	+4	—5	+3	+2

64. There was no change in the total number of estates in any of the districts of this Division except the 24-Parganas, where two new estates were formed by partition Transfers from one class to another took place in every district in consequence of the sale of permanently-settled estates for arrears of revenue and their purchase by Government for want of bidders, as also on account of settlement of khas mahals for definite periods and of sales of petty Government estates to private individuals with revenue fixed in perpetuity The changes in Nadia were due also to the transfer of one estate to the district of Pabna and to the addition to the roll as a new estate, of one missing estate which had been removed from it

65 The following table shows the demand, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue during the past two years, 1897 98 and 1898 99 :—

YEAR	Arrear demand	Current demand	Total demand	Arrear collections	Current collections	Total collections	Remissions	Balance	Percentage of collections on demand (col 7 on col 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1897 98	1 71,825	51,29 779	53 01,604	1,42 203	49 67 529	51 09 732	6,712	1,85,160	96 3
1898 99	1 92 024	51,49 209	53,41,233	1 66,558	50,26,502	51,93,060	4,265	1,43,908	97 2

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the demands, collections and the percentage of collections on demand show an increase. The remissions and balances, however, fell from Rs. 6,712 and Rs. 1,85,160 to Rs. 4,265

and Rs 1,43,908, respectively, the result as a whole testifying to the punctuality with which the land revenue is collected in the Division. The percentage of collections in each class is exhibited in the following statement —

Class of Estates	1897 98 Arrear demand	Arrear collection	Percentage of collection (col. 3 on col 2)	Current demand	Current collection	Percentage of collection (col. 6 on col 5)	1898-99 Arrear demand	Arrear collection	Percentage of collection (col 9 on col 8)	Current demand	Current collection	Percentage of collection (col 12 on col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	
I —Permanently settled estates	38 008	37 395	98 15	44 12 114	43,83 593	98 07	51 641	58 304	97 7	44 42 643	44 02 864	99·1
II —Temporarily settled estates	48 551	44 050	90 72	3 31 430	2,86,950	86 57	49 024	46 054	94 6	3 36 918	3 05 708	90·7
III —Estates held direct by Government	85 176	60 758	71 33	3 55 935	2 96 980	83 43	82 759	61 300	74 07	3 69,648	3 17 930	86 05
Total	1 71 825	1 42 203	82 76	51 29 779	40 67 529	96 90	1,92 024	1 66,558	86 7	51 49 209	50 26,502	97 6

Except in the case of class I estates, where there was a slight fall, the percentage of collections of arrear demands improved in the other two classes (II and III), though it was below the prescribed standard of cent per cent The results in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna, where the percentage was above 95, may be accepted as fair The collections were not satisfactory in the 24-Parganas or in Murshidabad The current collections improved in all the three classes of estates The percentage of total collections, *i e*, both arrear and current, is as follows —

Calcutta ...	99 90
24 Parganas .	95 40
Nadia	99 28
Murshidabad .	98 59
Jessore .. .	97 67
Khulna	96 19
Total	97 20

66. The statement below shows the collections in estates under direct management in each district of the Division —

District	Number of estates	Current demand	Arrear demand	Total demand	Current collection	Arrear collection	Total collection	Percentage of— Current collection on current demand	Arrear collection on arrear demand	Total collections on total demand	Current collections on current demand in 1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				
Calcutta	1	18 387	21	18 403	18 375	15	18 390	97 93	71 43	99 9	99 88
24-Parganas	34	2 82 372	47 939	3 30 311	2 40 694	32 001	2 72 695	85 24	66 75	82 55	86 77
Nadia	34	21 441	4 295	25 736	20 377	3 760	24 137	95 03	87 54	93 78	76 64
Murshidabad	74	27 052	24 046	51 098	19 200	19 502	38 702	70 97	81 1	75 74	51 03
Jessore	82	4 313	1,821	6,134	4 071	1 422	5 493	94 38	78 08	89 55	69 60
Khulna	30	16,083	4 637	20 720	15 213	4 600	19 813	94 59	99·20	95 62	72 44
Total	255	3 69 648	82 759	4 52 407	3 17,930	61 300	3 79 230	86 05	74 07	83 8	
Total for 1897 98	252	3 55 935	85 176	4 41,111	2 96,986	60 758	3 57 744	83 43	71 3	81 1	83 43

The number of estates under direct management was 255, against 252 in the preceding year There was no change in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, or in Khulna. The number increased in Nadia from 32 to 34, and in Murshidabad, from 72 to 74, while in Jessore it decreased from 83 to 82. The increase in Nadia is due to the transfer of four temporarily-settled estates to this class on the expiry of their settlements and to the transfer of two estates to class II on re-settlement. The increase in Murshidabad is due to the cancelment of leases of two resumed estates under class II for repeated default and their transfer to

class III. The decrease in Jessore is ascribed to the fact that one estate, the property of Government, was under the orders of the Board of Revenue struck off the roll in consequence of its lands having merged into an estate lost by Government in a civil suit. The result of the year, so far as the divisional totals are concerned, was a decided improvement over that of the preceding year, there being an appreciable increase under all the heads In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad, there was an increase in the current demand, while in the remaining districts there was a decrease The increase is ascribed chiefly to resettlement of certain estates in the 24-Parganas, to *utbandi* settlements in Nadia, and to transfer of two estates to class III in Murshidabad The decrease in Calcutta is as usual due to the redemption of land tax In Jessore it was the result of transfer and retransfer of estates from one class to another. In Khulna the fluctuation is too insignificant to call for notice. Compared with the preceding year, the percentage of current collections on current demand improved in all the districts of this Division except Calcutta and the 24-Parganas. The increase was due chiefly to a better harvest In Murshidabad, it was due partly to the entertainment of salaried tahsildars and *halsannahs* The decrease in Calcutta was too slight to call for notice In the 24-Parganas it was due to the partial failure of the crops in portions of the Diamond Harbour subdivision and Port Canning, and also to the bad system of collection of khas mahal rents by tahsildars paid by commission, which has since been replaced by salaried ones Except in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, where there was a slight fall, the arrear collections improved decidedly in all the other districts, although the prescribed standard of cent per cent was nowhere attained, the bad state of collections being attributed chiefly to accumulation of heavy arrears in the beginning of the year due to successive failure of crops in preceding years

67 The remissions granted during the year are classified below —

	1897-98	1898-99
	Rs	Rs
Nominal remissions	3,984	341
Remissions of grace	2,495	3,023
Ditto of right	233	901
Total	6,712	4,265

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in the remissions, due to decrease in the 24 Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, in spite of an increase of over Rs 1,000 in Murshidabad The nominal remissions represent fictitious demands of some estates bought in by Government for want of bidders, as also the arrear demand of a Government estate in the district of Khulna, sold to a private individual The largest remissions of grace were granted to tenants of some of the Government estates, in the districts of the 24 Parganas and Murshidabad, owing to failure of crops and scantiness of water in a jhil, a small portion representing a remission of grace granted to the auction purchasers of thatching grass in the khas mahals of the Meherpore subdivision, in the district of Nadia, on account of loss by fire. The remissions of right were granted on account of acquisition of lands for public purposes, and irrecoverable rents of estates washed away by fluvial action Except in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, there has been no material change during the year, either in the agency or in the mode of management of estates under direct management In the 24-Parganas, a regular establishment of six tahsildars and six peons was sanctioned by the Board to replace the collecting *gumashtas* on commission system employed in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. The Board's sanction having been received at the end of December 1898, when the collections had commenced, the old establishment was allowed to continue till the end of the collection season in March last, after which the new establishment was entertained. In Murshidabad the system of collection by tahsildars, paid by commission, having proved a failure, a salaried establishment of tahsildars and *halsanuahs* was entertained from the 1st August 1898. The paid system is reported to have proved a change for the better.

68. The statement below shows the allotment made and the expenditure incurred for the management of, and improvements in, khas mahals and those on education.—

Division	District	Amount allotted from—				Expenditure on—				Education	
		7½ per cent.		Two per cent for sanitary improvements	Total.	Management proper, including contingencies	Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements, &c	Sanitary improvements	Total	Grant	Expenditure
		Management proper, including contingencies	Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements &c								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Presidency	24-Parganas— District	14 580	4,859	11 019	30 458	14 416	4 632	11 019	30 0[illegible]7	3 535	3 535
	Orphanganj market	16,942	29 963		46,905	16,412	28 833		45 245		
	Total	31 5[illegible]2	34,822	11 019	77 363	30 828	33 465	11 019	75 312	3 535	3 535
	Nadia	2 036	370		2 406	1 814	370		2 184	418	418
	Murshidabad	1 890	1 678	42	3,610	1,809	428	42	2 279	413	413
	Jessore	3	391	700	1 094		391	700	1 091		
	Khulna	757	1 097		1 854	595	1 097		1 692	1 116	1 116
	Grand Total	36 268	38 358	11 761	86 387	35 046	35 751	11 761	82 5[illegible]8	5 612	5 612

69 A sum of Rs. 77,363 was allotted for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in, the Government estates, in the district of the 24-Parganas, of which the sum of Rs. 46,905 was sanctioned for the Orphanganj market The allotment for miscellaneous and agricultural improvements amounted to Rs. 34,822, of which a sum of Rs 29,963 was for the Orphanganj Market, and the remainder Rs 4,859 was for the other Government estates in the district The amount spent on miscellaneous and agricultural improvements was Rs. 33,465, of which Rs 28,833 were spent in the Orphanganj market in the construction of new godowns, and in the repairs of existing buildings, sheds, &c, and the remainder (Rs. 4,632) was expended in repairing tahsil cutcherries, embankments and sluices, and constructing culverts in some Government estates The unexpended balance was Rs 1,357, which could not be utilised within the year, as the works for which the amount was sanctioned could not be completed within that period The entire amount of Rs. 11,019, allotted for sanitary improvements, was utilized during the year and spent in filling up certain unhealthy tanks in the Government estate Panchannogram, and in raising the sites of certain other filled-up tanks and in constructing latrines

In Nadia the whole of Rs 370 allotted for miscellaneous improvements was spent in erecting sheds and repairing cutcherry houses in some Government estates In Murshidabad a sum of Rs 1,720 was allotted for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements, out of which Rs 470 only were spent, and the balance (Rs 1,250) lapsed to Government This amount was sanctioned for the re-excavation of a tank and of a ditch in the Government estate, Gar Berhampore. The tank was rendered unnecessary by the placing of a hydrant of the Berhampore Water-Works near the tank The early and excessive rains of the year under report, which kept the ditch almost full of water throughout the year stood in the way of re-excavation of the other In Jessore the whole of the allotment of Rs. 1,091 made for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements was spent during the year in constructing and repairing certain cutcherry houses, raising the old Collectorate compound, re-excavating a tank at char Chatian, and in improving the drainage of the Narail subdivisional cutcherry compound.

In Khulna the allotment sanctioned for works of miscellaneous and agricultural improvements was Rs. 1,097. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,300 was contributed by the khas mahal tenants of Chandkhali, Muhammadabad, etc., towards the construction of a substantial bridge over a khal in the estate. This amount, together with the whole of the Government grant, was spent during the year on miscellaneous and agricultural improvements. Besides the above a sum of Rs. 1,458 was spent on roads in Government estates by the District Boards of this Division, of which Rs. 1,200 were spent by the

District Board of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 117 by the District Board of Nadia, and Rs 141 by the District Board of Murshidabad. No new staples were introduced, and no new agricultural implements were brought into use or improvements made in agricultural machinery during the year under report In Jessore an experimental cultivation of sugarcane was tried in khas mahal char Barni in the Magura subdivision, but as the planting was done only a few days before the close of the year, the result is not known In the 24-Parganas Rs 3,535 were spent in the maintenance of 81 schools in Government estates In Nadia 9 schools with 281 pupils were maintained by Government in khas mahals at a cost of Rs 418 In Murshidabad 8 primary schools with 276 pupils were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs 413 In Jessore no grant towards education in khas mahals is given by Government, none being necessary, as the estates are generally scattered plots in villages where schools and pathsalas maintained by the District Board are in existence In Khulna 23 schools with 820 pupils were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs 2,476, out of which Rs 1,146 were contributed by Government The condition of the raiyats of the Government estates in this Division was generally good during the year The year's harvest was plentiful almost everywhere except in certain estates in Murshidabad, where the crops were partly damaged by floods The registers and accounts of the several Government estates in this Division were duly examined by the inspecting officers No material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to notice in any of the districts of this Division except in the 24-Parganas The system of accounts of the Government estate Panchannogram in the 24-Parganas has been found to be defective The raiyats ledger is kept in an old and obsolete form This was brought to the notice of the Board, who have directed the re writing of the ledger in the Board's form No II It is now being re-written in this form The improvement of the system of accounts is under consideration In Murshidabad a tahsildar was dismissed during the year for misconduct, he being suspected of taking *salami* in making settlements with raiyats No complaints were received against any other tahsildar or subordinate. Out of 1,216 estates or shares of estates with land revenue amounting to Rs 2,54,052 which became liable to sale, only 86, or 7 14 per cent, were actually sold, against 7 5 per cent of the preceding year and 8 2 per cent of the year 1896-97 The sale law was worked with leniency in all the districts of this Division, and defaulting proprietors were allowed every facility for paying their dues and saving their estates or shares from sale The law was, however, strictly followed in respect of habitual defaulters and their estates or shares were sold on the dates fixed for their sale

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71. In submitting the Report on the Administration of Land Revenue from the Commissioner in the Sundarbans for the year 1897-98, and subsequently in a separate letter, dated the 11th October 1898, I brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue that in the Khulna Sundarbans, the settlement-holders were in the habit of creating *gantidari* tenures with titles of *Asat* talukdars, that the latter in turn created *Nimasat* talukdars, and so forth, until there were four or five tenures between the settlement-holder and the cultivating raiyat, the result being that the last intermediate tenure-holder exacted as much as Rs 4 to Rs 8 for a bigha of land for which the settlement-holder paid four annas to Government. I further reported that there was no security of the tenants' rights, and that there was risk of extortion being practised upon the cultivating raiyats under the above system, and I gave it as my opinion that the evil would remain unchecked until all the Sundarbans mahals were surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act The Board of Revenue were at first under the impression that these middlemen exercised important functions towards the reclamation of the lands and contributed to the welfare of the cultivators, and therefore they did not find anything wrong or reprehensible in the system They observed that the time for Government to reap the profits and to settle the estates would be when the present leases expired. I, however, pointed out that most of these middlemen were interlopers; that they had nothing to do with reclamation; that they came upon the scene when the

raiyats had cleared the land with great labour and trouble, and demanded any rate of rent they chose It was further pointed out to the Board of Revenue that the oldest of the settlements under the Waste Lands Rules would not lapse earlier than the year 1919, and that the earliest date on which any of the leases other than those granted under the Waste Lands Rules would expire, was 1903-4 Considering the length of time that must elapse before the term of the current settlements would expire, I supported the suggestion made by Mr Ross that survey and settlement operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act should be carried on in any case in which it was found that subinfeudation by the introduction of middlemen was giving rise to disputes, looting of crops, riots, etc. The Board of Revenue have now recognised that the system is bad, and have accepted the suggestion that the only remedy in specific cases is recourse to the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. They have likewise agreed to consider any case that may be reported to them, in which action under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act is desirable.

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74. *Road and Public Works Cess* —The subjoined table shows the collections of road and Public Works cesses during the year —

District	Demands.			Collections				Balances			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand
	Current	Arrear	Total	Current including previously paid in advance.	Arrear	Advance for future years.	Total	Current	Arrear	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
24-Parganas—													
Road cess	1 18 868	23 095	1,41 963	99,749	20 389	5 101	1 25 239	19 119	2 706	21 825	4	21 821	15 3
Public Works cess	1 18 868	23 095	1 41,963	99 749	20,388	5,101	1 25 238	19 119	2,707	21 826	4	21 822	15 3
Total	2,37,736	46,190	2 83,926	1 99,498	40,777	10 202	2 50 477	38,238	5,413	43 651	8	43 643	15 3
Nadia—													
Road cess ..	77,514	12 197	89 711	72,554	12,084	2 995	87 633	4 960	113	5 073	26	5 047	5 6
Public Works cess	77,514	12 197	89,711	72,553	12 085	2,995	87 633	4,961	112	5 073	26	5 047	5 6
Total	1,55,028	24,394	1 79 422	1 45 107	24,169	5 990	1 75 266	9 921	225	10 146	52	10,094	5 6
Murshidabad—													
Road cess	72 395	12 790	85 185	66 072	7,762	4 175	78 009	6 323	5 028	11 351	14	11,337	13 3
Public Works cess	72 395	12,791	85 186	66,072	7 763	4,175	78 010	6,323	5 028	11 351	13	11,338	13 3
Total	1 44,790	25 581	1 70,371	1,32,144	15 525	8 350	1 56 019	12,646	10 056	22 702	27	22,675	13 3
Jessore—													
Road cess	1 01 251	18 763	1 20 014	82 612	17 908	3 793	1 04,313	18 639	855	19 494		19 494	16 2
Public Works cess	1 01 252	18 762	1,20 014	82 613	17,908	3 793	1 04 314	18,639	854	19 493		19 493	16 2
Total	2 02 503	37 525	2,40 028	1,65 225	35,816	7 586	2 08 627	37 278	1 709	38 987	-	38,987	16 2
Khulna—													
Road cess	80 561	9 758	90,319	72 112	9,005	2 667	83 784	8 449	753	9 202	49	9 153	18 13
Public Works cess	80,561	9,759	90,320	72,113	9 005	2 667	83,785	8 448	754	9 202	49	9,153	18 13
Total ..	1,61 122	19 517	1 80,639	1,44,225	18 010	5,334	1 67 569	16,897	1 507	18,404	98	18,306	18 13
Grand Total—													
Road cess ...	4,50,589	76,603	5,27,192	3 93 099	67 148	18,731	4,78 978	57 490	9 455	66 945	93	66 852	12 6
Public Works cess	4,50 590	76,604	5 27,194	3,93,100	67,149	18,731	4,78 980	57,490	9 455	66,945	92	66 853	12 6
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DIVISION	9,01,179	1,53,207	10,54,386	7,86,199	1 34,297	37,462	9,57,958	1 14,980	18 910	1,33 890	185	1 33,705	12 6

75. There has been a decrease in the demand of cesses as compared with that of the preceding year. The decrease is shared by the districts of Jessore and Khulna, while the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad show a slight increase. The decrease in Jessore is due to correction of certain mistakes made in the Revaluation Department. The decrease in Khulna is nominal, inasmuch as the demand due from estate No. 780, amounting to Rs 1,490, of which abatement was afterwards sanctioned, was included in the current demand of the previous year. The collections, both arrear and current, improved in Nadia and Khulna, while in the 24-Parganas and Jessore the current collections fell off, but those of arrears improved, and in Murshidabad the current collections improved, but those of arrears fell off. The result is, on the whole, satisfactory, 90 6 per cent. of the total demand having been collected during the year, against 88 1 per cent. in the preceding year. General revaluation is in progress in the

24-Parganas. Partial revaluations took place in Nadia, Murshidabad and Khulna during the year It has been proposed to make a general revaluation of the latter district The proposal is now under the consideration of the Board of Revenue

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING THOSE MANAGED BY THE COURT OF WARDS

76. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was four (as noted below), against five in the preceding year, the Kasimbazar estate in Murshidabad having been released in September 1897 —

District	Ward's estate	Trust estate
24-Parganas . .	. . Bhawanipur . .	..
Jessore	Sridharpur .	.
Khulna	Satkhira ...	. Syudpur

In addition to the above the Chanchra road estate in Jessore, referred to in paragraph 54 of the previous year's report, continued to be managed during the year by the Collector of the district.

77. The Bhawanipur estate in the 24-Parganas, which was the most important estate in the Division, was released on the 16th February 1899 The ward attained his majority in August 1898, but, at his own request, the Government of Bengal was pleased to direct the Court of Wards to retain charge of his estate for a further period of two years In November 1898, however, the ward applied for the release of his estate, and accordingly it was made over to him on the aforesaid date, after management by the Court for a period of twelve years and some months The gross rental at the date of assumption of charge was Rs 1,44,584, while at the date of release it was Rs 1,57,110, showing an increase of Rs. 12,726, which was chiefly due to the reclamation of Sundarbans jungle lands and to settlement and re-settlement of raiyati holdings, etc The total demand of the estate during the period under report was Rs 2,66,328, inclusive of an arrear demand of Rs 1,29,116, of which Rs 1,11,741, or 81 4 per cent. of the current demand, and 41 9 per cent of the total demand, were realised, against 111 2 per cent and 56 9 per cent, respectively, in the previous year The amount written off under proper sanction, as bad and irrecoverable, was Rs 6,003, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,48,584, against Rs 1,25,453 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of collections is due to the fact that the estate was released at the commencement of the best collection season. Rupees 2,147 were spent on the construction and repair of buildings and Rs. 10,049 on excavation and re-excavation of tanks, construction and repair of village roads, bridges and culverts, raising and repairing embankments, and damming and deepening khals The total outlay (Rs 12,196) on works of improvement was less than that in the previous year, because the estate passed out of the hands of the Court at a time when such works are carried out The amount spent under this head during the entire period of management was Rs. 1,90,916, of which Rs 47,529 represent the expenditure on construction and repairs of houses and the balance on the reclamation of about 15,000 bighas of jungle lands, maintenance of embankments, dams and háts, excavation and re excavation of 22 tanks, construction and repairs of four bridges and a large number of village roads, deepening three khals, and introducing the cultivation of potato in the Sundarbans portion of the estate. The expenditure on schools and dispensaries during the period under report was Rs. 500 and Rs. 693, respectively, against Rs 601 and Rs 823 in the previous year. The total outlay under these heads during the whole period of management amounted to Rs 2,905 and Rs 5,069, respectively The estate maintained 15 schools and pathsalas and five dispensaries, two of which were established during the period of the Court's management. The health and general condition of the raiyats were good during the year under report The condition of the tenants of the Jamira circle, who suffered badly from the scarcity of 1896-97, is reported to be improving, and it is expected that another year's good crop will enable them to recover their former position The financial results of the Courts' management appear, on the whole, to be satisfactory. After paying off liabilities to the extent of Rs 46,151 due at the commencement of the Courts'

management and providing for the expenses of the marriage of the ward, the *sradh* of his grandmother, and of the *annaprasan* ceremonies of the son and daughter of the ward, amounting to Rs. 35,000 in all, Rs. 1,78,694 were invested in Government promissory notes and lands, Rs 7,215 were paid to the ward on the release of the estate, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 4,121 to the credit of the estate in the Treasury on the 31st March 1899. The ward enjoyed good health during the year. He continued his studies with his tutor, and is said to have made fair progress in English Also he received a course of training in zamindari management At first the management of the estate was not very successful, but since the appointment of the present manager, Babu Durga Das Bose, it has gradually improved. He is an experienced and careful officer, and managed the estate with great energy and efficiency

78 The total demand of the Sridharpur estate in Jessore was Rs 8,69,769, of which Rs 7,57,827 represent the arrear balances due at the commencement of the year. The increase in the arrear demand is due to the fact that a large amount of arrears was first ascertained during the year from papers obtained from certain dismissed and absconding naibs, after taking legal steps against them Rupees 86,956, or 77·6 per cent. of the current demand, were realised during the year, against 82 8 per cent. in the previous year, and Rs 2,56,304 were remitted, under proper sanction, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,32,626 outstanding at its close

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XIX —EXCISE

80. The following statement shows the excise revenue realized in the Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 —

District	Number of Licenses		Increase	Decrease	Revenue		Increase.	Decrease
	1897 98	1898 99			1897 98	1898-99		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24-Parganas	1 000	1 262	262		5 04 78	5 32 941	28 863	
Calcutta	792	823	31		28 49 521	29 15,550	66 029	
Nadia ..	239	248	9		1 24 418	1 28 217	3 799	..
Murshidabad	304	370	66		1 40 307	1 50 495	9 428	
Jessore	251	226		25	84 636	92 341	7 705	
Khulna	185	184		1	73 0 7	83 041	10 014	
Total	2,771	3 113	368	26	37 76,707	39 02 545	1 25 838	
	Net increase	..	342		Net increase		1 25 838	

There was a net increase of 342 licenses, with a corresponding increase in the revenue, amounting to Rs 1,25,838, due to increased consumption of exciseable articles and favourable settlement of shops, indicating that the country has recovered from the effects of the famine of the preceding year, in which the revenue declined to the extent of Rs. 1,01,668

81. The table below shows the revenue derived from each exciseable article during the past two years —

Excisable articles	Number of Licenses		Increase	Decrease	Revenue		Increase.	Decrease
	1897-98	1898 99			1897 98	1898 99		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Country spirits	371	369		2	16,83 641	19 02 935	2,19,294	
2 Rum, imported spirits, &c	323	319		4	5 67 106	4 75 413	,	91 693
3 Tari	620	883	263		1 72 648	1 65 130		7 518
4 Pachwai	383	386	3		23,258	26 579	3 321	
5 Charas, majum and chandu	19	19			17 489	18,894	1,405	
6 Ganja and siddhi	464	463		1	5 49 073	5 48 204		869
7 Opium	591	625	34		7 60 396	7 63,237	2 841	
8 Spirits used for arts		49	49		126	320	194	
9 Miscellaneous					2 970	1,933		1,177
Total ..	2,771	3,113	349	7	37 76 707	39 02,545	2,27 055	1 01 217
	Net increase	..	342		Net increase		1 25 838	

There was an improvement in the revenue from country spirits in every district of the Division, owing to increased consumption. The better condition of the people on account of good harvest and better supervision against illicit production brought about this result

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83. *Salt* —There was no change in the protected area in the two saliferous districts in the Division, viz, the 24-Parganas and Khulna, nor was their any incident requiring special notice.

The table below compares the consumption of salt in the two districts during the past two years —

DISTRICT	1897-98	1898 99	Increase	Decrease	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds	Mds	Mds		
24-Parganas	1,51,468	1,78,092	26,624		
Khulna	1,12,908	1,24,807	11,899		
Total	2,64,376	3,02,899	38,523		

There was an increase in the quantity of salt sold in both the districts. The Collector of the 24 Parganas reports that the increase was mostly contributed by certain thanas of the Sadar and Diamond Harbour subdivisions, where the salt proventive staff did good work by keeping an efficient check upon illicit manufacture, and that it was also partly due to the successful vigilance kept over the local illicit manufacture of salt, and partly to the improved condition of the people owing to a good harvest. The increase in Khulna is reported to be due to good harvests, and to careful vigilance on the part of the police

84 The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realized, and the rewards granted in each of the two districts —

DISTRICT	Quantity of salt confiscated—		Fines and forfeitures realized—		Rewards paid—		REMARKS
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds s c	Mds s c	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
24-Parganas ...	31 32 13	167 0 8¼	888	3,949	464	750	
Khulna ...	5 20 1	5 32 10	133	82	101	25	
Total ..	37 12 14	172 33 2¼	1,021	4,031	565	775	

There was a large increase in the quantity of salt confiscated in the 24-Parganas, attributable to the detection of a large number of cases by the salt revenue officers The variation in the quantity of salt confiscated in Khulna is slight. It is reported that the rewards in the cases brought up by the salt revenue officers will be adjusted by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and have not been paid from the district of the 24-Parganas. In Khulna Rs. 25 were disbursed to informers, &c., as rewards, against Rs. 101 paid in the preceding year. The falling off is explained by the fact that no reward was granted for detection of cases of illicit manufacture of salt, as no such case occurred during the year.

85. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below —

	1897-98	1898-99
24-Parganas	178	329
Khulna	15	20
	193	349

The institutions increased in both the districts. The salt revenue officers were given powers to arrest offenders in the year under report, hence the increase in the 24-Parganas The increase in Khulna is the result of careful vigilance of the police. The rowana system is reported to work satisfactorily in both the districts.

XX —STAMPS

86. The following table shows the statistics of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year —

Year	Receipts.				Charges			Remarks
	Sale of Court-fee stamps, stamps for copies &c.	Sale of non judicial stamps	Miscellaneous receipts	Total	Refunds.	Other charges	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1897-98 ..	30 45,345	18,56 147	59,771	40 61,263	83 415	72 431	1 55 846	
1898-99	30 48 169	15 94 253	30 681	46 73 103	81 558	40,629	1 31 187	
Increase	2,824							
Decrease		2,61,894	29 090	2,88,160	1 857	28 802	24 659	

The sales of stamps in each district are shown below —

	1897-98	1898-99
	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	27,16,726	24,32,010
24-Parganas	7,53,123	7,61,577
Nadia .	3,46,887	3,64,925
Murshidabad	3,04,844	2,77,256
Jessore ...	4,35,754	4,50,353
Khulna ...	3,44,158	3,56,301
Total ..	49,01,492	46,42,422

There was an increase in the revenue from Court fee stamps in every district except Calcutta and Murshidabad. The increase is due to the institution of a larger number of civil suits of high value, owing to the good harvests of the year. Also, in the period following the famine, people had recourse to Civil Courts for the realization of their money · hence the increase in civil litigation. The decrease in Calcutta is due to a falling off in the amount of Probate and Administration duty, also to the fact that the sales were affected by the exodus in 1898-99 in consequence of the plague scare. The decline in Murshidabad may be attributed to the fact that in the preceding year some stamps of high value were sold for the institution of civil suits for large sums. The sale of non-judicial stamps decreased in all districts. In consequence of the good harvests of the year under report the people had less necessity to borrow money on deeds, mortgages, etc. The Collector of Calcutta reports that owing to the famine and plague scare, the business in Calcutta in all its branches suffered considerably with the result that the sales of these stamps were affected.

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XXI —INCOME TAX

88 The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of income-tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1898-99 —

District	Gross demand	Remission	Net demand	Collection	Balance	Collection in the year 1897-98	Difference between columns 5 and 7 — Increase	Decrease	Percentage of increase	Percentage of decrease	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
24 Parganas	78 [illegible]	1 964	76 988	74 6[illegible]6	29[illegible]	71 412	2 [illegible]4		3		
Calcutta	23 53 [illegible]	65 8[illegible]5	22 88 185	21 91 049	96 236	21 [illegible]38	69 011		3 3		
Nadia	[illegible]1 830	1 070	60 760	60 469	[illegible]91	57 304	3 165		5 5		
Murshidabad	63 858	2 748	61 110	66 110		63 01[illegible]	3 [illegible]		4 9		
Jessore	46 [illegible]	1 670	45 249	44 [illegible]	853	44 [illegible]		563		1 3	
Khulna	38 189	849	37 340	36 140	1 200	33 485	2 [illegible]5		7 9		
Total	26 48 738	74 106	25 74 632	24 [illegible]3 760	1 00 87[illegible]	[illegible]	77 015		2 4		

* * * * * * *

93. The average incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was one rupee to 27 persons as compared with 28 persons in the preceding year. In Calcutta the incidence was one rupee to every 4 persons or the same as in the previous year The tax continues to be as unpopular as ever But the people, aware of the impossibility of getting any relief, are becoming more and more accustomed to it, and there was no open indication of discontent

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XXIII —RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

98 *Railways* —In the 24-Parganas, 109 6 miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 32 miles of the Bengal Central Railway were open for traffic during the year The proposal to construct a light feeder railway from Chandipur to Taki *viâ* Basirhat was considered by Messrs Barry and Company, and they now contemplate the construction of a broad gauge line The alignment is to pass from Chandipur *viâ* Daskhinhat, Changdana, Itahipur, Joypur, Soladanga and other villages to Taki The Ranaghat Krishnagar light railway in Nadia was opened on the 4th April 1899 The Azimganj Nalhati branch of the East Indian Railway is the only line open in the district of Murshidabad The extension of the riverside sidings of this line has been completed Survey is now being made for the construction of a new line named the Ranaghat-Ganges Katihar Railway, which is to pass through Nadia and Murshidabad No new railways were constructed in Jessore or Khulna As reported last year, a survey for a line from Kishanganj to Magura *viâ* Kotchandpur was made, and another survey was completed during the year from Bongaon to Chandpur, but nothing (apart from correspondence) has since been done to carry out either project

99. *Embankments, drainages, sluices, &c* —In the 24-Parganas, a sum of Rs. 26,430 was spent in maintaining 216¾ miles of schedule D embankments against Rs 18,914 in the previous year. There are 71 drainage and irrigation sluices, of which 48 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 19 by the zamindars Two retired lines of embankment have been sanctioned during the year under report, viz , one at Jahanabad and the other at Doorbaberia Two single vented irrigation sluices, one at Ahmedpur and the other on the Kawiatolla khal were taken in hand during the year. Nine cuts were allowed in embankments for drainage and eight for irrigation. Besides these, three cuts were made surreptitiously. In Murshidabad the Bhagirathi embankment was maintained in proper order. A sum of Rs 62,883 was expended towards the construction of a retired line of embankment at Bhagwangola. The work was commenced in 1897-98, and is expected to be completed during the current year. In Jessore some petty repairs were made by the Local Board of Magura to the embankment which exists along the bank

of the Navaganga to protect the town from flood A small embankment was constructed by Government in khas mahal Protapkati, in the district of Khulna, for the protection of paddy from the encroachment of salt water

100. *Buildings* —No buildings of any importance were constructed during the year in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, or Murshidabad In Jessore a *pucka* building was constructed by Government for the subdivisional office and Court at Narail at a cost of about Rs 14,000 A dispensary building was constructed at Mollahat in Khulna at a cost of Rs 638 The Government buildings at Berhampore and Jessore were repaired during the year

101 *Sanitation, water-supply and miscellaneous public improvements* —The District Board of the 24-Parganas expended Rs 2,784, against Rs 6,693 in the previous year, on water-supply Of this sum, Rs 2,356 were spent in the excavation or re-excavation of tanks at Rahuta, Dattapukur, Srikrishnapur and Bankipur, and Rs 116 in sinking wells at Gauripur and Deyganga A sum of Rs 2,779 was spent in making sanitary arrangements for the Saugore and Harwa *melas* The District Board of Nadia expended Rs 1,728 in the construction and repair of wells An expenditure of Rs 1,613 was incurred in Murshidabad in re-excavating three tanks and sinking nine wells In Jessore Rs 719 were spent in sinking or repairing wells and making other sanitary improvements The District Board of Khulna spent Rs 1,699 for the excavation of three tanks and undertook the completion and fencing of a number of tanks excavated at the time of the scarcity in the Satkhira subdivision at a cost of Rs 4,099, but the whole work was not completed within the year A further sum of Rs 282 was spent by that body for the maintenance of the existing tanks.

XXIV —COMMUNICATIONS

102 *Roads* —Provincial roads to the length of 85½ miles were maintained by the District Board of the 24 Parganas at a cost of Rs 72,398, the average expenditure per mile being Rs 848, against Rs 751 of the preceding year. The condition of these roads is satisfactory The maintenance of 150 miles of district roads, metalled and bridged, cost the Board Rs 59,393, or Rs 395 per mile, against Rs 354 in the previous year These roads are generally in fair order A sum of Rs 13,872 was spent in maintaining 307½ miles of unmetalled roads, wholly or partially bridged, the average rate being Rs 53 per mile against Rs 37 in the previous year. There were also 992½ miles of village roads maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,321. The unmetalled and village roads are generally in passable order A sum of Rs 13,481 was spent by the District Board on original works against Rs 5,267 in 1897-98, and Rs 1,187 in repairing platforms of some ferry ghats. In Nadia the Board's expenditure on original works was Rs 3,481, or Rs 7,608 less than in the preceding year The expenditure incurred in maintaining the different classes of district roads was Rs 39,962, against Rs. 43,752, and of village roads Rs 3,816, against Rs 4,695 in 1897 98. The flood, which occurred during the year, did great damage to some of the metalled roads and to all unmetalled roads A sum of Rs 3,755 was spent by the District Board of Murshidabad on original works against Rs 2,605 in 1897-98 Of the 1,695½ miles of roads in the district, the maintenance of 24 miles of metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs 9,709, 169½ miles of unmetalled but bridged roads, Rs 10,411, 350 miles of unmetalled roads partially bridged and drained, Rs 12,414; and 398 miles of village roads, Rs 6,259 In Jessore a sum of Rs 9,434 was spent in repairing 42 miles of Provincial roads, including inspection and dák bungalows, bridges, &c, with their establishment, Rs. 34,576 on 110 miles of metalled district roads, Rs 14,277 on 366½ miles of unmetalled district roads, and Rs. 8,164 on 296 miles of village roads A sum of Rs 2,765 was spent on original works • In Khulna there were 486½ miles of district roads and 562 miles of village roads. The district roads were repaired at a cost of Rs 17,418, and the village roads, of Rs 12,539. A sum of Rs 15,140 was spent in bridging and Rs. 2,755, in constructing roads. The District Board also expended Rs. 3,575 in providing landing stages to ferry ghats.

103. *Arboriculture.*—In the 24-Parganas 100 new trees were planted along the different roads during the year and the existing trees were maintained at a

total cost of Rs. 1,447, against Rs. 838 in the previous year. There were about 16,100 trees along Provincial and district roads A sum of Rs 764 was spent in Nadia on roadside trees, against Rs 501 in 1897-98 Among the trees planted, 1,000 were *mahogany* brought from the Botanical Gardens at Sibpur. In Murshidabad Rs 522, and in Khulna Rs 221, were spent in planting and rearing trees on roadsides, against Rs 145 and Rs 275, respectively, in the previous year A sum of Rs 1,238 was spent in Jessore in planting 1,200 trees on roadsides and maintaining the existing trees, against Rs 639 in the previous year.

104 *Communication by water* —In the 24 Parganas the Circular Canals (10 miles in length) and Tolly's *Nala*, including Kawrapukur khal (37 miles) were maintained at a cost of Rs 45,611, against Rs 39,748 in 1897-98, while the gross revenue from tolls on these two canals was Rs 3,68,354, against Rs 4,08,017 in the previous year. Two thousand six-hundred and seventy-two steamers passed through the Sundarbans channel, against 2,497 in 1897-98, yielding a gross revenue of Rs 13,360 in tolls, against Rs 12,485 in the previous year. The Bhangore khal, which was completed last year, is now in working order For a few months during the year a ferry steamer of Messrs Hoare, Miller and Company plied regularly twice daily between Azimganj and Berhampore in Murshidabad, but owing to the want of sufficient water in the river, the service had to be stopped, as in the previous year, in October, and the steamer now runs between Lalbagh and Azimganj Another steamer of Messrs Hoare, Miller and Company plied twice a week for some months between Azimganj and Dhuliyan A third steamer belonging to the same Company carried passengers and goods between Calcutta and Jangipur during a part of the year In Jessore and Khulna a steamer used to ply between Jhinkargatcha and Kapilmani. A launch service was started by Babu Satindra Nath Rai Chowdry, Zamindar of Satkhira, between Jadubpur and Satkhira, but the project fell through, as the river Betna, by which the route lay, was not passable at places There were two daily steamer services, one between Khulna and Barisal, and another between Calcutta and Morrellganj Another steamer service runs between Khulna and Narail Since the close of the year a new steamer service has been started between Khulna and Barisal by the Atharabanki river, the route by the Alaipur khal, Bagerhat and Pirojpur being given up

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

106 *General* —The following table compares the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years —

Class of Institutions	1897-98 Schools	1897-98 Pupils	1898-99 Schools	1898-99 Pupils
Public Institutions—				
Secondary — High English	81	13,984	86	15,446
Secondary — Middle „	172	13,452	168	12,809
Secondary — „ Vernacular	220	13,678	214	12,728
Primary — Upper	509	22,552	519	23,737
Primary — Lower	3,972	126,488	3,851	125,755
Special	9	275	62	856
Female	403	9,711	410	9,883
Total of Public Institutions	5,366	199,990	5,310	201,209
Private Institutions—				
Advanced, teaching Arabic	3	83	3	98
Advanced, teaching Sanskrit	90	816	39	286
Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly	5	39	13	127
Teaching the Koran only	12	249	6	118
Total Private Institutions	110	1,187	61	619
Grand Total	5,476	201,177	5,371	201,828

The total number of institutions, public and private, decreased by 105, but the pupils attending them increased by 651. The public institutions fell off from 5,366 to 5,310, though the pupils attending them rose from 199,990 to 201,209. The schools which gained both in number and pupils were the

high English, upper primary, special and female, while both the classes of middle schools as well as the lower primary schools slightly decreased. The private institutions decreased from 110 with 1,187 pupils to 61 with 619 pupils. The decrease is mainly noticeable in advanced Sanskrit teaching.

107 The statement below compares the expenditure on education during the past two years —

Heads of Charges	1897-98					1898-99				
	Government	District funds	Municipal funds	Private sources	Total	Government	District funds	Municipal funds	Private sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Secondary education	81 310	38 867	2 035	3,73 850	4,96 662	76 539	39 7 6	1 422	3 87 578	5 05 145
Primary ditto	9 511	62 104	1[illegible] 050	2 25 107	3 08 [illegible]72	9 770	64 [illegible]	11 264	[illegible] 31 247	3 24 7 6
Female ditto	12 861	4 569	2 270	42 413	6[illegible] 213	1[illegible] [illegible] 4	1[illegible]	1 7[illegible]5	1[illegible] 481	62 034
Special ditto	3 040		132	13 892	37 [illegible]70	27 [illegible]46		342	[illegible]7 914	5 802
Scholarships	8 634	2 308		42	11 074	8 211	2 [illegible]80		74	10 8 8
Buildings and furniture &c	5 934	531	1 383	22 832	30 080	12 [illegible]1	180	310	21 143	34 84[illegible]
Miscellaneous	15 4 8	4 [illegible]99	1 318	35 933	57 708	6 104	3 [illegible]11	615	5 429	16 064
Inspection	1[illegible] 051	37 963			79 [illegible]24	43 [illegible]36	32 001			75 937
Total	1 [illegible]9 40	1 51 431	1[illegible] 88	7 14 079	10 84 703	1 97 917	1 48 301	1[illegible] 628	7 [illegible]3 870	11 15 716

The total expenditure shows an increase by Rs 31,013, owing solely to increased contributions from private sources The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 1,458, that from district funds by Rs 3,130, and that from municipal funds by Rs 4,160 The expenditure increased under the heads of Secondary, Primary and Special Education and Buildings and Furniture, while it decreased under the heads of Female Education, Scholarships, Miscellaneous and Inspection The increase of Rs 18,132 under the head of Special Instruction is said to be due to the inclusion under this head of such Sanskrit *tols* as have adopted the Government standard, the expenditure on them having in previous years been shown as a part of miscellaneous charges This also accounts for the falling off in miscellaneous expenditure

108 The following statement compares the different classes of schools under the control of District Boards —

District	1897-98								1898-99							
	Aided		Middle vernacular		Aided primary				Aided		Middle vernacular		Aided primary			
	High English	Middle English	Managed by District Boards	Aided by District Boards	Upper	Lower	Aided girls	Total	High English	Middle English	Managed by District Boards	Aided by District Boards	Upper	Lower	Aided girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24-Parganas		17	3	30	54	985	15	1,104		18	3	20	60	97[illegible]	19	1 108
Nadia		30	3	14	72	480	54	6[illegible]3	1	[illegible]	3	14	80	46[illegible]	65	6[illegible]0
Murshidabad		12		12	60	459	19	562		12		12	58	41[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]1[illegible]
Jessore		12		24	131	660	87	923		3		38	112	608	[illegible]3	9[illegible]1
Khulna	1	23	2	27	75	585	30	741		[illegible]3	2	27	74	634	36	7[illegible]
Total	1	94	8	107	393	3 178	205	3,985	1	105	8	120	414	3 1[illegible]3	227	4 [illegible]08

The number of schools under the control of District Boards increased by 23. The increase is shared by the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, while Murshidabad and Jessore show a falling off, chiefly in the number of lower primary schools

University education

109 There are three colleges in this Division sending up pupils for examination in Arts—the Krishnagar College in Nadia, the Berhampore College in Murshidabad, and the Narail Victoria College in Jessore The first two teach up to the B.A standard, and the last, F.A standard A sum of Rs 21,781 was spent in maintaining the Krishnagar and Rs. 3,879 the Narail Victoria College

during the year, of which Rs 14,604 and Rs 1,200 were paid by Government The cost of maintenance of the Berhampore College amounted to Rs 26,446, of which Rs 5,638 were met from fees, and the rest from the estate of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi The scheme for the management of the institution permanently by the Maharaja, as referred to in my last report, has been generally settled and a draft deed is now under preparation

Secondary education

110 The subjoined table compares the statistics of high English, middle English and middle vernacular schools for the past two years —

	1897-98		1898-99	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
High English —				
Managed by Government	7	[illegible]	7	1,874
Do by District or Municipal Boards	1	588	1	362
Aided by Government District or Municipal Boards	56	8,940	56	9,349
Unaided	17	3,055	22	3,861
Total	81	13,984	86	15,446
Middle English —				
Managed by Government				
Do by District or Municipal Boards				
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	117	9,383	127	9,847
Unaided	55	4,069	41	2,962
Total	172	13,452	168	12,809
Middle Vernacular —				
Managed by Government	1	85	1	97
Do by District or Municipal Boards	8	587	8	644
Aided by Government District or Municipal Boards	184	11,258	187	10,850
Unaided	27	1,648	18	1,232
Total	220	13,578	214	12,823
GRAND TOTAL	473	41,014	468	40,978

The number of secondary schools and of the pupils attending them decreased by 5 and 36 respectively, that of the high English schools increased by 5, and the pupils attending them by 1,462 Middle vernacular schools decreased by 6 and their pupils by 855, and middle English schools by 4 and their pupils by 643

Primary education

111 The statement below shows the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the past two years

	1897-98		1898-99	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Upper Primary—				
Managed by Government, District or Municipal Boards				
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	600	22,218	609	23,200
Unaided	9	334	10	537
Total	609	22,552	619	23,737
Lower Primary—				
Managed by Government District or Municipal Boards				
Aided by Government District or Municipal Boards	3,541	1,16,165	3,480	1,15,798
Unaided	431	10,273	371	9,957
Total	3,972	1,26,438	3,851	1,25,755
GRAND TOTAL	4,481	1,48,990	4,370	1,49,492

The number of upper primary schools increased by 10 and their pupils by 1,185, but that of the lower primary schools diminished by 121 and the pupils attending them by 683 Thus there was a net decrease of 111 in the number of primary schools but a net increase of 502 in that of pupils attending them

Special instruction

112 The following table shows the different classes of special schools for the past two years —

	1897 98		1898 99	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Training schools for masters	2	64	2	44
Ditto for mistresses	4	145	4	143
Industrial schools	2	25	2	29
Other schools			53	684
Total	8	234	61	800

The year under report shows a large increase both in the number and attendance of special schools, owing, as already reported, to the classification of a number of Sanskrit *tols*, which have adopted the Government standard, under this head

Female education

113 The table below compares the number of girls' schools and pupils as well as the expenditure incurred during the past two years —

	1897 98			1898 99		
	Schools	Pupils	Expenditure Rs	Schools	Pupils	Expenditure Rs
Managed by Government						
Do by District or Municipal Boards	1	48	224	1	45	227
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	366	9,026	60,878	369	9,153	60 682
Unaided	36	637	1 111	40	685	1 130
Total	403	9 711*	62 213	410	9 883†	62 039
Girls in boys schools		4 076			3 823	
GRAND TOTAL	403	13,787	62 213	410	13,706	62,039

* Includes 163 boys in girl schools
† Ditto 252 ditto ditto

The number of girls' schools and that of the pupils attending them show some increase, the former by 7 and the latter by 172 Owing to a falling off in the number of girls attending boys' schools and to an increase in that of boys reading in girls' schools, the total number of female scholars in schools for general education diminished, being 13,424 during the year under report, against 13,634 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in female education decreased by Rs 174

Education of Muhammadans

114 The following table exhibits the number of Muhammadan pupils and their proportion to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years, district by district —

DISTRICT	1897-98 Total number of pupils	1897-98 Number of Muhammadan pupils	1897-98 Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils	1898-99 Total number of pupils	1898-99 Number of Muhammadan pupils	1898-99 Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	72,571	16 014	22 1	73,267	15,630	21 4
Nadia	32,752	8,811	26 9	33,351	9,016	27 03
Murshidabad	27,026	8,756	32 4	26,450	8,310	31 4
Jessore	38,677	12,998	33 6	36,407	13,034	35 8
Khulna	30,151	8,799	29 1	32,353	9,543	29 4
Total ..	201,177	55,408	27 5	201,828	55,532	27 51

The total number of Muhammadan pupils at school and their percentage show but very slight increase. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad has decreased, while it increased in the other districts. The result is on the whole satisfactory as showing that the Muhammadan community is gradually realizing the gravity of their situation as a backward people in comparison with their Hindu brethren.

The following statement shows the results attained by Muhammadan candidates at different departmental examinations:—

District	1897-98: Middle scholarship examination	1897-98: Upper primary scholarship examination	1897-98: Lower primary scholarship examination	1898-99: Middle scholarship examination	1898-99: Upper primary scholarship examination	1898-99: Lower primary scholarship examination
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	6	4	211	9	15	353
Nadia	12	11	123	15	13	242
Murshidabad	9	15	216	15	38	397
Jessore	8	14	173	20	35	304
Khulna	8	19	108	11	31	131
Total	43	63	831	70	132	1,427

The result is very satisfactory as compared with that of the preceding year.

Education of aboriginal and backward races

115. The following table shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races at school for the last two years:—

Year	High schools	Middle schools	Primary schools	Girls' schools	Special schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897-98		4	72		1	77
1898-99		3	183	10	5	201

It is satisfactory to note that the number of aboriginal pupils has risen by 124.

Indigenous education

116. The statistics of indigenous scholos of all classes are compared in the following table, district by district:—

District	Year	Arabic or Persian: Schools	Arabic or Persian: Pupils	Sanskrit: Schools	Sanskrit: Pupils	Elementary: Schools	Elementary: Pupils	Koran: Schools	Koran: Pupils
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24 Parganas	1897-98			22	30	3	23	11	232
	1898-99	1	32	11	73			5	102
Nadia	1897-98			40	330				
	1898-99			16	118				
Murshidabad	1897-98	1	41	10	82				
	1898-99	1	24	4	26	1	8		
Jessore	1897-98	1	10	14	136	2	16	1	17
	1898-99			7	63	5	67		
Khulna	1897-98	1	32	4	38				..
	1898-99	1	32	1	6	7	52	1	16
Total	1897-98	3	83	90	616	5	39	12	249
	1898-99	3	88	39	286	13	127	6	118

The relations between the District Boards in the Division and the Education Department continued to be cordial There was no friction between them The suggestions made by the officers of the Education Department were generally accepted The Chairman of the District Board of the 24-Parganas has, however, in a representation to the Director of Public Instruction protested against the elimination of mensuration and zamindari and mahajani accounts from the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. I agree with his views in the matter, as the subjects are of vital importance to the children of the masses.

XXVII—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

117 There were 66 dispensaries and hospitals in the Division, or one more than in the previous year, the dispensary at Mollahat in the district of Khulna having been newly added to the list The following statement shows the number of dispensaries in each district and the number which receive both indoor and outdoor patients or outdoor patients only —

DISTRICT	Number of dispensaries receiving both in and out-patients	Number of dispensaries receiving out-patients only	Total number of dispensaries
1	2	3	4
24-Parganas	10	20	30
Nadia	6	5	11
Murshidabad	6	[illegible]	8
Jessore	4	5	9
Khulna	3	5	8
Total	29	37	66

118 In the 24 Parganas the number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year (viz , 30). It appears that the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital in Bhawanipur, the Alipore Police Hospital, and the Alipore Reformatory School hospital have been excluded from the list, while the newly opened dispensary at Budge-Budge and the dispensaries at Maniktala and South Dum-Dum, which had been erroneously excluded from previous lists, have been added to the list for the first time No explanation has been submitted by the Magistrate as to why the three first-named dispensaries have been excluded from the list The most important hospitals in this district are the Sagore Dutt hospital at Kamarhati and the North Suburban Hospital at Cossipore, the number of in-patients treated in them being 731 and 490 respectively, and the number of out patients 13,556 and 7,745 Among the outdoor dispensaries, Chitpur stood first, the number of patients treated during the year being 11,011, Nimta second, the number of patients being 8,682, and Chetla third, the number being 6,132 Most of the dispensaries show a falling off in attendance, partly owing to the plague scare, which specially affected the dispensaries in the suburbs of Calcutta during the months of April, May and June, and partly owing to the improved healthiness of the year. The dispensaries at Barisa, Baruipur and Taki were badly managed The management of the last-named dispensary has been taken over by the District Board from the 1st April 1899.

In all the dispensaries in the district there are arrangements for waiting rooms for females. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs 58,241, of which the municipalities contributed Rs. 17,743, the District Board Rs 2,479, and Government Rs 3,952. The balance Rs 34,067, was met from private subscriptions, endowments, etc. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 56,562

119 The following statement shows the working of the Lunatic Asylums at Bhowanipur and Dullunda and the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah —

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Average number of patients treated daily		Cost incurred by Government	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs	Rs
Bhowanipur Lunatic Asylum	37	36 9	21,192	20,809
Dullunda ditto	246 7	218 3	32,061	26,696
Campbell Hospital	813 8	552 8	1,21,893	1,55,279

120 In Nadia the most important dispensaries are those at Krishnagar, Meherpur and Kushtea, the number of indoor patients treated in them being 306, 24, and 70, respectively, and outdoor patients 8,084, 4,499 and 3,915 Among the outdoor dispensaries Ula or Birnagar stood first, the number of patients treated in it being 4,706, and Chuadanga second, the number of patients being 3,928 The total attendance in the dispensaries rose from 38,978 to 42,171. The income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs 13,660, of which the largest portion, viz, Rs 8,535, was contributed by municipalities, Rs 1,710 by the District Board, Rs 244 by Government, and Rs 3,171 were met from private subscriptions The total expenditure was Rs 12,682. Besides these, there are seven private dispensaries, of which the Church Mission Society's dispensary at Santirajpur afforded relief to 7,532 outdoor patients The Ranaghat Medical Mission under Mr James Monro, C B, late of the Bengal Civil Service, also maintains a dispensary where a large number of both indoor and outdoor patients is treated The others are (1) the new dispensary opened by Mr Monro at Kaliganj, about 3 miles from Chakda, (2) the Natuda dispensary maintained by the Paul Chaudhuries of that place, (3) the Nistarini dispensary at Meherpore maintained from the assets of the property set apart for the purpose by the founder, Nistarini Gupta, and (4) the Munshiganj Garrett Charitable Dispensary maintained by local subscriptions

121 In Murshidabad the Girish Chandra Hospital at Kandi continues to do useful work, the number of in-patients being 257 and out patients 13,059 The Berhampore and Murshidabad dispensaries treated 514 and 229 in patients and 11,189 and 13,761 out-patients The Arnakali Zanana Hospital, which had been maintained by public subscriptions from the beginning of the year under review, was closed from the 1st October 1898, as it was not considered to answer the purpose of a Zanana Hospital for want of suitable arrangements The Berhampore Municipality having promised to entertain the services of a qualified lady doctor, the savings effected and the residue of subscriptions collected and promised were devoted to erecting a female ward in the Berhampore dispensary compound The total income of the dispensaries in the district was Rs 25,473, of which the municipalities contributed Rs 10,103, the District Board Rs 1,180, Government Rs 1,142, and the balance, Rs. 13,048, was met from private subscriptions and endowments The total expenditure was Rs 24,968 There are three private dispensaries, one at Islampur and one at Lalgola, maintained by the local zamindars, and one at Saidabad, maintained by the late Rai Mukunda Lal Burman Bahadur These dispensaries are well managed and supply a want felt by the people in the parts of the district where they are located The last-named dispensary has done good work, and has been of great benefit to the poor.

122 In Jessore the dispensaries at Jessore, Magura, Narail and Kotchandpur afforded relief to both indoor and outdoor patients, and the rest to outdoor patients only. There was an increase in the number of indoor patients in the Jessore dispensary alone and decrease in all others The number of outdoor

patients increased at the Narail and Sridharpur dispensaries, but decreased in all others The total income of all the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 9 554, of which the municipalities paid Rs 3,651, the District Board Rs 3,232, Government Rs 928, and the balance, Rs 1,743, was met from private subscriptions. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,528. There was besides a dispensary maintained by the Narail zamindars at Rupganj Bazar, Narail, under the superintendence of an Assistant Surgeon.

123 In Khulna the dispensaries at Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira afforded both indoor and outdoor relief and the rest outdoor relief only The attendance of patients has increased considerably in all the dispensaries except those at Satkhira and Bagerhat The total income of the dispensaries was Rs 9,936, of which Rs. 2,396 were contributed by the municipalities, Rs 4,415 by the District Board, Rs 612 by Government, and the balance, Rs 2,512, was met from other sources Almost the whole of the income was expended during the year Besides the above, two dispensaries are maintained by private individuals, viz., one at Nakipur maintained by Rai Hori Charan Rai Chaudhury Bahadur, the zamindar of the place, and the other at Morrellganj by Maharaja Durga Charan Law of Calcutta

XXVIII —LIBRARIES

124 As reported in previous years, the public libraries in this Division are neither numerous nor important In the 24-Parganas there is no public library worthy of mention In Nadia there are six libraries —(1) The Rivers Thompson Library at Ranaghat, which exists only in name, (ii) The Ranaghat Students' Library, which is intended for students and the local public, for whom a reading-room is available every afternoon, (iii) the *Vinapani* Library at Harodham, (iv) the Issur Chunder Gupta Library at Kanchrapara, (v) the library attached to the Santipur High School, which is supported by the Municipality, and (vi) the library at Meherpore, maintained by the Mallik Babus of the place, which is reported to contain about 700 books. The only library in Murshidabad, known as the Berhampore Public Library, is practically a book club During the year under report the building in which the public library at Jessore was located was sold for want of funds to maintain it and the proceeds held in the Savings Bank to the credit of the library It is reported that the amount of local subscription is too small to maintain a librarian and a peon, and though attempts were made during the year to increase the number of subscribers, they were unsuccessful The pleaders, who represent the reading public, do not care much for this library The Government school at Jessore has a small library attached to it for the use of the teachers and pupils of that institution The civil officers and other members of the European community at the sadar station have a club in which English journals are imported from England Besides these, there are two other libraries, one at Magura and the other at Kalia, which are maintained by local subscriptions. As stated in the last year's report, there are several small libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Magura, Khesra and Bagerhat, maintained by funds locally raised A small library has been opened at Kukrul during the year. The Khulna Library depends on monthly subscriptions and donations paid by the public. The district and the subdivisional libraries are reported to be in good order

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

126 The year under report was the thirteenth of the operation of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, in this Division. There was on change in the constitution of the 5 District Boards or the 22 Union Committees. The Local Boards were reconstituted towards the close of the year, the number of Local Boards having increased from 19 to 20, owing to the re-establishment of the Chuadanga Local Board The following statement

shows the number of meetings held by each District and Local Board and the average attendance of members at each meeting —

District boards

District	Number of meetings held		Average attendance at each meeting	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	15	12	16 8	15 9
Nadia	18	15	12 8	13 0
Murshidabad	9	6	12 2	10 0
Jessore	20	12	15 9	13 9
Khulna	12	18	10 5	8 8

Local Board's

District	Name of Local Board	Number of meetings held		Average attendance at each meeting	
		1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas	Alipore	12	12	7 6	6 7
	Diamond Harbour	16	14	5 6	6 2
	Barasat	12	16	7 0	8 2
	Basirhat	12	8	3 5	4 2
Nadia	Krishnagar	9	8	4 2	4 0
	Meherpur	3	8	4 1	5 0
	Kushtea	8	11	4 1	4 2
	Chuadanga				
	Ranaghat	11	8	5 8	4 8
Murshidabad	Berhampore	5	6	9 2	5 3
	Kandi	9	9	7 3	5 5
	Jangipur	11	5	5 7	3 6
Jessore	Jessore	19	16	4 9	4 2
	Bongaon	10	11	6 9	4 1
	Jhenida	10	9	5 0	3 0
	Narail	12	10	5 4	6 8
	Magura	13	10	5 3	5 0
Khulna	Khulna	10	9	5 7	5 0
	Bagerhat	8	8	6 0	5 5
	Satkhira	4	13	7 7	5 0

127 The number of meetings held by all the District Boards except Khulna fell off during the year The District Board of Murshidabad held only six meetings as against nine in the previous year. The Chairman explains that as there is considerable cost in travelling allowance to be incurred, meetings are not called unless there is business to be transacted. The average attendance of members at each meeting was lower in all the districts except Nadia, where it slightly improved The Local Boards in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad, the Basirhat Local Board in the 24-Parganas, the Bongaon, Jhenidah,

Narail and Magura Local Boards in Jessore, and the Khulna and Bagerhat Local Boards in Khulna, held less than twelve meetings, the number of meetings held by the Jangipur Local Board, viz, five being specially unsatisfactory The average attendance of members was lower in the Local Boards of Alipore, Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Berhampore, Kandi Jangipur, Jessore, Bongaon, Jhenidah, Magura, Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira

128 The following statement shows the ordinary income of each District Board, including grants for Provincial works, and the expenditure incurred on civil works, sanitation and water-supply, medical relief and education for the past two years —

District	Year	Ordinary income, including grant for Provincial works, if any	Expenditure on—					
			Civil works, including Public Works establishment	Sanitation and water supply	Medical relief	Primary education	Education other than primary	Total education
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24 Parganas	1897 98	2 69 546	1 72 184	10 114	1,811	32 388	12 917	45 305
	1898 99	2 66 232	1 93 419	6 254	3,[illegible]13	33 289	12 921	46 210
Nadia	1897 98	1,1[illegible] 270	70,474	1 241	1,987	19 272	12 966	32 238
	1898 99	1 24 849	65 843	1 725	1,6[illegible]6	17,753	12,696	30,449
Murshidabad	1897 98	90 109	53,098	6 118	1 310	15,530	4,915	20 445
	1898 99	93 865	54,083	2,313	1 6[illegible]0	14,166	4 596	18 762
Jessore	1897 98	2 00 133	1 43 456	5,828	5,413	19 629	7,118	26,747
	1898 99	1 74 566	1,27 283	719	5 00[illegible]	19 697	8 518	28 215
Khulna	1897 98	1 12 022	56,003	6,482	4 194	16,764	12 068	28,832
	1898 99	1 11 584	63,436	5 677	4,243	17,038	10,094	27,132

The expenditure on civil works increased in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna, while it fell off in Nadia and Jessore, all the District Boards except Nadia have reduced their expenditure on sanitation and water-supply, the reduction is marked in the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore This is not satisfactory The District Boards of the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna have spent more on medical relief than in the preceding year The expenditure on primary education increased in the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna, while it fell off in Nadia and Murshidabad, and that on education other than primary increased in the 24-Parganas and Jessore only.

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Municipalities

130 There was no change during the year either in the number of municipalities in the Division which remained the same, viz, 40, or in their constitution The elective system is in force in all the municipalities except Garden Reach, Titagar, Garulia, Chakdaha, Khulna and Debhata, where the Commissioners are appointed by Government, while in the municipalities of Garden Reach, Barrackpur, Santipur, Garulia, Baranagore, Chakdaha, Kandi and Moheshpur, the Chairman is appointed by Government At Jangipur the Municipal Commissioners on the resignation of their Chairman, Babu Krishna Ballab Ray, took the wise step of getting Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh, the Sub-divisional Officer, appointed as their Chairman, and the results are reported to be already beneficial During the year general elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore Chitpur and Manicktola, and great interest was displayed in choosing the representatives. There were altogether seventeen bye elections held during the year, of which one failed in Kumarkhali and two in Murshidabad, the vacancies were filled up by the appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Municipal Act. The following table shows the total

income, including balance and expenditure of the municipalities in different districts, as compared with the preceding year —

District	Income		Expenditure		Remarks
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
24-Parganas	4,99,900	5,53,322	4,21,547	4,72,701	
Nadia	1,19,605	1 62,858*	1,07,311	1,16,718	*Including a loan of Rs 28 000 taken from Government by the Krishnagar Municipality
Murshidabad	1,05,148	1,07,508	94,257	97,202	
Jessore	31,656	27,293	29,389	25,869	
Khulna	27,041	32,516	21,003	25,259	
Total	7,83,350	8,83,497	6,73,507	7,37,749	
Increase	1,00,147		64,242		
Decrease		.		..	

131 There was an increase, both in the receipts and disbursements, in all the districts except Jessore, where there was a decline in both The increase in receipts is chiefly due to improvement in the collections resulting from stricter supervision and partly to the inclusion of the amount of the loan of Rs 28,000 taken by the Krishnagar Municipality for the improvement of the drainage of the town The rise in expenditure is a natural consequence of the improvement in the receipts The following statement shows the number of meetings held in each municipality during the past two years and the average percentage of attendance of Municipal Commissioners at each of them —

Name of Municipality	Number of meetings held in —		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting		Remarks
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	
Cossipore-Chitpur	30	26	64 7	76 6	
Maniktala	15	24	61 3	62 9	
Baranagore	14	17	71 4	59 9	
South Suburban	17	14	33 3	33 3	
Rajpur	10	16	69 0	58 1	
Baruipur	24	19	66 2	68 4	
Joynagore	16	16	56 2	43 7	
South Dum-Dum	14	12	66 0	57 4	
North Dum-Dum	18	23	67 8	57 4	
South Barrackpore	16	13	51 7	39 7	
North Barrackpore	13	8	61 02	57 5	
Barasat	17	15	63 0	47 0	
Naihati	18	18	61 1	48 1	
Gobardanga	11	9	51 5	33 3	
Basirhat	20	17	50 0	50 9	
Baduria	14	16	52 08	70 5	
Taki	16	12	38 8	43 5	
Titagar	16	16	56 9	61 1	
Garulia	12	13	73 1	67 5	
Garden Reach	12	9	65 2	56 4	
Krishnagar	19	15	63 1	73 3	
Santipur	27	33	40 3	42 4	
Ranaghat	21	30	28 06	29 3	
Nadia	16	15	49 3	43 3	
Kushtia	28	27	17 8	17 0	
Kumarkhali	23	17	34 7	35 2	
Meherpur	16	20	38 1	25 5	

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	Number of meetings held in—		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.		REMARKS
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	
Birnagar	14	12	50 8	43 9	
Chakdaha	16	20	45 0	31 0	
Berhampore	17	20	46 6	40 8	
Murshidabad	2?	17	56 9	45 8	
Jangipur	15	13	33 3	41 6	
Kandi	22	11	59 09	50 9	
Azimganj	21	21	46 6	41 2	
Jessore	14	21	51 2	59 1	
Kotechandpur	21	25	42 8	47 5	
Moheshpur	22	18	59 09	58 3	
Khulna	20	20	33 5	33 5	
Satkhira	16	15	53 1	54 1	
Debhatta	19	20	50 0	44 6	

132 In 18 out of the 40 municipalities, the average percentage of attendance was over 50, against 25 municipalities showing such a percentage in the year 1897-98 and 21 and 13 in the two preceding years. The result is therefore not satisfactory when compared with the figures of the preceding years The percentage was specially high in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, where it was 76 6, and Krishnagar, where it was 73 3 The lowest percentage was again attained by the Kushtia and Ranaghat Municipalities, where the percentage was 17 0 and 29 3, respectively, against 17 18 and 28 06 of the preceding year The following are some of the important works of improvement executed by several of the municipalities during the year In Cossipore-Chitpur 5,039 feet of 2″-pipes were laid, nine hydrants erected, four standposts purchased, nine platforms constructed, and sundry stores, fittings, &c, supplied for the maintenance of the water supply system at a total cost of Rs 2,902 Roadside *nikasi* drains were constructed in different parts of the town to the extent of 3,407 feet at a total cost of Rs. 4,871 Certain fair-weather roads received the first coat of metal during the year at a cost of Rs 1,157, and particular attention was paid to *busti* improvement and sanitation. In Manicktola 2,598 feet of filtered water-pipes were laid and six additional hydrants provided at a cost of Rs 2,017, 2,017 feet of patent stone saucer drains were constructed at a cost of Rs 2,166, and an office building with an outdoor dispensary has been started and is fast approaching completion at an estimated cost of Rs 12,600. In Berhampore, the water-works for the supply of filtered water to the residents were nearly completed by the end of the year. at a cost of about rupees two lakhs and-a-half, given by the late Maharani Surnomoyi The water-works have since been completed and opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to Berhampore.

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134 The remarks recorded by me in the previous year's report still generally apply The only satisfactory feature in the municipal administration during the year is the improvement in the matter of collection due to special pressure put by me upon the Municipal authorities Want of supervision and a general reluctance on the part of the municipal executive to resort to coercive measures, caused by the fear of becoming unpopular, and consequent laxity in the observance of the rules, still prevail, but the constant issue by me of orders and circulars and the close watch kept by myself and the Magistrates on their working have produced the improvement indicated by the figures, particularly in some important municipalities which are most backward in this respect, such as Krishnagar, Santipur, South Suburban, etc, etc To enforce responsibility in this respect I thought it fit to establish a system of a sliding scale of punishments and rewards for bad and good collections It remains to be seen whether this system will prove effective I have been strictly enforcing the said system and expect to show better and more satisfactory results in the next report.

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XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS

136 The subjoined table shows the number of post-offices and the number and mileage of the mail lines during the year under report —

District	Number of Post-offices			Mail Lines					
				Imperial		Zamindari		Total	
	Imperial	Zamindari	Total	Number	Average mileage	Number	Average mileage	Number	Average mileage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	87	9	96					56	396
Nadia	97	6	103	45	313½	12	143	57	456½
Murshidabad	50	5	55	10	169½	17	237	27	406½
Jessore	75	6	81	15	126	20	170	35	296
Khulna	59	5	64	4	9	14	22	18	31

The number of Imperial post-offices increased in all the districts except Jessore, where it remained stationary. The increase in the 24-Parganas is considerable, being from 65 to 87 There was no change in the number of zamindari post-offices in any district. The mail lines increased by one in number in each of the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nadia, in Murshidabad and Jessore the number remained the same as in the previous year, while in Khulna it decreased from 13 to 18 There was a large decrease in the average mileage in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna

137 The following statement shows the number of letters, etc, received for despatch and issued for delivery during the year —

District	Number of letters, etc, in 1897-98	Number of letters, etc, in 1898 99
24-Parganas	12,915 474	14,030,198
Nadia	5,643,456	6,273 094
Murshidabad	(Not given)	(Not given)
Jessore	772,980	4,948,916
Khulna	(Not given)	(Not given)

138 The statement below shows the working of the general telegraph offices during the past two years —

District	Number of combined post and telegraph offices		Messages sent		Messages received	
	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24 Parganas	18	18	25,820	23 318	23 778	24 578
Nadia	6	6	4 018	4 140	4 922	5 232
Murshidabad	4	4	4 198	3 677	3 9 8	1,781
Jessore	5	5	2 083	2 140	2 173	2 598
Khulna	3	3	2 974	3 617	3 023	2 750
Total	36	36	39 093	36,892	37,803	36 878

139 The number of combined post and telegraph offices in each district remained the same as in the preceding year The messages sent in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna and those received in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore increased in number A telegraphic line has been constructed between Basirhat and Satkhira It is reported to be complete, and will be opened soon to the public This will reduce, in some respect, the difficulties of rapid communication with Satkhira, as noticed in my last report.

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FAIRS

143. The most important fairs held in the 24-Parganas are the Gangasagar *mela*, Pir Gora Chand's *mela* and Ghazi Saheb's *mela* The Gangasagar fair, which is a Hindu bathing festival, lasted from the 12th to the 14th January, the number of persons who attended it being 24,500, against 40,000 in the preceding year The decrease in the number of pilgrims is due to the plague scare. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were as usual made by the District Board A hospital with a dispensary in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant was provided. There were 93 cases of dyspepsia, diarrhœa and fever, which were all successfully treated, and five cases of cholera, which ended fatally. Pir Gora Chand's *mela* was held at Harwa in the Basirhat subdivision and Ghazi Saheb's *mela* at Bansra in the Sadar subdivision The number of pilgrims attending them amounted to 90,000 and 25,000 respectively. Sanitary arrangements were made partly by the District Board and partly by the owners of the lands The arrangements made in the latter fair were not satisfactory The principal fairs held in Nadia were the *Ras Jatra* at Santipur, the *Dol Jatra* at Ghosepara, and the *Pat mela* at Kulia The *Gan mela* held at Navadwipa may also be noticed as important The number of persons attending these fairs aggregated 25,000, 50,000, 15,000 and 16,000 respectively Sanitary and conservancy arrangements in these fairs were made either by the local municipalities or by the owners of lands in which the fairs were held. In the *Gan mela* at Navadwipa they were made by the Navadwipa Lodging-house Committee. There was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease at any of the *melas* except one case of cholera at the Ghosepara *mela*, which was cured The Municipal fairs in Murshidabad are the Tulsi Bihar *mela* at Raghunathganj and the Kapileshwar *mela* at Saktipur, each lasting for nearly a month, and the number of persons attending daily are 6,000 and 5,000 respectively No fair of any importance was held at Jessore or Khulna.

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FERRIES

147. The following statement shows the income from ferries under Government, under the District Boards and municipalities in this Division for the past two years —

DISTRICT	Year	Income from Government ferries	Income from District Board ferries	Income from Municipal ferries	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	
24 Parganas	1897 98		20,724	3 189	
	1898 99		21,590	3 531	
Nadia	1897 98	23,780	9,263	Nil	
	1898 99	22,800	9 063	Nil	
Murshidabad	1897-98	3 794	7 986	10 970	
	1898 99	3,244	8,195	8 436	
Jessore	1897 98		9,172	421	
	1898 99		7 860	212	
Khulna	1897-98		7,681	44	
	1898 99		8,661	44	
Total	1897 98	27,574	48 326	14 924	
	1898 99	26,044	49,369	12,223	

There has been a net increase of Rs 1,043 in the income of ferries under the District Boards The increase is shared by the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna, while Nadia and Jessore show a decrease.

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XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS

152. As reported last year, none of the principal zamindars in the district of the 24-Parganas reside on their estates. They manage their estates through local agents who are generally not well disposed towards their tenants. The Collector, however, reports that the behaviour of the zamindars of his district during the year under report was on the whole good, and that no case of oppression was brought to his notice during the year. The principal resident zamindars of the district are the Mukerjis of Gobardanga, the Chaudhuris of Baruipur and the Mandals of Bawali. The Chaudhuris of Baruipur evince a keen interest in the welfare of their tenants. An unfortunate quarrel, which broke out between the brothers of the Gobardanga family, led to the institution of criminal proceedings under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the Subdivisional Officer of Barasat succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement. Towards the end of the year, however, a bad riot took place in the Basirhat subdivision. Among the non-resident zamindars, the heirs of the late Babu Prosad Das Dutta, the Manager of the Shovabazar Raj Estate, Maharaja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, Rai Manmatha Nath Mitter Bahadur and Maharaja Durga Charan Law treated their tenants well. The Dhankuria zamindars of Basirhat are reported to be model zamindars. They maintained a high English school, a Sanskrit *tol* and a dispensary entirely at their own cost and were always ready to subscribe to any works of public utility. In Nadia, excepting the Maharaja, there are very few landlords of any standing. Most of them are absentees or new men of comparatively low caste who, it is reported, think more of squeezing all they can out of their tenants than of improving their estates. The *utbandi* system, which is prevalent in most parts of the district, is a source of great oppression in the hands of such men. The Maharaja of Nadia is a mild landlord, generally kind and considerate towards his tenants. Minor acts of oppression committed by the local agents of zamindars are by no means rare, though it is difficult to establish the complicity of the zamindars in them by direct evidence. But, as the Collector reports, there can be no doubt that they are really responsible for such acts, as they must be perfectly well aware that the pittances they dole out to their servants are quite insufficient to support them, and that they are certain to supplement them by illegal exactions from the raiyats. In Murshidabad the Nawab Bahadur continues to keep up his reputation for liberality and loyalty towards Government. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure incurred by him in repairing the damage done by the earthquake of June 1897 to the palace and other Nizamat buildings, he is always found ready to subscribe to deserving objects. The Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Manindra Chandra Nandi, who got his title in the year under report, is reported to be an intelligent landlord likely to maintain the traditions of the Raj by his already well known liberality. He is bearing the remaining cost of the Berhampore water-works. Rao Jogendra Narayan Rai of Lalgola is a rich and liberal zamindar who has given about Rs. 10,000 for a tank and a public hall in Jangipur, and is about to construct a landing ghat in Gorabazar. He keeps up a private dispensary. Raja Ashutosh Nath Ray, lately under the Court of Wards, has been made a Raja during the year. The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sing Bahadur of Nashipur is said to have rendered good service to Government as President of the Lalbag Bench during the early portion of the year under report. The other zamindars of the district who have been favourably mentioned are (1) the late Rai Makund Lal Burman Bahadur, (2) Rai Setal Chand Nahar Bahadur, (3) Rai Manilal Nahar Bahadur, (4) Babu Charu Krishna Majumdar of Islampur, (5) Rai Budh Sing Dudhuria of Azimganj, (6) Babu Dwarkanath Chaudhuri of Nimtila (Jangipur), (7) Munshi Zillar Rahaman of Talibpur (Kandi), (8) Chaudhuri Keramatulla of Salar, (9) Munshi Mehdi Hossein of Sijgram and (10) Babu Bhagobati Charan Ray of Jangipur. Mr. Egerton reports that on the whole the attitude of the zamindars of Murshidabad is loyal towards Government and good towards their tenants. In Jessore the principal zamindars in the Sadar subdivision are (1) the members of the Chanchra Raj family and (2) the Ramnagar Ghosh Chaudhuris. No instance of oppression on their raiyats was brought to notice during the year. In Narail the principal zamindars are non-residents who manage their affairs through local agents, and the police and the Magistracy there have to be

on the alert to keep these agents from oppressing the raiyats In Magura the principal zamindars are the Rajas of Dighapatia and Naldanga, the Narail Babus and Mr. Tweedie of Madhupur in Jhenida To curtail expenditure the Raja of Dighapatia abolished a charitable dispensary at Bunagati which was doing good work The Raja of Naldanga is said to take interest in the welfare of his tenants He contributes liberally towards the maintenance of a charitable dispensary and a school, and gave a sum of Rs 150 towards the construction of a public latrine in Magura town in the year under report In the Jhenida subdivision the principal zamindars are the Narail Babus and the Raja of Naldanga. It is reported that cases of oppression by the agents of the Narail Babus occasionally come before the authorities and are suitably dealt with From a memorial submitted to Government by some raiyats complaining against the malpractices and other acts of oppression of Bihari Lal Sarkar, the naib of the Narail Babus at Sabdalpur, it appears that the man has not been removed from their service though it was reported last year that the man had been removed The Magistrate has been asked to report on this In the Bongaon subdivision the principal zamindars are Babus Hari Charan Bose, Girija Prasanna Mukherji of Gobardanga, Kali Prasanna Ghosh of Calcutta, Jogendra Nath Maulik and Sir Maharaja Jatindra Mohan Tagore, Bahadur, K C S I, of Calcutta, Babu Kumar Nath Ray of Krishnagar and Babus Radharaman and Kishori Mohan Shaha of Pabna. The relations between the raiyats and the landlords in the Jessore district were on the whole satisfactory during the year The Magistrate speaks very highly of the services rendered by Mr Shirreff on the Sinduria concern and of his acting manager Mr Macdonell, in assisting the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenida in settling and deciding disputes, the raiyats preferring to have their cases decided by Mr Shirreff in his zamindari cutcherry rather than go to the trouble and expense of coming to subdivisional head-quarters In Khulna almost all important zamindars are absentees, having local agents to manage their affairs The Collector reports that these agents are on the whole law abiding and none of them had any serious friction with the tenants Of the resident zamindars the most important are (1) Rai Hari Charan Chaudhuri of Nakipur in the Satkhira subdivision, and (2) Srimati Kamal Kumari Chaudhurani in the Bagerhat subdivision The former maintains a charitable dispensary, has recently come forward with a large donation for the Khulna charitable dispensary and is well spoken of the latter is not favourably regarded Of the non-resident zamindars, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chunder Madhab Ghose, who has zamindaris in the Satkhira subdivision, helped his tenants during the last scarcity and deserves mention

XXXVII — GENERAL REMARKS

153 The year under report was not of an eventful or unusual character like the one which preceded it Owing to a sufficient and well distributed rainfall, there was generally a bountiful harvest which enabled the people, in a large measure, to recover their lost position of comfort and prosperity The general health of the public was satisfactory, and no disease appeared in any of the districts of this Division in an epidemic form, excepting in Jessore, where the public health suffered in the rains and early part of the cold season The plague which reappeared in Calcutta in October last and which, it was feared, might break out in an epidemic form with all its virulence in the districts of this Division, happily did not appear in any of the districts excepting in the 24-Parganas and Nadia, where a few sporadic cases occurred

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1898 99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 17th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 4014L R

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1898-99

The Report was submitted to Government with commendable punctuality on the 15th August

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

2. *Financial results*—The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown below —

CLASS OF ESTATES	1894 95	1895 96	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I —Permanently settled estates	3,22,61,833	3,22,82 525	3,23,02,?86	3,23,03,784	3,23,19,810
II —Temporarily settled estates	28 21,520	28,35 046	28 94,880	29 17,553	31,65,981
III —Estates held direct by Government	34,84,498	35,25,890	35,55,897	36,96,820	39,02,484
Total	3,85 67 851	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063	3,89,18,157	3,93,88,275

There was an increase in the total current demand of Rs 4,70,118 The increase in class I was due to the transfer from class II of certain estates in Chittagong which have been declared not liable to re assessment That in class II was due almost entirely to the recent settlements in Orissa, and in class III to various petty revisions of rent roll, and to the increase in the *bhaoli* rents in Gaya

3 The demands, collections, and balances of land revenue for the same period are shown in the following table —

YEAR	DEMANDS			COLLECTIONS			Remissions	BALANCES			Percentage of total collections (column 7) on total demand (column 4)	Percentage of total collections (column 7) on current demand (column 2)	Percentage of current collections (column 5) on current demand (column 2)
	Current	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total		Current	Arrear	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
1894 95	3 85 67 851	15 66 095	4 01 33 946	3 72 10 247	12 99 078	3 85 09 325	86 741	13 27 462	2 10,418	15 37 880	95 95	99 54	96 48
1895 96	3 86 43 461	12 72,463	3 99 15 924	3,75 73,616	9 99 576	3 85 73 192	87 220	10 44 802	2 10 020	12 55 512	96 63	99 81	97·23
1896 97	3 8[illegible] 53 063	13 02 152	4 00 55 215	3 74 86,106	9 96,831	3 84 82 937	1 73 202	12 13 432	1 85 644	13 99 076	96 07	99 30	96·73
1897-98	3 89 18 157	14 30,224	4 03,48 381	3 74 92,944	11 56 411	3 86 49 355	1 49 274	13 21 146	2 28 626	15 49 772	95 79	99 31	96 34
1898-99	3 9[illegible] 88 275	16,5[illegible] 643	4 10 40,918	3 80,34 415	12 62 524	3 92 96 939	1 93,850	12,61,944	2,88,185	15 50 129	95 75	99 76	96 56

4 *Collections, balances, and remissions.*—The total demand increased by Rs 6,92,537 in comparison with that of 1897-98, and the total collections by Rs 6,47,584 The remissions, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs 44,596, and so the total balance at the end of the year had only increased by Rs. 357 The percentage of arrear collections went down from 80·86 to 76 39, though absolutely they increased by a lakh. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the close of the year represented a percentage of 3 77 on the total demand as compared with 3·84 in 1897-98. Of this, 94·9 per cent was good and recoverable.

Of the total amount of land revenue remitted during the year no less than Rs. 1,89,793 related to estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs 1,32,264, were considerably higher than in the preceding year, when they had been granted to the extent of Rs. 18,580 only. They were sanctioned mostly in Chittagong (Rs 1,22,316) on account of the serious damage done by the cyclone and storm wave of the 24th October 1897. The remissions under this class in other districts were, as usual, allowed to tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops and of the death, desertion, or poverty of the raiyats The remissions of right amounted to Rs 39,511 as against Rs 1,20,452 during 1897-98, and were chiefly due to diluvion, release of estates to private zamindars, and acquisition of land for public purposes The nominal remissions rose from Rs 10,222 to Rs 22,075, of which Rs. 15,095 were in Backergunge alone.

5 *Permanently settled estates* —Out of a total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I of Rs 3,27,89,770, the sum of Rs 3,24,08,541 was realised. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, amounted to 99 21 per cent as against 99 11 in the preceding year and 99 21 in 1896 97 The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent in 14 districts, of which 6, however, collected more than 98 per cent The districts which collected less than 98 per cent of the current demand were Jessore, Noakhali, Palamau, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Manbhum, Chittagong, and Darjeeling In Darjeeling, excluding a demand of Rs 474, the true balance was nil In Jessore Rs 13,732 were due from the Sridharpur Ward's Estate for the last two kists of the year, owing to a temporary stoppage of collections during change of management A sum of Rs 2,455 was recovered shortly after the close of the year In Noakhali a sum of Rs 11,107, out of the total balance of Rs 11,169, was due from Chakla Bamni, which has been purchased on behalf of Government but has not yet been settled. In Palamau and Ranchi the balances were less than Rs 1,000 Of Rs 29,115 due in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 5,869 were paid during the year, but could not be brought to credit before its close, and Rs 15,464 were on account of the last kist of the year, for which no coercive measure could be taken within the year In Manbhum the entire balance of Rs 3,165 was due from the Patkum Encumbered Estate. In Chittagong the balance of Rs. 38,698 was due to the effects of the cyclone and storm wave of October 1897.

The realisation of the arrear balances was less than 99 per cent in 17 districts In four of these the collections exceeded 98 per cent, and in six the arrears were trifling Out of the total arrear balances of Rs 46,199, no less than Rs 33,788 is outstanding in the Patna Division, the largest defaulter being, as last year, the district of Shahabad (Rs 27,442) It is explained that much of this amount is under recovery by the Certificate Procedure, because, when the estates were offered for sale in some instances there were no offers or but very low ones This explanation is not understood, and a special report on the subject will be called for. Balances of over Rs 1,000 were also due in the districts of Noakhali, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Malda, and Manbhum

Collections, generally, both of the current revenue and the arrear balances, were excellent

The total amount of land revenue remaining due from wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs 56,652, a sum more than double that of last year The balances in Jessore and Backergunge were due from the Sridharpur estate owing to the circumstances stated above In Burdwan, Rs 11,472 were due from estates belonging to the Burdwan Raj, and will be adjusted against the surplus payment made by the Raj for other estates. These arrears were detected during the enquiry into the Burdwan tauzi frauds Rupees 9,770, out of the total balance of Rs. 9,776 in Shahabad, was due from the Mahula estate, the reason assigned for its failure to pay being lack of funds The explanation can scarcely be accepted as a final one, seeing that a similar default has occurred in each of the two preceding years and steps must now be taken to prevent a recurrence In Chittagong, Rs. 7,213 are due from three

Wards' estates which incurred serious loss in the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897. In Saran steps are being taken by the Collector to open separate accounts in all estates in which the Wards hold shares. In Muzaffarpur, of Rs. 4,186 due, Rs. 3,364 were paid up within the year, but not credited before its close. In Patna, the delay in the payment of the balance (Rs. 2,206) was due to the sudden death of the General Manager.

6. *Temporarily-settled estates.*—The total demand, current and arrear, from temporarily-settled estates amounted to Rs. 34,93,772 as against Rs. 31,99,444 during the previous year, and the total collections to Rs. 31,55,544 in comparison with Rs. 28,78,277 in 1897-98. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 90.31 as against 89.96 in the previous year and 91.08 during 1896-97. The results of collections in each subdivision of this class during the year under report, as well as for the preceding year, are given below:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES	Year	Percentage of current collections on current demand	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	Percentage of total collections on total demand
1	2	3	4	5
II (*a*)				
Settled for periods with proprietors	1897-98	92.35	96.59	92.59
	1898-99	93.01	91.82	92.92
II (*b*)				
Private estates leased to farmers for periods	1897-98	84.81	84.09	84.70
	1898-99	84.47	80.43	84.74
II (*c*)				
Government estates leased to farmers for periods	1897-98	83.53	76.52	82.29
	1898-99	84.09	70.09	81.62
Total	1897-98	90.29	86.56	89.96
	1898-99	91.07	83.07	90.31

The percentage of collections shows a slight improvement in classes II (*a*) and (*b*), and a falling off in class II (*c*), the general result being somewhat better than that of the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he cannot speak of the collections in temporarily settled estates in the terms he has used about the permanently settled districts. For a year of good harvests the collections were distinctly bad. Had the deficits occurred in the newly assessed areas in Orissa, there might have been some excuse, but the worst occur in districts where there is practically no explanation, except the laxness of the collecting officers. If an assessment is unfair, it ought to be revised, but so long as its fairness is not impugned, its payment in ordinary seasons must be required with precisely the same punctuality as is properly insisted upon in all other business matters. In compliance with the orders issued by Government last year, the Board have submitted separately a report as to the best means of improving collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers, and orders have now been passed by Government, which will, it is hoped, effect an improvement.

In the last two Resolutions, Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, and Faridpur were referred to for failing to collect 50 per cent of the current demand in private estates leased to farmers The two former have dropped out of this year's list, but Midnapore has been added

The current collections in the districts of Bankura, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur in the case of Government estates let out in farm also fell short of 50 per cent The standard of 95 per cent fixed for current collections in temporarily-settled estates of all classes, was reached or exceeded in 17 districts only, of which 4, namely, Birbhum, Chittagong, the Sonthal Parganas, and Manbhum, realised their demands in full Of the large balance of Rs 99,295 in Puri, Rs 98,329 are due from the Kotdesh Estate which will be taken under direct management, the proprietor having refused settlement. In Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Shahabad the outstanding balances are also large, as in the previous year The collection of arrears was specially poor in the case of Government estates leased to farmers in the district of Shahabad (11 19), of private estates similarly held in Gaya (19 44), and of estates settled for periods with proprietors in Dacca (33 78)

7 *Estates held direct by Government.*—During the year under report there were altogether 2,817 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,578 were owned by Government as proprietor and 239 were private estates under Government management The current demand increased from Rs 36,96,820 to Rs 39,02,484 and the total demand from Rs 45,29,909 to Rs 47,57,376, out of which Rs 37,32,854, or 78 46 per cent., were collected and Rs 1,89,793 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs 8,34,729, or Rs. 25,499 less than in the previous year

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class —

Classification of Estates	Year	Percentage of current collections on current demand	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	Percentage of total collections on total demand
1	2	3	4	5
(a)				
Managed for proprietors ..	1897-98 1898 99	80 45 89 62	82 02 77 84	80 77 88 01
(b)				
Owned by Government as proprietor	1897-98 1898-99	79 19 79 83	76 26 65 11	78 66 77 09
Total	1897-98 1898-99	79 37 81 12	77 15 66 32	78 96 78 46

The percentage of current collections on the current demand increased and that of arrear collections on arrear demand decreased under both headings, the net result being that the percentage of total collections on the total demand fell from 78 96 in the previous year to 78 46 in the year under report The standard of 90 per cent for current collections in both classes was reached or exceeded in 18 districts as compared with 14 in 1897-98, while in four other districts as compared with one in the previous year it was exceeded in one class of estates only.

The results were very poor in Patna, where the percentages of current collections on the current demand were only 19 17 in the case of estates managed for proprietors and 65 46 in that of Government estates though explanations of these shortcomings are not given In Jalpaiguri, the Lieutenant-Governor has again to notice the existence of very heavy arrears, which amounted to Rs 1,63,625, the percentage of current collections on current demand having also fallen off from 62 96 to 56 31 It is, however, observed that the arrear collections were satisfactory. With a view to improve collections, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently approved the Board's proposals that, in case of default, the jotes of middlemen who pay more than Rs 20 as rental should be subjected to sale under Act VII (B C) of 1868, and that the certificate procedure should be used for the recovery of arrears only in the case of actual cultivators paying Rs 20 or less He is, however, disposed to agree with the Commissioner that the short collections are due, in essence, to bad management The system of officering these estates appears to be radically defective, and, in consultation with the Commissioner, an alteration of it is now being arranged In Balasore and Palamau, which had been unfavourably noticed in the last two years, collections still continued to be poor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that the Board of Revenue have ascertained and given no reasons whatever for the failure From another source, it is gathered that in Palamau the supervision exercised by the tahsildar was lax In both districts the Board are requested to see that decided improvement is made in the current year In Chittagong, out of a total current demand of Rs 5,35,146, Rs 1,50,701 remained unrealised in consequence of the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897 Arrear collections were worst in the districts of Midnapore, Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Puri, and the Board will doubtless give them special attention to the progress of recoveries in these districts

8 *Miscellaneous Revenue* — Out of the total collections under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue, nearly three-fourths, amounting to Rs 7,58,776, were on account of the large recoveries of survey and settlement charges, principally in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran The Board have satisfactorily explained the balance which remained at the close of the year

9 *Sale of Government lands* —During the year under report, 42 petty Government estates with an area of 441 acres were sold subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity of Rs 1,190. The price realised was Rs 3,987.

10 *Particulars of estates held direct* —Particulars of estates held direct by Government, classified by Divisions, and showing the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year are given below —

Division	Government Estates		Private Estates		Total		Cost of management	Percentage of cost on current demand	Current collections	Percentage of current collections on current demand
	Number	Current demand	Number	Current demand	Number	Current demand				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	
Burdwan	310	66 280	7	2 [illegible]	317	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 3	2 74 494	90 [illegible]
Presidency	213	3 [illegible] 017	[illegible]	13 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 638	[illegible]	3 17 330	86 00
Rajshahi	72	5 74 419	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 88 106	42 [illegible]	7 2	4 03 027	68 [illegible]
Dacca	685	4 14 [illegible]	101	[illegible]	786	[illegible] 93	[illegible] 370	5 [illegible]	4 80 695	90 00
Chittagong	2[illegible]	7 30 877	20	17 [illegible]	27	7 47 [illegible]	6 1 [illegible]	8 7	5 07 198	67 74
Patna	214	2 40 179	17	24 114	231	[illegible] 00 [illegible]	9 131	11 1	1 94 960	74 66
Bhagalpur	1[illegible]5	2 94 071	5	[illegible]	130	3 09 72[illegible]	7 714	2 4	2 67 982	86 52
Orissa	705	4 [illegible]	5	74 39[illegible]	710	5 01 119	21 0[illegible]9	[illegible]8	5 23 951	95 06
Chota Nagpur	11	2,30 615			11	2 30 61[illegible]	10 4[illegible]	4 4	1 96 001	81 79
Total	2 578	33 88 4[illegible]5	239	5 14 020	2 817	39 02 [illegible]	2 45 41[illegible]	6 3	31 05 828	81 12
Total in 1897 98	2 4[illegible]	31 86 920	244	5 [illegible] 891	2 739	36 96 820	2 42 [illegible]	6 5	29 94 149	79 37

In seven districts, namely, Birbhum, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, and Shahabad, as against 11 in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, the standard aimed at being 6 per cent.

11. *Road and Public Works Cesses.*—The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the road and public works cesses during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the two preceding years —

Year	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions			Collections (including advance collections)	Percentage of collections on current demand	Balances	Percentage of balances on gross demand	Remissions
	Current	Arrear	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs
1896 97	86,61,682	17,24,415	1 03,86,097	86,16,072	99 4	17,91 576	17 2	63 283
1897 98	89,56,309	17,82,378	1,07,38,687	88,71,693	99 0	18,75,440	17 4	81,813
1898 99	90,38,880	18,60,441	10,8,99,32	90 06,445	99 6	19,07,444	17 5	56,005

The increase in the current demand is due mainly to the partial revaluations of the districts of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Manbhum, and by the increased assessment of coal mines in the district of Burdwan Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which Act IX (B C) of 1880 is in forces 99 6 per cent of the current demand was realised during the year under report as against 99 in the previous year In 27 districts the current collections were below 90 per cent on the current demand, and in 12 districts the proportion of arrear collections to the demand was below 80 per cent The aggregate collections were higher in amount than in any preceding year, and the percentage of collections on the current demand was also higher than in 1897-98

12 *Remittance of land revenue and rent by means of money orders*—There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess from 193,011 to 198,746, and in the amount covered by them, from Rs 18,06,485 to Rs 18,29,360. The system continues to be popular among owners of petty estates, but the owners of large estates prefer to make payments through their agents The largest numbers of orders as in last year were sent in the districts of Chittagong, Hooghly, Faridpur, and Dacca

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system of payment of *rent* by money-orders during the last five years —

Year	Number of money-orders issued for rent	Amount	Number of such orders refused	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs		Rs
1894-95	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895 96	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97	50,488*	7,40,526*	14,070*	1,73,724*
1897-98	51,865*	7,12,973*	11,295*	1,22,116*
1898-99	50,484	7,67,913	10,137	1,23,952

* These are the corrected figures

It is reported that usually the system is resorted to only when there is bad feeling between the landlord and his tenants, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not conceal his regret that the system is spreading

13. *Operation of the sale laws* —The working of the sale laws during the last five years is shown below —

Year	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale	Sold				Percentage of column 6 on column 2	Revenue demand of estates sold	Amount of defaults	Amount realised by sale
		Estates	Shares	Interests	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs	Rs	Rs
1894 95	15 276	950	516		1 466	9 6	1 93 672	72 124	11 11 334
1895 96	16 237	966	39	2	1 507	9 2	2 03 232	2 38 931	12 65 081
1896 97	20 272	1 114	492	1	1 607	7 9	2 00 650	85 003	9 80 406
1897 98	20 9 7	1 109	536		1 645	7 8	1 80 477	74 406	10 05,928
1898 99	21 433	1 070	720		1 790	8 3	1 94 228	75 741	16 83 924

The number of estates sold (1,070) represents only about 06 per cent of the total number of estates in Bengal (1,81,095) The prices realised by sale rose from 6 07 to 8 6 times the revenue demand on the properties sold Out of 443 appeals preferred to the Commissioner against sales, 68 were successful, and recommendations for the annulment of the sales were made to Government in 18 cases on the ground of hardship

Defaults were most numerous in Shahabad (5,292), Saran (1,862), Chittagong (1,705), Cuttack (1,692), Muzaffarpur (1,351), Darbhanga 1,069), and Mymensingh (1,009) In Shahabad, as in the preceding two years, the sale law appears to have been worked with undue leniency, and though, as compared with 1897 98, there was a decrease in the number of defaults and an increase in the number of sales, yet 36 8 per cent of the total number of estates and shares on the revenue-roll in this district defaulted, and the proportion of sales to defaults was still as low as 8 per cent The land revenue collections of this district are as follows —

	Current	Arrears
Class I	98 18	69 1
„ II(a)	95 45	92 01
„ II(b)	79 31	11 19
„ III	80 55	47 31

Only in class II (a) (current) was the Board's standard reached, and, in the absence of explanations, this cannot but be considered very unsatisfactory The Lieutenant Governor desires the Board to insist, in the absence of special circumstances, on the adoption of a stricter observance of the sale law in future in Shahabad, Saran, and Muzaffarpur

There were excessive delays in holding sales for arrears of each kist in Chittagong, Patna, and Puri The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Board have in their Circular No 2 of March 1899, issued orders with a view to improve the observance of the rules relating to the dates of holding sales.

In order to check frauds in the tauzi departments of Collectorates, the Government is now considering a proposal to entertain, under the supervision and control of the Accountant-General, Bengal, a small establishment, to be deputed by the Board, without previous notice, to audit the accounts of those districts in which heavy balances of land revenue are reported

14 *Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B C) of 1895* — The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of public demands —

Classification of demand	Number pending from last year	Number filed during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Pending— More than six months	Pending— Less than six months	Pending— Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Demands of all kinds under section 5	410	1 526	1 936	1,439	125	372	497
II Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (g) section 7 (1)	7 138	32 517	39 655	31 379	1,360	6,917	8 276
III Embankment dues section 76 Act II (B C) of 188	2 544	5 779	8 323	5,737	655	1,931	2 586
IV Water rates Act III (B C) of 1876 ..	78	1 477	1 555	1 480	3	72	75
V Cess s Act IX (B C) of 1880	44,673	125,807	1,70 480	113 527	14,618	42,335	56,953
VI Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (h) section 7 (1)	3 948	7,199	11 147	6 890	2 101	2,156	4 257
VII All other demands under section 7 (1)	13,190	37 036	50,226	33 999	3 742	12 485	16,227
Total 1898-99 ...	71,981	211 341	2,83 322	194 451	22 603	66 268	88,871
Total 1897 98 ...	78 809	172 800	2,51,609	179 595	22,148	49 866	*72 014
Total 1896-97 ...	59,302	174 572	233,874	155,065	21,004	57,805	78 809

NOTE —The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with that in column of that year's report owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that report

There was a net increase of 38,541 in the number of certificates filed. The increase is shared by all classes, except III and IV, and is most marked in class V, "Cesses," class VII, "All other demands," and class II, "Arrears of rent due to Government," being 24, 144, 7,415, and 6,855 respectively. The increase under class V, which is shared by all Divisions except Rajshahi and Bhagalpur, and the increase in class II, are said to be due largely to better supervision and partly to greater strictness in enforcing demands after the effects of the famine had passed away. The Board remark that the order sanctioning the entertainment by Collectors of extra establishment on a sliding scale for the Certificate Department, which was given effect to from the 1st April 1898, largely contributed to the increase in the number of certificates issued. The increase under class VII is due to the issue of certificates for the recovery of fines under the Land Registration Act, of advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act, and of costs of partition and survey and settlement. The proportion of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal decreased from 71 3 per cent in the previous year to 68 6 per cent. The number of certificates filed for the realisation of water-rates shows a steady and satisfactory decline from year to year. The proportion of cases disposed of was highest in the Orissa Division and lowest in that of Burdwan. In the Resolutions of the two preceding years, the unsatisfactory state of the certificate work in the Burdwan Division was noticed, and unless a very marked change for the better takes place in all the certificate offices of this Division during the current year, the Board are desired to submit in July next a report showing what measures they would propose to ensure the long-needed improvement. During the year under review the disposals fell short of the institutions in all the districts of this Division, although the percentage of cases pending over six months decreased from 59 5 to 39 9, and the number of disposals increased in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly. Compared with the total number of cases for disposal, the number pending over six months at the end of the year were in Hooghly 21 per cent, in Burdwan nearly 23 per cent, and in Bankura not quite 27 per cent, figures regarding which any comment would be superfluous. It is noted that the corresponding figures for Muzaffarpur are 13 per cent and for Saran 15 6 per cent which are not satisfactory.

15. *Compulsory measures for realisation*.—Of the cases in which the demand was realised, 29 8 per cent were disposed of on issue of notice, 51 3 per cent after attachment of property, and 3 2 per cent after actual sale, the corresponding figures in the previous year were 29 2, 50 6, and 2 8 per cent. In Chittagong post card notices were issued without much effect. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands increased from 22 to 52, of whom 37 were released without payment of the debt.

In the Resolution on last year's report, the Board were asked to enquire and report on the working of section 21 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, and the opinions of the various District Officers and of the Board are now before Government. The conflict of views is pronounced, but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Board that the section as it stands is a source of weakness, and should be amended. Before, however, taking action in that direction, His Honour will ask for the Board's opinion as to what measures are necessary for the purpose of improving the present state of road cess collections. There is manifestly something seriously wrong when, in one year, in a district protected by natural advantages from the vicissitudes of the seasons, there are as many as 17,000 certificates in existence for the recovery of a cess, the incidence of which has been familiar now for many years, and His Honour emphatically refuses to acknowledge such a state of things as due to anything else than deliberate dilatoriness on the part of the persons from whom the tax is due. It is impossible to believe that so many landlords of that district are unable to pay the sums due, and one perfectly legitimate inference is that the methods which the law now puts at the disposal of District Officers for the realisation of the cess are, so far as ensuring promptness, insufficient, and require consideration as to the changes needed.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

16. *Management of Government estates.*—The grant at the disposal of the Board, calculated at the rate of 9½ per cent. on the collections for the

management of Government estates during the year, and for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in connection with them, amounted to Rs 4,94,000 the expenditure incurred is shown below —

	Allotment, 1898-99	Expenditure, 1898-99	Allotment, 1897-98	Expenditure, 1897-98
1	2	3	4	5
Grant of—	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(a) Management proper	4,94,000	(a)2,45,414	4,71,579	(a)2,42,664
(b) Sanitary improvements		(b)1,11,273		(b) 60,316
(c) Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements		(c) 75,238		(c)1,38,089
Total	4,94,000	4,31,925	4,71,579	4,41,069

Out of a total allotment of Rs 2,13,267 made by the Board under the last two heads, the amount expended was Rs 1,86,511 only, leaving a saving of Rs 26,756 The largest savings were in the Rajshahi Division (Rs 9,583), the Patna Division (Rs 5,154), the Chittagong Division (Rs 3,530), and the Bhagalpur Division (Rs 2,667)

In the two preceding years the Lieutenant Governor had occasion to notice the failure to make a full use of the funds available for improvements on these properties, and in the Resolution of last year the Board were requested to submit a special report explaining the difficulties experienced in giving effect to the wishes of Government in this matter In their present report the Board have furnished explanations in regard to each Division, and they recommend for general adoption the proposal of the Commissioner of Rajshahi that a programme should be made of the agricultural and sanitary improvements necessary in each district during a series of years The Lieutenant-Governor accepts this very obvious and proper recommendation, and desires that a programme of works for each district may be prepared every five years under the directions of the Board The programmes for the five years 1900 1901 to 1904-1905 should be drawn up and settled during the coming cold weather camping season The Board also point out that the end of the official year comes just at the time when wells should be sunk and tanks dug or re excavated, and they suggest that sums allotted should lapse after the 30th June, instead of after the 31st March, but considerations of accounts prevent, the Lieutenant-Governor is informed, the acceptance of this suggestion The grant of 1 per cent on collections made over to the Director of Public Instruction for educational purposes in connection with Government estates amounted to Rs 57,980, but the amount actually spent was Rs 62,023, the excess expenditure being paid by the District Boards and from other sources The 1½ per cent grant on roads and communications amounted to Rs 56,188. In the Resolution of last year, it was observed that although separate accounts in respect of this grant are not kept, there should be no difficulty in ascertaining what roads in connection with Government estates are maintained by the District Board and what sums were spent upon them during any particular year, and the Board were accordingly desired to furnish further details in future In their present report the Board have furnished detailed information to the extent possible, but they do not think that the District Boards should be required to consider the exact situation of khas mahal estates in deciding what roads should be made or repaired, views, in which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs The special allotment for agricultural and sanitary improvements, amounting to 3 per cent on collections, yielded Rs. 1,17,473, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,26,628 The subject of introducing new staples and improved agricultural machinery will be dealt with in the Resolution on the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

17. *Inspection of accounts.*—The usual inspections were made of the registers and accounts of the Government estates, but no material irregularities were brought to light The revised rules of management issued by the Board

in their Circular No 8 of January 1897 appear to have worked well, and to have been generally observed

18 *Condition of the raiyats* —The condition of the raiyats on the Government Estates improved with the generally good crops of the seasons subsequent to the famine. Local causes injuriously affected them in Midnapore, and the effects of the cyclone have not entirely disappeared from Chittagong

19 *Survey and settlements* —The survey and settlement work in the Province generally has as usual been separately reviewed in detail for the year ending 30th September 1898 in Government Resolution No 1315, dated 28th March 1899

In Government and temporarily-settled estates 118 original settlements, 4,162 resettlements, and 220 summary settlements were completed during the year, with a net increase of revenue, amounting to Rs 4,77,676, due chiefly to the Orissa settlements

In the usual forecast of increases of revenue expected from revision of settlements and other causes for the six years ending 1902-1903, a total increase of Rs 6,55,644 was anticipated in the demand of the year under review The causes of this difference are explained by the Board, the principal reasons being—

(*a*) in place of Rs 4,42,500, the estimated increase in the revenue of the temporarily settled estates in Orissa, a minimum increase in the revenue of about Rs 3,50,000 was obtained, and

(*b*) in Chittagong the revision of the rent-rolls yielded an increase of Rs. 17,519 less than the forecast,

(*c*) failure to complete the year's programme

20. *Land Registration* —The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each division from the commencement of the operations, the number of interests registered under section 42 up to the end of the previous year since the completion of land registration proceedings, and the percentage of the number of interests registered during the year on the total number of interests registered up to the end of the previous year —

Division	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38) This number should be the same in each return	Total number of interests registered under section 42 up to the end of last year since completion of land registration proceedings	Total of columns 2 and 3	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year. (a) On account of succession by inheritance whether under will or otherwise	(b) On account of succession by purchase gift or otherwise	(c) Total	Number of interests registered	Percentage of column 8 on column 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	50,056	42,930	92,986	2 559	1 959	4,518	3 493	3 7
Presidency	66 084	58,561	1,24,645	1 750	1 288	3 038	2 305	1 8
Rajshahi	27,045	36,173	63 218	1 511	806	2 317	2,219	3 5
Dacca	99-651	1,26,094	2 25,745	4,639	5 084	9,723	9,054	4 0
Chittagong	1,84,649	2,09,145	3,93,794	3 127	6,674	9,801	8 825	2 2
Patna	2 87 642	2,98,185	5 85,827	11 145	12 254	23 399	20 959	3 5
Bhagalpur	1,00,948	60,849	1,61,797	2,011	1,669	3 680	4 396	2 7
Orissa	1,69,092	63,560	2,32,652	3,630	4 818	8 448	6,496	2 7
Chota Nagpur	3 872	1,988	5 860	90	216	306	229	3·9
Total	9 89 039	8,97,485	18,86,524	30,462	34,768	65 230	57 976	3 0

There was a decrease of 1,327 in the number of applications for mutations filed, and in the number of cases disposed of a decrease of 3,618 This reluctance of new proprietors to register their names, is not a gratifying feature in the report The re-writing of Register D of intermediate mutations has now been completed in 33 districts.

21. *Partitions* —On the passing of Act V (B C) of 1897, which came into force on 8th December 1897, revised rules and instructions were issued for the guidance of officers employed on the partition of estates, in supersession

of those issued under the old Act VIII (B C) of 1876 Partition work is of very great importance in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur and Dacca, and the statistics of the cases instituted and disposed of there are given below —

Division	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total for disposal during the year—		Disposed of during—		Pending at the close of—
	1896-97	1897-98	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	919	917	267	175	1,186	1,092	269	259	833
Bhagalpur	124	126	56	32	180	158	54	35	123
Dacca	476	426	137	31	613	457	187	116	341

The number of cases instituted decreased in the Patna Division by 92, in Bhagalpur Division by 24, and in the Dacca Division by 106 The disposals showed also a falling off in each of the three Divisions The large decrease in the Patna Division is stated to be mainly due to settlement proceedings, for when a district is undergoing survey and settlement new batwara cases are not taken up till the record-of-rights is completed In Monghyr the decrease in disposals is attributed to the fact that in preceding years delivery of possession of separate estates under section 123 of Act VIII (B C) of 1876 used to be made on the expiry of 60 days after confirmation of the partition by the Commissioner, while during the year under report, delivery of possession has, in accordance with the Board's Circular Order No 5 of February 1898, been refused until after recovery in full of partition fees and stamp duty No less than 107 applications were struck off under section 11 of the Act The audit of the Monghyr Batwara accounts was completed during the year, and from the scrutiny of this and several other district Batwara accounts, the Board have concluded that general professional audit is not necessary

The average cost per acre of partitions completed during the year varied from Rs 2 1 10¾ in Malda to Re 0 2-2 in Bhagalpur, and explanations of the variations noticed in the different districts have been furnished The lowness of the charge in Bhagalpur was due to the partition work being mostly based on settlement papers The cost of a partition, and the time occupied in completing it, are very much in the hands of the parties, still, in the absence of any special reason, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regard the protraction of proceedings over twelve and fifteen years, as in Monghyr and Shahabad, as a sign of weak administration It is presumed that the Board inform themselves in regard to cases of this sort, and issue orders to ensure their acceleration

22 *Land Acquisition* —During the year the Board confirmed the proceedings connected with the acquisition of 3,080 acres at a cost of nearly six lakhs The details appear from the list below —

Purpose for which land was taken up	Area of land taken	Revenue abated	Cash compensation paid, including other charges
1	2	3	4
	Acres	Rs	Rs.
Government	516	170	64,725
Irrigation	1,211	257	79,104
Municipalities	80	84	1,79,601
Railways	986	270	2,00,711
District Boards	287	111	74,038
Total	3,080	892	5,98,179

The average cost per acre amounted to Rs 194, or omitting costly projects, to Rs 125 The corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs 164 and Rs. 129. The most important railway projects in progress at the end of the year are the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj and the Rajbari-Faridpur extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, extensions of the Bengal-Duars Railway in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, and the Santarabari extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway, the Mymensingh-Jagannathganj Railway, the Jharia Branch, the Howrah-Santragachhi Section and the Shalimar Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the South Bihar and Mogulsarai Gaya Railways, the Segouli-Raxaul, the Bettiah Bagaha, the Hajipur-Katihar, and Sakri Jainagar extensions of the Tirhut State Railway, and the quadrupling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line from Ballygunge to Naihati Important projects for the improvement of the town of Calcutta were in progress, 340 acres being taken up, for which Rs 6,33,189 was paid as compensation for the land and buildings thereon, or Rs 1,862 per acre. These proceedings were not, however, confirmed in the year under report

23. *Kanungos and Patwaris* —The reorganization of the patwaris in Orissa, and in the Pataspur temporarily-settled estates in Midnapore for the purpose of maintaining records of the present settlement is still under consideration

24 *Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act* —Out of a total amount of Rs 1,88 800 applied for by the Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the sum of Rs 1,16,722 was allotted for distribution, of which Rs 35,268 was actually disbursed, as against Rs 3,58,510 in the preceding year The marked decrease is due to the large advances made during the famine, and to the favourable crops of the year

The progress made in the realization of outstanding advances is shown below —

Outstanding advances	Demand (principal *plus* interest) during the year	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year	Percentage of collections on demand	Remissions	Balance at the close of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs 7,60,662	Rs 2,20 626	Rs 1,77,132	80 2	Rs 11 418	Rs 42,489

Of the sums advanced in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in 1896 97 and 1897-98 under the modified rules for famine conditions, amounts agregating Rs 33,431 became realizable during the year under report, but only Rs 11,429 were collected. This result is scarcely satisfactory, as presumably according to the rules each recipient is solvent and has given to the Government ample security for repayment

25 *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act* —A total sum of Rs 26,403 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year are shown below —

Outstanding advances	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year	Collections (principal *plus* interest, during the year	Percentage of collections on demand	Remissions	Balance at the close of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs 12,10,337	Rs 7,66,605	Rs 5,46,932	71 3	Rs 2,458	Rs 2,17,024

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions are responsible for Rs 1,18,351 (or 54 5 per cent) and Rs 65,828, respectively. It is desired that the recovery of these advances should be carefully enforced, due regard being had to the outturn of the season's crops. Their non-recovery not only involves actual loss to Govern

ment, but also fosters the belief in the recipients that it is not the intention to recover such advances, a belief that would, in future emergencies, tend to modify the liberality of Government

26 *Relations between landlord and tenant*—The Board, for reasons which they state, are of the opinion that in Bengal the relation of landlord and tenant is in a state of transition from the patriarchal type to that of strict legal contract This state of transition is, in their belief, not satisfactory to either party This is true of all transitions, and the end, which the Legislature had plainly in their view, must be patiently awaited The progress towards it may be slow, but it was not to be desired that it should be rapid Unless the new adjustment is gradual in its effect, the relations, which the Board describe as fairly satisfactory, would necessarily be strained The Government could desire no better verdict than that which the Board have given Evasions and revolts there must be, as the change works on, and indeed will be, when the consummation is reached It is for the District Officers to keep their eyes open, and steadily check these aberrations as they occur And it is a pleasure to the Lieutenant-Governor to understand from the Board's minute review that in this great and diversified province the submission to the rent law is so general, and the deviations partial and lessening

Among the cases mentioned by far the worst, in one sense, is that of certain shopkeeper tenants in Nadia, who have purchased land as a speculation and have been extorting excessive rents by a system of annual leases The Lieutenant-Governor presumes this to refer only to the tenants,-at-will on these properties, but he would be glad to have further details and to learn what the Collector is doing to stop this In the Kishanganj portion of the district of Purnea, it is reported that many so-called dacoities are in reality concocted cases arising out of the coercion of recalcitrant raiyats, and the tenants are said to be recalcitrant, because there are unsettled disputes among co parcenary landlords If this be the case, the obvious remedy is a definition of their rights, and the Lieutenant Governor understands that the Collector's proposals to that end are now before the Board He is glad of the opportunity of commending this measure to Collectors as an extremely efficacious pacificator in cases of agrarian dispute In a case which he has just seen in the Police Department, a property in the Rajshahi district, which had been the scene of serious riots, is reported to be now at peace And it is from this regard that it has been arranged to survey and make a record of rights for the whole district of Backergunge

27 *The Bengal Tenancy Act*—The Bengal Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly The Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act, III (B C) of 1898, under which a new procedure has been prescribed for settlements, came into force on the 2nd November 1898, and Chapter VI of the Government Rules under it has been revised and republished. In January 1899, the Act was introduced into the Jalpaiguri district almost entirely in the permanently-settled parts and, with certain reservations, in the Western Duars.

The working of some of the most important sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the province is shown below —

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	TRANSFER OF TENURES												
DIVISIONS	(a) Voluntary, section 12(3)	(b) By decree sale sections 13(2) and 14	(c) By succession section 15	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind sections 69 and 70	Registration of improvements section 80	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2)	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common Manager under section 93	Applications made for survey and record of rights under Chapter X	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158
Burdwan	3 854	104	249	328	7	10	1	31					
Presidency	4 520	205	481	1	4	3		9			3		7
Rajshahi	537	48	42		3			4			10		5
Dacca	1 572	1 058	470			19	10	16			1		
Chittagong	2,185	944	410			20		13			28		1
Patna	438	2	1	224	554	187		577			3		41
Bhágalpur	753	5	7		492		1	9					31
Orissa						95					1		
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898 99	13 859	2 366	1 660	553	1 060	334	12	649			46		85
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897 98	15,495	2 526	1 545	800	1,216	336	7	918		2	46	5	37
Difference	—1 636	—160	+115	—247	—156	—2	+5	—269		—2	—1	—5	+48

The above table clearly emphasises the fact that many of the provisions of the Act are very slightly utilised. For various reasons, which time alone will dispel, landlords still show reluctance to take the fees paid under sections 12 to 17 of the Act

28. *Rent suits.*—The number of suits tried in Revenue Courts under the provisions of Acts X of 1859 and I (B.C.) of 1879 during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 are compared below —

District	Number of cases instituted		Increase	Decrease
	1897-98.	1898-99		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling ..	53	205	152	
Jalpaiguri	5,290	4,825		465
Cuttack	4,757	5,350	593	.
Puri .	2,679	3,049	370	
Balasore ..	3,287	2,583	.	704
Hazaribagh	2,697	2,489	.	208
Ranchi .	5,184	6,325	1,141	.
Singhbhum	597	632	35	
Manbhum . .	5,711	6,839	1,128	
Palamau .	297	309	12	...
Total ..	30,552	32,606	3,431	1,377

From the 1st January 1899—the date from which the Bengal Tenancy Act was extended to the Jalpaiguri district—all rent suits and fresh applications for execution in that district were instituted in the Civil Courts, and the number of cases shown in the above statement against this district for 1898-99 were for only nine months prior to the introduction of the Act. In Balasore, the decrease was chiefly in rent suits and execution cases owing to the settlement of disputes of rent in the present settlement. In Ranchi a large number of suits for recovery of rents were instituted by the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur, who, like other landlords, had refrained from adopting stringent measures in the previous years owing to the scarcity, and there were also increased institutions of claims for rent in lieu of predial services under the Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, IV (B.C) of 1897. The increase in Manbhum is due to a smaller number of institutions during the preceding year on account of scarcity.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year 809,865 cases of all kinds were instituted and 130,092 cases were pending from the previous year The cases disposed of numbered 791,526. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 765,704 and 792,691.

30 *Training of Junior Civilians in survey settlement work* —Two training camps were opened in North Bihar—one in Saran on 12th December 1898, and the other in Darbhanga, about a month later, the course in each lasting for about two months. At these two camps eleven officers were instructed in the elementary principles of survey and settlement work, including traverse and cadastral survey, khanapuri, attestation, and the disposal of boundary and internal disputes, under the direct supervision of the officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments. Advantage was also taken of settlements going on in Bankura, Backergunge, Bhagalpur and Cuttack to give some rudimentary training to five more officers

32. *General.*—The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful and efficient administration of the Land Revenue Department, and for their excellent report The paragraphs relating to the several District and subordinate officers mentioned as deserving of special commendation will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL

Darjeeling, the 18th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 780T—M

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of Calcutta for the year 1898-99

Read again—

The Report for the year 1897-98, and the Resolution recorded by Government thereon

THE office of Chairman of the Corporation was held by Mr R T Greer up to 23rd November 1898, when he was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Mr W R Bright Babu Nilambar Mukerji continued to hold the office of Vice-Chairman throughout the year, and the Commissioners have since the close of the year recorded in a unanimous Resolution their appreciation of the value of his services There were only four changes in the personnel of the Corporation, all among the nominated Commissioners

2 In the opening Chapter of the Report the Commissioners have given an interesting account of the chief works carried out and the principal reforms effected during the ten years that have passed since Act II (B C) of 1888 came into force Referring to the programme prepared by Sir Henry Harrison of the wants of the newly added suburban area, they show that filtered water has been extended throughout at a cost of 18 lakhs of rupees, that a comprehensive scheme of underground drainage has been prepared and sanctioned, to cost 26 lakhs, and is now in course of execution, that a *dhobikhana* and an incinerator have been constructed, that something has been done to fill up insanitary tanks, to reform the condition of the Muhammadan burial grounds, and to improve the arrangements for conservancy, that the unfiltered water supply has been extended at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, and that five fine new roads have been opened out The effect of these improvements is reflected in the decreased death-rate in the suburban area, which is now 35 8 per mille, as compared with 42 7, the average of five years before the amalgamation Taking the town and suburbs together, 167 lakhs of rupees have been spent from capital and revenue on works of improvement, the principal items of which are the construction of the Harrison Road, the extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered, the development of the underground drainage system, the construction of 27 miles of new minor roads, the reclamation of bustees, and the more effective disposal of town refuse

The record is a good one, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to accord all due credit to the Commissioners under whose management it has been achieved At the same time it would be an easy, if ungracious, task to point out that there is another side to the shield It has often been remarked that the Commissioners are seen at their best in dealing with large projects. Had they devoted to the everyday work of the town,—to the collection of their revenues, to the conduct of their conservancy, and to the enforcement of their building regulations,—the same energy and interest that they have brought to bear on more showy but not more important matters, their administration would have claimed a different verdict from the voice of public opinion

3 *Meetings and attendance of Commissioners*—There were 39 general meetings of the Commissioners, 135 meetings of Standing Committees, 55 of Special Committees, and 32 of Sub Committees Seventeen Commissioners—12 elected and 5 nominated—attended more than 50 meetings during the year The percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners, the Commissioners nominated by Government, and the commercial representatives was 52, 42, and 41, respectively

4 *Proceedings of Commissioners.*—The most important subjects which engaged the attention of the General Meetings were the Calcutta tramway question, the necessity of opening out the congested districts of Calcutta, and the discussion of the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. As regards the negotiations with the Calcutta Tramways Company, which have been under consideration since January 1897, it is understood that since the close of the year a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at Arrangements have been made for the introduction of electric traction, and it may be hoped that with its employment the service will be greatly improved For years past it has been a standing reproach to the town

The necessity of opening out the congested areas of Calcutta, vital as it is to the health and sanitary administration of the town, presents a problem beyond the unaided resources of the Corporation They have submitted to Government a representation on the subject, and the method of dealing with the question is at present under consideration with the Government of India.

The provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, on which Government had desired a report by 1st July 1898, were discussed by a Special Committee in 44 meetings, and the final instalment of their Report was forwarded to Government on 13th April 1899.

5 *Finance.*—The total actual income for the year, excluding transfer adjustments from capital funds, was Rs. 48,25,660 This is an increase of Rs 75,000 on last year's income, but falls short of the estimated receipts by no less than Rs 3,39,000 The deficiency is remarkable, and the reasons for it are not examined in the Report in such detail as the importance of the subject deserves. It is ascribed to a too optimistic system of framing estimates, which has since been discontinued, and to the generally adverse influence of the plague epidemic The subject falls principally under the head of collections The largest deficiency is of Rs 1,27,000 in the general rate

The total expenditure for the year was Rs 48,01,042 The Corporation has thus kept within its income for the year, though the margin is but a small one

The actual expenditure was Rs 63,000 above that of last year, but Rs 2,13,000 below the budget grant for the current year The largest decreases from the budget grants are under Road Department expenditure (Rs 68,000), hospitals and vaccination (Rs 33,000), and road cleaning (Rs 32,000)—all objects upon which it is unfortunate that it should not have been found possible to spend the full amount sanctioned On the other hand, Rs 48,000 in excess of the budget estimate was expended on sewer cleaning and relaying.

After taking into account the transfer adjustments between revenue and capital funds, the four revenue funds together show an income of Rs 53,73,760, and an expenditure of Rs 51,11,466, the closing balance having risen to Rs 5,78,962 Of these adjustments, Rs 2,08,204 represents the amount advanced for plague expenditure and subsequently recouped, and Rs 12,000 the contribution from capital funds to the pay of the supervising establishment The remaining items are paper transactions between the various revenue funds.

The various statements of account given in the Report are somewhat confusing, and render it difficult to readily understand the financial position of the Corporation In future a simple balance sheet should be given showing clearly the opening balance, the receipts, expenditure, and closing balance of the year This should be divided into two parts—one dealing with Revenue and the other with Capital.

6 *Loans*—The year opened with a total loan liability of Rs 2,67,72,379, of which Rs 40,46,479 represents the balance of consolidated loans from Government Of the latter, Rs. 2,95,444 were repaid in the year under review

Two new loans were floated during the year one of 30 lakhs for 19 years, required for drainage and other projects, and a special one of 4 lakhs for plague expenditure. An additional deposit of 1 lakh on account of the 4 per cent. loan of 1897-98 was made during the year At the close of the year the total loan liability was Rs 2,99,76,934 Against this there were in the hands of the Corporation reserve fund accumulations amounting to Rs. 24,51,520

The present charges on account of interest and payments to the sinking fund amount to Rs 17,86,449, the limit imposed by law being Rs 21,38,061, *i.e.*, 10 per cent on the total annual valuation of the town.

7 *Assessment and Collection of Revenue.*—The revaluation of houses, lands, and bustees resulted in an increase in 4,798 cases, amounting to Rs 8,07,078, and a decrease in 1,678 cases, amounting to Rs 2,80,935. The net increase per annum was therefore Rs 5,26,143, representing an increase in the consolidated rate of roughly 1 lakh. The assessed valuation of the town on 31st March 1899 was Rs 2,13,80,610

The following statement shows the result of the working of the collection departments during the year under review —

NAME OF DEPARTMENT	Opening balance	Current demand	Total	Collections	Remissions	Closing balance	Percentage of total collections on current demand	Percentage of total collections on gross demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Collector s	1 81,352	32 65 216	34,46,568	28 09,438	1,01 895	(*b*)1 92 499	86 41	81 51
Joint-Collector s	22 200	7 73 059	7 95,259	6,44,029	25 548	(*c*)4 384	83·31	80·98
Warrant Department	6,53 224		(*a*)11 17 263	3 31,073	90,390	6 95 791	71 34	29 63
Total	8 56 776	40 38 275	48,95 051	37,84,540	2 17,842	8,92,074	93·71	77 31

(*a*) Includes Rs 3 42 740 transferred by the Collector and Rs 1,21,298 transferred by the Joint-Collector to the Warrant Department during the year
(*b*) Excludes Rs 3 42 740 transferred to the Warrant Department during the year
(*c*) Excludes Rs 1 21 298 ditto ditto

In order to show clearly both the total results and the separate working of each department, it is necessary to present the figures in this rather complicated form, taking into account the transfer from other departments to the Warrant Department of portions of the current demand. It is a defect in the accounts presented in the Report that they do not show in a simple form the actual progress of the collections For administrative purposes it is doubtless necessary to keep the Warrant Department separate from that of the Collector. But both are really a part of the machinery for collection of taxes, which for financial purposes must be treated as a whole. The Lieutenant Governor desires that in future reports a statement similar to the above may be given, and also that a statement may be given showing in a similar form the combined figures of the Collector's and Warrant Departments for 10 years

The proper collection of its revenue has always been one of the principal difficulties of the Corporation, and is one of those which it has least efficiently dealt with Hopes and anticipations of amendment have been frequently expressed, but have so far never attained to realization, and the outstanding balance of arrears has steadily continued to mount up until it has reached its present enormous proportions. To this rule the year under review has proved no exception. The gross collections are considerably short of the current demand, and the outstanding balance shows consequently an appreciable increase. It is true that the circumstances of the year furnish some excuse for this, and that had the work of collections not been considerably impeded by the exodus that followed on the outbreak of plague, it might now have been possible to record an improvement on the previous state of things. But there can be no doubt that the accumulation of so large a balance as that at present outstanding has been due to no temporary and fortuitous causes, but to the inefficiency of the collecting departments and to the mistaken leniency of the Commissioners themselves. An instance of their reluctance to allow prompt measures to be taken for the realization of their revenue is furnished by their continuous refusal to allow the service of notices of demand by the Collector in any but the final quarter of the year. The necessity of doing so was, for the third time, brought to the notice of the Commissioners by Government in last year's Resolution; but it was not until after the close of the year under review that it has been found possible to persuade them to adopt the suggestion as a tentative measure. Had it been adopted earlier,

it may safely be conjectured that the arrear balance would not now stand at its present figure. It is once more necessary to point out that undue leniency in the matter of collecting taxes is a mistaken kindness to the rate-payer. It is not alleged that the rates are so crushing as to encroach on the margin of subsistence even of the poorest classes, and in cases where they may be found to be excessive, ample remedies are provided temporarily by the very liberal remissions at present allowed, and permanently by the periodical reassessments. It is obvious, on the other hand, that the accumulation of such large arrears as are at present outstanding is likely to afford the subordinate collecting staff such facilities for fraud and extortion as must ultimately prove a far heavier burden on the poorer rate-payers than a prompt insistence on the realisation of the just demands of the Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to an improvement in this respect under the arrangements which have at last been made The working of the now reorganized Warrant Department affords grounds, when compared with the results of previous years, for a certain amount of satisfaction Its collections are largely in excess of those of the previous or any other year, and the closing outstanding balance is not greatly larger than the opening balance. In other words, the department has, with the aid of very large remissions, almost succeeded in keeping pace with the current year's work

8 *License Department*—The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department for the last two years —

1	2	3	4
Heads of Receipts	Amount realised, 1898-99	Amount realised, 1897 98	Budget estimate
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs
I —Tax on trades and professions	3,24,585 6 11	3,34,204 7 1	3,45 000
II —Tax on carriages and animals	1,43,669 5 6	1,40,287 3 10	1,45,000
III —Cart registration fees	75,786 4 0	80,643 4 0	78,000
IV —Fees for removal of trade refuse	54,255 0 0	58,867 0 0	65,000
V —Fees for licenses under section 335 (stables, cows and bullock-sheds, &c)	330 0 0	218 0 0	100
VI —Hackney-carriage, &c, registration fees	16,751 4 0	16,549 9 4	19,500
VII —Miscellaneous receipts	622 5 0	1,037 14 9	
VIII —Fines under section 90	10,911 13 9	10,388 14 2	16,333*
IX.— Ditto 80	2,428 8 0	1,304 8 0	
Total	6,29,339 15 2	6,43,500 13 2	6,68,933

* This is ⅔rds of the total estimate of fines under the Act

For the second year in succession these figures show a decided diminution, while the receipts from the tax on trades and professions have been steadily declining for four years running. The explanation given amounts to a confession of weakness on the part of the collecting agency. It appears that the ground lost during the exodus at the opening of the year had by the last fortnight been completely made up, but that the rise in the number of plague cases at the very end of the year made people "unwilling to part with their ready money for the payment of taxes." Such unwillingness, however, is peculiar neither to Calcutta nor to a period of plague, and the truth appears to be that the department is too ready to regard a difficulty not as a thing to be faced, but as an excuse to be put forward for deficient results.

The attention of Government was drawn by the figures given in last year's report to the extraordinary number of police court prosecutions instituted by this department, and to the nature of the results obtained in them

It was remarked that these results pointed to inexcusable dilatoriness and laxity in the management of the department, and the Lieutenant-Governor

expressed his opinion that the police courts were not an appropriate agency for the collection of municipal dues The same facts are, however, still more prominent in the present year. The number of prosecutions disposed of under section 90, which in 1896 97 was 8,761 and in 1897-98 14,139, has risen in the year under review to 17,991. Of these, no less than 10,037 were struck off or withdrawn without payment of fees, 6,619 were withdrawn on payment of the fees, and only 1,187 resulted in the infliction of a fine The total number of persons prosecuted was 12,686 out of 25,029 assessees, or more than 50 per cent of the whole. Nothing could be less satisfactory than these results or the explanation given of them

It appears to have been the regular practice of the License Department to institute prosecutions at random and in immense numbers without first ascertaining even the whereabouts of the defaulters. Consequently processes are not served, and a large number of cases are struck off

The Lieutenant Governor is prepared to make full allowance for the undoubted difficulty occasioned by the plague scare in the first quarter of the year, and he recognizes that some attempt has been made to avoid concentrating all the cases into a single month, the number filed in June 1899 being 10,906, against 14,416 in June 1898 and 10,148 in June 1897 But it is beyond doubt that the License Department has fallen into the habit of expecting the Police Courts to do its work for it, and this grave evil must be finally stopped. Under the provisions of the new law lately passed by the Bengal Council the ordinary procedure for the recovery of these dues will be by notice of demand, followed when necessary by distraint and sale, as in the case of the consolidated rate The assessee may still elect to be prosecuted, if he prefers, but as in that case he is required to first deposit the amount due from him, it is unlikely that more than a very few prosecutions will result from the exercise of this option The Chairman retains the power to prosecute if he thinks fit, but it is intended that this power shall be most sparingly exercised, if at all The License Department will thus be relieved of the work of conducting prosecutions in court and of attending the service of summonses, and will be free to attend to its proper work of making assessments, serving notices of demand, and collecting its dues. The duty of directing distraints will devolve upon the Warrant Department, and the attention of the Chairman is invited to the necessity of making early arrangements to enable it to cope with these new duties promptly and effectively

9 *Market, Lighting, and Printing* —The collections of the Municipal Market for the year were Rs 1,28,540 against Rs 1,32,117 in the previous year.

At the end of April 1898, a large number of dead rats were discovered in the market, which on examination were found to be plague-stricken A general exodus of vendors took place at once, and though some returned in the following month, there was a second exodus in June, which prevented the market being fully tenanted until the end of July Under these circumstances, the falling off in revenue is small. There was a great decrease of expenditure under Repairs, on which large sums were spent after the earthquake in 1897-98; and also in cartage, and consequently the net profit derived by the Corporation, including the charges on account of loans, was Rs. 13,565 against Rs. 16,281 in the previous year

The usual amount of progress was made in improving the lighting of the town, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 4,20,783 against Rs. 4,15,448 in the preceding year In the Printing Department there was a largely-increased outturn in connection with plague work, the financial result being a nominal profit of Rs 9,048 against an average of Rs. 3,025 during the three preceding years This is, however, merely a paper transaction, and does not represent actual gain, but only the saving effected by doing the work departmentally instead of through outside presses

10. *Litigation* —Eighty-nine fresh civil suits were instituted for recovery of dues during the year against 36 in the preceding year. Decrees were obtained in 71 of these, 4 were compromised and withdrawn, and 14 were pending at the close of the year The Warrant Department continues to be unsuccessful in executing decrees. This was commented on by Government last year, and the somewhat superfluous explanation is now given that great

difficulty was experienced in the work. It is hoped that the energetic steps which are now reported as being taken will be productive of result

Four civil suits were instituted against the Corporation during the year In two of these the Corporation was successful, and two were left undecided

Enquiries were made as to the possibility of recovering a sum of Rs 11,811 of which the Corporation had been defrauded by the action of an employee at the Municipal Workshop at Entally The amount, however, was ascertained to be irrecoverable.

The total number of criminal prosecutions instituted by the Corporation was 37,544 against 30,798 in the previous year. Of the various departments concerned with these prosecutions, the work of the License Department has already been commented on. Of the remainder, the Conservancy Department instituted 9,044 cases against 6,461 last year, while the Food Inspection Department instituted only 145 against 293 The latter fact is, as the Chairman remarks, one to be regretted, and the residents of Calcutta not unnaturally continue to complain of the immunity with which unwholesome and adulterated food is sold

In spite of the fact that 37,544 cases were instituted, the amount of fines realized was only Rs. 35,202, whereas in 1896-97 Rs 43,132 were realized in 25,778 cases The reason of this is partially explained by the remarks already made on the working of the License Department. It is further stated in the report that the fines imposed by the Honorary Magistrates were inadequate and ineffective as to their deterrent effect. This seems to have been conspicuously the case in prosecutions under sections 240 to 242, for building houses without submitting plans, the average fine imposed in these cases being Rs. 3-13 9. The Chairman adds that this remark has been made year after year in the Annual Reports, and that it is a matter of concern as well as of regret that it has to be repeated again this year. The Commissioners have consistently declined to apply to Government for the appointment of a special Magistrate under section 422 of the Act for the trial of municipal cases Under the new law, this power vests in the Government, and it will be considered whether an early opportunity should not be taken to exercise it.

11. *Town and Bustee improvements.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs 99,626 against Rs 57,340 in the previous year Of this sum, Rs 77,681 was absorbed by town improvements, and Rs 13,058 was spent on the acquisition of land for bustee roads No mention is made of the work done in constructing bathing-platforms and filling up insanitary tanks during the past year. The latter question has been noted by the Chairman in his general review of the work of the last 10 years as one which the Corporation have found it impossible to deal with adequately in the suburban area.

12. *Engineer's Department.*—In the matter of water-supply there is nothing to record but the ordinary progress of the existing system. The mileage of pipes for filtered water was slightly extended and now amounts to 315 05 miles The average daily consumption of filtered water was 20,684,393 gallons against 20,638,212 in the previous year, and the estimated daily consumption per head was 34 01 gallons in the town proper and 19 86 in the added area. The gross cost per 1,000 gallons was 2 66 annas

The daily supply of unfiltered water decreased from 5,461,823 to 4,778,899 gallons, the consumption per head on a population of 436,393 being 10 95 gallons.

As regards drainage, the extensive improvements in the sewage and storm water outfalls of the town and suburbs and the provision of a system of sewers for the suburbs are at present in hand under contract, and are not dealt with in this Report The work of the Engineer's Department in this respect was confined to keeping in repair and reconstructing the existing 200 miles of public sewers. Three hundred and twenty premises were connected with the public sewers during the year, raising the total number to 30,168.

13. *Health of the Town*—Unfortunately the vital statistics for the year have been considerably complicated by the large exodus to which reference has so frequently been made in this review. The calculations are based on the census figures of 1891, but what the actual resident population was can only be guessed at. It is, however, stated that the year was a healthy one, and,

except for plague, it was not marked by the outbreak of any epidemic. The birth rate was exceptionally low, being only 13 9 per 1,000 against a previous quinquennial average of 17 92 The birth rate in Calcutta is always far lower than in the mufassal, owing to the small proportion of females and the custom among women of returning to their native place in order to give birth to a child. The latter tendency was of course greatly strengthened by the fear of plague.

The death-rate was 29 8, the average of the previous five years being 34 80 and the provincial birth rate for the year being 26 57 The mortality in the canal and suburban area shows a remarkable decrease from 44 7 in the previous year to 35 5 in the current one The unhealthy condition of the canal area is a matter that calls for serious attention, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a special report showing what has been done and what it is proposed to do in the future to apply a remedy The figures of infant mortality—always lamentably high in Calcutta—present some curious features Among infants under 1 year of age the death-rate was 368 5 per mille, which is very far below that of the five years' average (437 5), though nearly double the provincial rate for the current year (192 35) But among Muhammadans it stands at the enormous figure of 634·5, while among Christians it is as low as 217 7 The Health Officer is unable to suggest any difference in the conditions of life of these two classes which will sufficiently explain the extraordinary excess of mortality among Muhammadans

The mortality from fevers was 6,060 as compared with the average of the previous decade of 8,426 The Health Officer regards this decrease with satisfaction, as tending to allay the fears which had been felt that the high mortality of recent years from this cause has been due not to a cyclical wave of increased intensity, but to deterioration of the site of the town itself. In his next sentence, however, he qualifies the expression of satisfaction by stating that after the appearance of plague many people registered deaths under other causes which would in other years have been registered under fevers It will, therefore, be necessary to await a return to normal conditions in order to form a definite opinion on the subject As the result of experiments which have recently been made on the theory of causation of malarial fevers by mosquitoes, the Health Officer suggests that an endeavour should be made to exterminate them in their breeding grounds He, however, expresses himself with caution as to the probable results The mortality from cholera was 665 only, against an average of 2,181 for the previous nine years, and there was an equally satisfactory absence of small-pox, the deaths from this cause numbering only 85

Vaccination was greatly hindered by the violent opposition to preventive inoculation against plague, which led to some of the vaccinators being mobbed and assaulted as inoculators, and made it necessary to practically suspend work for nearly three months In consequence, the number of persons vaccinated fell from 21,620 to 13,225, of which 11,569 were primary and 1,686 revaccinations Of operations in which the results were ascertained, the proportion of successful cases was 99 07 per cent in primary cases and 23·68 in revaccinations 3,198 infants under 1 year old were vaccinated, giving a ratio of 33 55 per cent on the birth-rate for the year. A scheme for the re-organization of the Vaccination Department was drawn up by the Health Officer with a view to remedying the defects in the existing system, and has received sanction since the close of the year

14 During the year the Conservancy Department was transferred from the charge of the Health Officer to that of the Engineer The change, however, was not found to work satisfactorily, and was cancelled after two months.

In conservancy a reform has been introduced, which it is hoped may prove effectual Instead of the administrative unit being the ward, with a host of petty and irresponsible subordinates to each, it is now the block, or sub-division of a ward, in charge of a single responsible sarkar The Health Officer, while expressing an opinion that the system is thoroughly sound in principle, notes that its weak point is its dependence on the sarkars, who, as at present appointed, "have very little aptitude for their work, and appear to associate their interests rather with those of the coolies than with those of the authorities" This admission is not very creditable to the supervision exercised by the

officers of the Health Department, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the latter will realize that the success or failure of this all-important branch of municipal administration must depend on the amount of energy and attention devoted by themselves to supervising their subordinates If proper attention is given by them, the new scheme can hardly fail to effect a much-needed improvement, if it does not do so, it will at least be obvious in future with whom the responsibility for its failure must rest Proposals were submitted by the Health Officer for still further and more radical reforms in the establishment These, however, did not receive the sanction of the Corporation

Another important improvement has been the introduction of an afternoon, in addition to a morning, conservancy service This is much appreciated by the public It should be noted that the new scheme has as yet hardly had time to get into working order, and that its operations have been hampered by scarcity of labour during the past year

It is hoped that in the future the greatest vigilance will be exercised in keeping this most important branch of administration up to a proper level of efficiency, and that the state of the public streets in Calcutta will no longer give reason for the severe, but well-merited comments which have been so constantly made upon it in the past

15 During the year there were two outbreaks of plague in Calcutta, the first, which was restricted in incidence, in April, and the second, which was most extended and persistent, in the middle of the cold weather of 1898-99 By orders issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, measures for the prevention and extirpation of plague in Calcutta are entrusted to the Chairman alone, assisted by a special staff, and are not subject to the control of the Commissioners. The matter is therefore not dealt with in the present Report and falls outside the scope of this review It would be out of place on the present occasion to discuss the policy which has actuated the Government in dealing with plague in Calcutta, the measures which were from time to time adopted, or the success or failure which attended them This will be done when the history of plague in Bengal comes under review For the present the Lieutenant-Governor desires to avail himself of the opportunity of publicly expressing his acknowledgments to those whose efforts have contributed to keeping the epidemic within narrow bounds Amongst officials are the successive Chairmen, Mr Green and Mr Bright, Major Evans, the Chief Plague Officer, and Dr Hossack, one of his Assistants The character of their duties demanded a constant patience and kindly temper, and this difficult but essential combination of qualities all four possessed and showed. Many of the Municipal Commissioners gave excellent help on the Vigilance Committees, which formed the first of the plague measures in Calcutta Amongst private gentlemen, two were eminent—Babu Hari Ram Goenka and Dr Rai Koylash Chandra Bose Bahadur. The former, a Municipal Commissioner and an active member of the Vigilance Committee of his Ward, not merely subscribed large sums towards the establishment of an admirable hospital for his fellow-caste men, but by his activity and influence contributed largely to secure the co-operation of the public with the efforts of the authorities The latter rendered invaluable service in bringing to light the progress of the disease, and by his sympathy and tact in winning over the ignorant to acquiesce in the measures necessary for its suppression.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E N BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

For the week ending the 20th November 1899

Burdwan - No rain Weather seasonable Condition of *aman* paddy and sugarcane good Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Cultivation of potato going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Kalna	13½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aus* finished Sowing of *rabi* continues Prospects of winter rice good Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura —No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished Sowing of wheat continues Other standing crops doing well Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice at Bankura 16 seers, and at Vishnupur 15 seers 10 chittaks per rupee

Midnapore —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of winter rice very good Harvesting begun *Rabi* crops being sown Cattle-disease reported from Jhargram and Garhbeta Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	16	0	

Hooghly —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 11 seers 1 chittak per rupee

Howrah —No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* commenced in places Sowing of *rabi* still going on Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee

24-Parganas —Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Harvesting of *aman* on high lands continues Sowing of *rabi* crops going on No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12	per rupee
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	17¼	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Sowing of *rabi* still continues Harvesting of *aman* commenced Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary

Murshidabad.—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of *aman* favourable *Kalai* doing well Sowing of *rabi* continues Harvesting of early *aman* commenced No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore —Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Early *aman* paddy is being harvested Sowing of *rabi* crops going on No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	17	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Sadar	... ...	17¼	per rupee
Bagerhat	.. ...	14¼	
Satkhira	.. ..	14	

Rajshahi—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17¾ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain Weather seasonable Standing crops fair No cattle-disease Fodder and water plentiful Price of rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy in good condition Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of mustard going on Common rice sells at 14¾ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—No rain Weather seasonable *Hills—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua, kalai, phaphar, tori*, wheat and barley progressing *Terai—Haimanti* paddy, potatoes, and mustard promising well Coarse rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Hills	.	9	per rupee
Terai	...	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 23 seers per rupee

Rangpur.—No rain Sowing of *rabi* crops in full swing Prospects of crops good Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari

Bogra—No rain Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings commenced Prospects good Fodder and water ample Common rice selling at 18¼ seers per rupee

Pabna—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Winter paddy being harvested Price of common rice 15 seers 3 chitaks per rupee

Dacca—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy going on Prospects of standing crops good Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall nil Weather cool and dry Prospects of crops good Water and fodder ample Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee

Faridpur—No rain Weather seasonable State and prospects of standing crops generally good Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Tippera.—No rain Weather seasonable *Aman* harvest commencing *Rabi* being sown Average price of common rice 17¼ seers per rupee

Noakhali—No rain Prospects of crops good Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya abated Veterinary Assistant allowed to leave Fodder and water good Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee

Chittagong—Rainfall nil Prospects of crops favourable Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Patna.—No rain *Rabi* sowings continue in some places *Rabi* already sown germinating well Prospects of paddy fair Condition of cattle good Water-supply for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 18 seers per rupee

Gaya—No rain Harvesting of paddy going on *Rabi* doing well Poppy being sown Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Shahabad—Rainfall nil *Rabi* being sown Paddy harvesting commenced Fodder and water abundant Sixty-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee

Saran—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy commenced in places *Rabi* doing well Poppy sowing nearly completed, germination excellent Average price of common rice 13 seers 12 chitaks and of *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee

Champaran.—No rain Winter rice ripening, prospects fair *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress and germinating well Price of common rice 14¼ seers and of maize 17 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil *Rabi* sowings approaching completion Prospects favourable Prices are—Common rice 13¼ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 16¼ seers, gram 15½ seers, *rahar* 15½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good. *Rabi* sowings going on Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Sadar and Madhubani Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12	per rupee
Samastipur	13	
Madhubani	13⅜	

Monghyr.—No rain Weather seasonable *Rabi* sowings going on Paddy being harvested Sugarcane-pressing commenced Standing crops doing well Poppy sowings progressing satisfactorily, prospects hopeful Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Monghyr	12	10	per rupee
Begusarai	12	10	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur—No rain Weather seasonable Early *aghani* paddy being harvested *Rabi* sowings continue Fodder and water plentiful Cattle-disease continues in the interior of the district Price of common rice going down owing to an influx of new rice into the market Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee
Banka	13	2	
Supaul	19	0	
Madhipura	13	0	

Purnea—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Condition of *aghani* rice good *Rabi* sowings progressing Sugarcane being cut Tobacco being transplanted Cattle-disease prevails in thana Raniganj Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	18	

Malda—Rainfall nil Weather seasonably cool Sowing of *rabi* still continues Prospects of crops good Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-pox reported from Manikchak thana Coarse rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Sonthal Parganas—Rainfall nil Weather seasonably cold Harvesting of early paddy in progress Prospects of all crops good Cattle-disease in Rajmahal Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice 13 seers 14 chitaks and of Indian-corn 20 seers per rupee

Cuttack—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Laghu sarad* being reaped *Guru sarad* in ear *Ashu* and sugarcane growing Condition of men and cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	0	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil *Sarad* ripening *Asu* being harvested *Rabi* crops and sugarcane growing well Prospects of crops good Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur Circle Fodder and water sufficient

Angul.—No rain *Laghu* rice being harvested Rain wanted for paddy planted late and for *rabi* crops *Rabi* sown before the October rain doing well Gathering of *biri* in progress Common rice sells at 15 seers in Angul and 8½ to 9 seers in the Khondmals

Puri—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Bara sarad* in flower *Kulthi*, *biri*, and other pulses thriving. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Sadar	13	2	per rupee
Khurda	14	0	
Interior of district	14	2	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice in progress. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of winter rice continues Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers, and in the interior 14 seers 13 chitaks per rupee No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau.—No rain Weather seasonable Paddy and *til* being harvested, outturn poor excepting in some places *Rabi* sowing much below normal where there was no rain Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11 seers, gram 15 seers, *makai* 14 seers, barley 17 seers, wheat 12 seers, and *marua* 17 seers per rupee Cattle-disease reported from a few villages Fodder and water sufficient

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair Winter rice an average crop *Rabi* crops promise well Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Tundi, and Topchanchi Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 10 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum.—No rain Rain wanted for *rabi* Common rice sells at 14¼ seers per rupee

General Summary—There was no rain during the week The general prospects of the crops continue good except in some parts of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions The winter rice crop is maturing, and on the high lands the harvesting is in progress The *rabi* and all other cold-weather crops, including poppy, are being sown and germinating well, except in Chota Nagpur and Angul The price of common rice shows a tendency to fall with the appearance of the new crop into the market There is plenty of fodder in every district, and only a few cases of cattle disease are reported

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 21st November 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head.

Number	Districts	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice best sort: Present return	Rice best sort: Next preceding return	Rice best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
		Quantities per rupee in														
	BENGAL	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.
	Burdwan Division															
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	14 8				11 6	11 0	10 0	14 8	13 0	18 8			
2	Birbhum	13 4	13 0	13 8				12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 4	16 8			
3	Bankura	10 0	10 0	13 12				10 0	10 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	17 8			...
4	Midnapore	13 0	10 0	12 0				11 0	11 4	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0			
5	Hooghly	10 0	10 0	12 0				7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 8	10 8			
6	Howrah							10 8	10 12	9 8	13 0	12 12	12 12			...
	Presidency Division															
7	24 Parganas							8 12	8 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	13 0		...	
8	Calcutta	9 6	10 10	13 0	13 0	12 4	16 0	8 0	7 9	7 9	11 6	10 10	11 4		12 4	16 12
9	Nadia		13 5	13 5	22 13	22 11		7 4	6 10	6 10	12 13	12 10	13 5			
10	Murshidabad	16 0	Jamali 14 0; Gangajali 12 0	15 0; 17 12	22 0	20 0		14 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	18 0			
11	Jessore	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0			
12	Khulna							13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 8			
	Rajshahi Division															
13	Rajshahi	15 0	16 8	16 8	26 4	24 0	22 8	10 10	10 8	13 8	18 0	17 4	17 4		...	
14	Dinajpur	9 9½	9 9 6t	12 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	9 9 3t	9 9 3t	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0		...	
15	Jalpaiguri	10 0	9 0	12 8				5 0	5 0	5 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	...		...
16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	11 0	9 8	14 0			
17	Rangpur	11 0	11 0	11 0				8 8	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	15 0			...
18	Bogra	8 4	9 0	15 0				12 0	12 0	10 8	18 12	18 0	18 0			...
19	Pabna	16 8	16 8	15 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 8	7 0	6 0	17 10	17 4	18 12		...	
	Dacca Division															
20	Dacca	9 2	10 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0			...
21	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 8				14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0		...	...
22	Faridpur	20 0	15 0	19 0	35 0	28 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0			
23	Backergunge							12 0	12 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	14 8			...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks, Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks, Raniganj 10½ seers

B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, Ghatal 11¼ seers

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10½ seers, Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks

F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee

G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Chetla 10⅔ seers, Barasat 11¼ seers, Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks, Magrahat 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 11 seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), Ranaghat at 10½ seers (crushed)

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur return not received

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 10 seers, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) — Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Corocana*) — Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
8 6	7 0	14 8			
			10 12	10 0	14 0

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...tricts of Bengal on the 15th November 1899

Salt — Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers — Salt — Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	
S Ch	S Ch	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	BENGAL		
11 8	11 8	Crushed 3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Burdwan	1	Burdwan Division.
10 8	10 8	Karkatch 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum	2	
10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura	3	
11 4	11 0	Panga 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore	4	
10 8	10 0	Crushed 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly	5	
10 8	10 2½	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah	6	
10 12	10 6	Panga 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24 Parganas	7	Presidency Division
11 0	10 0	Panga 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta	8	
12 1	11 7	Panga 3 8 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Nadia	9	
11 0	10 8	Karkatch 3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Murshidabad	10	
9 2	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore	11	
10 0	10 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna	12	
9 12	10 3	Panga 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi	13	Rajshahi Division
10 0	10 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur	14	
10 0	10 0	Panga 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri	15	
6 8	8 0	Panga 5 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling	16	
9 0	9 0	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	
10 8	9 12	Panga 4 0 0	3 12 0	2 13 6	Bogra	18	
9 12	9 12	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna	19	
10 0	9 14	Panga 3 8 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division
10 0	9 8	Panga 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh	21	
10 0	10 0	Panga 3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur	22	
10 0	10 0	Panga 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge	23	

...r rupee are —Bagerhat 9 seers, Satkhira 11¼ seers.
...rupee are —Nator 10½ seers, Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
...8 seers per rupee.
...rs and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee
...alt per rupee are —Kurigram 8 seers, Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 10 seers

P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kishorganj 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 3 seers, Netrokona 9½ seers

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*)			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		
		Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1	Calcutta	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0		..	...
3	Midnapore	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 4 0 Now 1 14 0 to 2 0 0						
4	Pabna	6 2 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	2 4 3	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 10 6	..		...
5	Rangpur	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0			..
6	Dacca	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0						
8	Patna ..	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 3 6	2 5 0	2 1 6	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 5 6	2 1 6	2 0 0	1 7 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 11 4	5 11 6	5 11 4	2 13 9	3 3 3	3 1 3	2 10 6	3 3 3	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 8 0	1 9 6
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 8 10	3 11 6	3 3 0	2 10 7	2 13 6	2 4 0	3 0 10	3 2 3	2 6 9	2 0 0	2 6 9	1 9 6
11	Cuttack*	•	3 6 6	3 12 9		2 8 6	2 5 6		3 14 0	3 3 0	..		..
12	Ranchi ..	6	5 6 6	4 7 0	3 10 3	3 13 0	2 1 6	3 7 6 to 5 6 6	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	3 5 0 to 6 2 0	2 13 3	2 13 3	2 8 0

* Present return not received

CALCUTTA,
The 21st November 1899

…ar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
	3 0 0	2 2 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	2 8 0			..	4 0	3 1 0	2 10 0
						..			2 0	3 1 0	2 8 0
						..					...
...		..					..		2 8 0	2 5 0	2 6 6
..					..	..		..	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 4 0
..			..				..		3 2 0	3 2 0	2 9 0
					..		..		3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
								1 4 0	2 1 6	2 4 6	1 12 0
						2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 7½
..									2 7 6	2 13 9	1 1[illegible] 9
...									..	Biri or kalai 2 5 6	2 5 6
..				..	..		..	..	2 13 3 to 3 1 0	3 5 3 to 3 10 0	2 5 0

PRICES PER MAUND OF

Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*)			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)			Linseed			Mustard and rapeseed		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs A. P
3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
		..	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 2 0				4 3 0	4 3 0	3 8 0
..						4 10 0	5 2 0	4 0 0	Black mustard 4 10 0 to 4 12 0 Rapeseed 3 8 0	 4 4 0 to 4 8 0 3 4 0	 4 8 0 3 10 0
			3 15 0	3 15 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0				3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
..	..		3 12 0	4 8 0							
..			4 12 0	4 12 0					4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
2 2 6	2 8 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0		4 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0
2 5 6	2 10 6	1 9 6	3 10 0	3 13 0							
2 4 7	2 13 9	1 2 0	4 0 0	3 15 0		4 6 6	4 12 0	4 9 0	4 3 3	4 8 0	3 3 0
		...		2 5 6	1 14 6	..	..	...		3 12 0	4 0 0
...		.	5 0 0	6 2 3	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	6 2 3	5 0 0 to 6 2 3	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

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40 STANDARD SEERS

Til or jinjili seed			Sugar (raw)			Cotton, cleaned			Jute.		
Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P
4 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
..			5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	...	..	...
			4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 8 0 to 3 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	..		
			4 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	4 10 0
...		..	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0		...	..	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
	..	..	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 8 0			..	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 2 0
			5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	..	...	..
4 10 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	..		2 8 0	2 15 0		..	..	..	...	...	...
..			4 0 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	20 12 10	17 0 0	15 0 0		..	...
..	3 10 0	3 8 6		5 12 0	5 4 0		24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 6 6	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	22 12 0	20 0 0	17 12 3	...	...	...

	...return.	...rding return of					...return.	...return of	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
									60	61	62
									Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
	0	1 0 0	(0	0 (	8 0 (	0 (	[illegible]	0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
		20 0 0								..	...
1	0	37 0 0	7 / 8 1 (Salt	8 0 / 8 8 0	8 0	[illegible] 4 0 / 6 0 / 1 6 0 / 2 10 0	[illegible]	0 / 1 0 / 1 0 0 / 2 0			..
0		2 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 [illegible] 0						
	5 0	26 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0				0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 0
	40 0	[illegible] 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 (	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
0	45 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 per maund	0 0 0			
0 0	29 0 0	0 0 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0				0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
	30	0 7 7½	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0						...
0	35 8 0	0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0						..
	29 0	[illegible] 12 0	•	4 4 0	4 8 0		25 0 0 per maund	25 0 0		0 8 11	0 8 11
3 0 / 0	27 13 0 to 34 0 0	27 8 0 to [illegible] 0 0	5 0 0 to [illegible] 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 18 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 per piece	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

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the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th November 1899.

Straw. Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year	Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	8
Rs. A. P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P				Rs. A. P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0				5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	..						0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 4 0	2 Burdwan.
0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3	...			4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3 Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..		.	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...			7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...		..	...			5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6 Dacca.
...	...	..	...	.		5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0		..		3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7 Chittagong.
		0 4 0	.			3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 0	3 7 6	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...		..	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed	3 10 6	9 Muzaffarpur
.	...	..	...	..		6 6 6	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 5 9	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	10 Bhagalpur
	0 9 6	0 11 3	...	.	..		4 8 0	4 8 0		0 4 0	0 4 0		3 0 0	3 2 0	11 Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 1 0 Panga.	4 2 0	12 Ranchi

Column group heading: PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.

F A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I

Imports into Calcutta

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of August 1899

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products		Oilseeds		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Coal and coke	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco	
	Rice and paddy			Wheat.	Gram and pulse	Other food grains	Total.	Jute, raw	Gunny bags.†	Linseed	Mustard seed.*						Refined	Unrefined	Unmanufactured	Manufactured.
	Rice	Paddy *	Total (in rice)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	No	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	77 371	1,39 534	1 64 592	2,104	25,709		1 92,405	108	18 000	5 862	835			5	22,69 271			86	577	17
Birbhum	31,504	6 339	35,466	820	342		36,628		2,905	120			159	181					71	
Midnapore	91,946	12,061	99 478	438	7 7 3	172	1,07 791		4,420	1 612	158		110	195	4 617			2,729	1 100	
Hooghly	2,05,[illegible]	45 774	2 34 503	9,946	26 480	193	2,71 121	9 329	485 688	6 433	1 547		3[illegible]	3	7 672		302	6 296	9 465	2 084
24-Parganas	2,27,382	47 505	2,57 573	35	3 287		2,60 815	13 723	1,296 152	1 003	[illegible]		347		8 100		2 [illegible]	5 214	2 655	997
Nadia	21,955	3,044	22 858	23,476	3,46 276	7 836	4 00 446	47 906	5 032	31 030	2 930		288	16			36	535	2,500	
Murshidabad	29 870	2 322	31 321	33 969	71 481	6,864	1 43,658	8 505	19 167	16 559	928		58	1 806	13 753		39	445	660	2
Jessore	5 793	9,575	11,777		16 417	1 142	23 336	875	2 685	770	300							2,057	1,673	
Khulna	31 534	21,056	44,684		4,943		49 627	1 071	525	300	541		100					8,525		
Rajshahi	4,[illegible]31		4,031	332	[illegible]718		9 081	1 23 124		572	1 258			406						
Dinajpur	93,865		93,866		630		94 495	9,929		539	1,945		2							
Jalpaiguri								10 102	33 075		49	33 203							771	
Darjeeling									5 950			26 526								
Rangpur	446		446	569			1,015	84 439	770										33,969	
Bogra	13,423		13,423	258	189		13 870	25 543												
Pabna	9,112		9,112	1 647	19 863		30 622	2,54 454	11 585	4,279	21 357									
Cooch Behar								786	700										269	
Dacca	4,459		4,459	787	7 792		13,098	2,53,910	1,880	378	3,619		595							
Mymensingh	1		1		1 004		1,005	1 27 856	770		6 568									
Faridpur	57,838	2 075	59 135	[illegible],466	1 03,269	5 725	1,71,595	5 46 553	2,835	13,538	16 112		73							
Backergunge	1,10,896	1,650	1 12,042	291	1 841		1 4,174	3 277	50	2 528	109									
Tippera	23,023		23 023				23,023	31 770	4[illegible]0				57							
Noakhali	28,426	575	28,785		400		29 185			432										
Chittagong									665			139	2							
Total of Bengal	10,68,248	2,91,720	12,50,573	78,158	6,36 347	21 032	19 87,010	15 52 610	1 893,784	86 745	58 442	59 868	1 821	2 614	23 03 413		655	26 187	54 130	3,160
Bihar.																				
Patna				6 109	26 831	12 972	45,912		70	1 41 094	8,942		50			10		246	373	1,468
Gaya				2 466	337		2,803			17 046										479
Shahabad	31		31	10 202	10,797		2 039			18 257								1,048		
Saran				1,974	210		2,184		4,620	37 134	1,879							707		2
Champaran						2 867	2 867		490	19 678	8 452									
Muzaffarpur									840	56 733	5,700							1	751	
Darbhanga				500	1,460		1 960		105	64,226	14,494					10		455	585	5
Monghyr				16,674	18,115	346	35 155		245	43 030	8,679		486							33
Bhagalpur				26,264	2,522	4,169	22 946		585	13,812	16,122					5				
Purnea				3,284	849	6	3 139	28,479	1,460	2,359	6,783								3,4[illegible]	
Malda	171		171	10,016	8,774	3,067	22,028			2,694	740			46						
Sonthal Parganas				21,192	9,101	388	40,675	532	70	5,300	6,621								183	21
Total of Bihar	202		202	1,07,981	78,996	28,820	2,10,699	29,001	8,365	4 41 563	78,912		536	46		25		2,451	5,387	2,063

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy: Rice.	Paddy *	Total (in rice)	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food grains.	Total.	Fibrous products. Jute raw *	Gunny bags. †	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw	Silk raw	Coal and coke.	Indigo	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured	Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack ...	496		496	...	110	......	606	...		...	21							...	9	......
Balasore	2 698	207	2,887	...	50		2,877	...			...									...
Total of Orissa	3,194	207	3,383	...	160		3,483				21	...		...	...		...		9	
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	 11	... ...	...	...	... 11	...	70	1 773		26		...	1 84 113		...	...	...	...
Manbhum	11		...	......	...	...	...		...	111		661			13 92 516		...	... ...	...	
Singhbhum	...			...		...				164										
Total of Chota Nagpur.	11	...	11	...	......	...	11	......	70	2,048		687	...	...	15,76,629	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	10 71 655	2 91 927	12 54,109	1,85,639	7,15 503	45 752	22 01,303	15,81,611	1,902,319	5 30 356	1 37 375	60,555	2,357	2,660	38 80 042	25	655	28,638	59 496	5,163
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	13,184	...	13 184	636		...	13,820	...	175	587	41 972	2 03,786		...	...		...	3 616	178	2 16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24	... ...	24	2,39,211	56,791	358	2,96 384		1,190	2,45 086	68 467	178	13,115		...	...			44	
Punjab	32		32	1 620	1,201	5	2,858	... ...	......	339	3,592	314	3,506	......			...	...	...	... ...
Central Provinces ...	546	.....	546		1 147	....	1 693	...	.....	1 589	659		...	... ...				...		......
Rajputana and Central India.		... ...	... ...	......	......	... ...		...	...	1,017	6,448		1,953	... ...	...	.....	...			... ...
Berar	......	...	...	... ...		...	...		...		... ...	2	11 111	...	... ...	...		...	...	 7
Bombay	...	.....		...	... ...	...	...	.....	... ...	...	.....	...	...	...		.....		...	...	1
Madras		.....	......	...	...	...		...	... ...			...		... ...				.....		
Grand Total of Imports in August 1899	10,85,441	2,91,927	13,67,595	4,27,306	7,74,648	46,115	25,15,958	15,81,611	1,903,584	7 78,944	2,58,513	2,64,835	33,042	2,660	38,80,042	25	655	32,254	59,718	5,189
Grand Total of Imports in August 1898	7,89,222	1 24 104	8,73,637	2,65,595	3,15,668	25,521	14,20,135	11,36,167	1,369,989	11,74,692	3,62,791	2,25,933	90 032	3,378	40 63,870	48	1,54,980	46,066	58,205	4,353

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of August 1899 was as follows —

Exported from Calcutta	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Total	Jute raw	Gunny bags	Linseed	Mustard seed	Tea Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Indian Ports viz —																		
Bombay	1 07 510	30	1 0 ,21	26 505	1 27 207		2 11 301		1 100 050		10,324	6 005			373	,		20
Madras	5 998		5 998	102	76 160	411	81 171		200 400			57		10	15,			
Burma	3 023		3 023	2 815	15 468	1,482	.. 788	59	2 267,800	61		240	70	...	1,225	1 092	34 488	382
Other Indian ports	252		252	318	77 978		28 518	11	08 400			7	1	10	2,024	2 074	2 139	111
Sind									184,750			29						
Total of Inter portal Trade	1 16 783	30	1 16 802	29 800	2 47 373	1 893	3 .. 868	70	3 941 150	61	10 324	6 437	80	20	4 377	3 166	37 497	523
Foreign Ports—																		
United Kingdom	5 69 696		,69 6 06	4 81 821	2 40 320	291	12 92 0 8	1 7? 2?0	1,98? 500	7 ?6 188	22	1 98 6 9	652	1 568				21
Other foreign ports	53 927	3 143	57 801	67 (08	40 112	16 ?72	1 7? ?73	1 30 318	38 850,170	2?5	162	41 6?8	13 414	84	155		?01	138
Total of Foreign Trade	6 23 623	3 143	(2 ?87	?4? 519	2 80 ??	16 473	14 ?? 011	3,?2,?15	42 839 670	7 56 ?0?	184	2 40 317	14 066	1 652	155		2?1	159
Grand Total of Exports in August 1899	7 40 406	3 1?3	7 42 381	5 7? 19	5 7 80?	18 366	18 67 879	3 02 63?	46 781 120	7 ?6 ??1	10 508	2 46 7 4	1? 146	1 072	4 532	3 166	37 718	681
Grand Total of Exports in August 1898	6 0? 4?7	425	6 07 742	1 09 051	1 15,488	5 170	8 37 4?1	2,76 877	19 846 775	1? 94 178	81 489	1 71,493	17 881	2 501	3 381	2 231	31 0?2	852

III

Imports into Calcutta

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August 18

Specification of Routes	Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Gram and pulses	Food-grains: Other food grains	Fibrous products: Jute raw	Fibrous products: Gunny bags	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Mustard seed	Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk raw	Coal and Coke	Indigo	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	M
By country boats	7 67 989	1 32,599	68 607	3 71 030	4,538	92 705	1 2 3 689	78 891	50 927		732	439	12,814		642	23,183	12,863	2,442
By river steamers	39 198	5,113	19,655	41 977	4 868	2 53 214	-4 045	69 209	53 874	1 84 609	189	1 377	13,038		13	712	455	206
By rail — E I Railway	84 312	1 35 801	3 32 706	1 30 001	23 582	72 808	31 468	6,11 866	1 36 948	1,181	29 844	357	33,45 900	25		6,142	5,623	614
By rail — E B S Railway	92 596	131	6,143	2 30,302	13 1?7	11 48 130	6?1 260	18,742	16 748	59,720	958	454	1,575			1,441	30,504	
By rail — Assam Bengal Railway	10,566					2,119	1,225	132		19 328	59							2
By rail — Bengal Nagpur Railway	2,348	207		50		..			21			34	..					.
By road	88,437	18,070	35	293		12 636	12 000	114			267		6,120			776	4,953	1,925
Grand Total of Imports in August 1899	10,85 441	2,91 927	4 2 ,306	7 74 649	46 115	15 81,011	1,903,584	7,78,944	2,58,613	2 64 835	32,042	2,660	33,50,0?2	25	455	32,254	59,718	5,189
Grand Total of Imports in August 1898	7,89,288	1,31,104	2,05 895	3 ?,682	25 521	11 33,107	1,369,959	11 74 692	3,82 791	2,25,933	90,032	3,278	40,63,870	48	1,54,280	46,088	58,305	4,358

IV

Exports from Calcutta

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of August 1899 —

Whither exported.	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny bags
	European	Indian	European	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Burdwan	76,605	3,170	4,0	1 963	26 710	7,424	106 245
Birbhum	29 953	6 722	140	1,529	14 131	2 847	107 940
Midnapore	1,18,383	12 262	1 877	247	47 449	2,893	9 185
Hooghly	1 05 865	1 400	420	127	1 178	5 592	40 419
24 Parganas	2 30 770	9 440	862		11 043	73 906	16 105
Nadia	1 32 554		1 064	329	27 053	7 402	161 850
Murshidabad	32,578	580	333	102	21 444	8 134	87 005
Jessore	19 180		159		14 021	6 358	3 470
Khulna	12,074			79	3 800	1 153	14 245
Rajshahi	41 078		149	50	19 417	2 579	16 095
Dinajpur	15 272			122	9 548	1 887	20 215
Jalpaiguri	67 182		33	216	8 652	2 046	385
Darjeeling	1 63 944			382	2 742	1 582	1 260
Rangpur	1 24 076	864	69	425	16 836	3 131	11 445
Bogra	57 546	612	142	16	4 058	645	13 670
Pabna	87 442		92	365	64 610	60 390	36,240
Cooch Behar	52 861			12	1,603		910
Dacca	5 11,286		2,559	141	53 814	13 93,	16 030
Mymensingh	1 41 053	1 802	7	190	5 560	' 225	6 475
Faridpur	79,033		1 214	101	22 029	6 622	79 170
Buckergunge	552				45 735	17 050	4 130
Tippera	69,656	5 304	1 184		4 170	3 991	22 820
Noakhali		578	121		14 075	350	595
Chittagong	8 017	374	25.			65	1,050
Total of Bengal	21 78,172	43 1.8	11 763	6 402	4 40 335	?,27 107	863 5.4
Bihar							
Patna	59,422	68	400	812	13 42,	18 426	131,790
Gaya	1, 078	3,4	9	1 '5	148	1 763	11 305
Shahabad	90 928	714	8	1 009	13 881	695	52 990
Saran	68 945		3,,	89	13 498	1 746	21,175
Champaran	80 312	170	,4	295	12 882	1 164	18 705
Muzaffarpur	40 520		3	176	16 312	4 126	2, 015
Darbhanga	37 536		70	1 408	21 501	3 481	20 720
Monghyr	18 652	1 054	9	1 057	1, 596	6 194	50 100
Bhagalpur	52 812	34	2	1 08	20 918	2 237	35 230
Purnea	35 696		163	810	15 167	3 602	13 755
Malda	19 458		82	202	5 023	946	16 43.
Sonthal Parganas	24 155	476	37	1 401	18 800	4 844	48 895
Total of Bihar	5,40 818	2 890	1 252	9 108	1 72,6.9	49 284	440 37.

Whither exported	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags.
	European	Indian	European	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No
Balasore		2 076		25	1 182	148	4 035
Total of Orissa ..		2 076		25	1,182	148	4,035
Chota Nagpur							
Hazaribagh	8 511			150	4 062	029	2,695
Manbhum	55 108		97	1 196	12,4.9	1 922	7,770
Singhbhum	10 764	340	60	6	4,435	264	8,645
Total of Chota Nagpur	74 383	340	157	1 3 2	20 956	2 815	19 110
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	27 93,373	48 434	13 172	16 887	6 35 135	2,79 354	1 333 074
Other Provinces							
Assam	4 10 0,0	9 672	3 444	1 0.0	38 648	16 609	33,469
North Western Provinces and Oudh	10 32 238	. 721	2 047	432	10 312	32 218	288 605
Punjab	2 31 ,00	2 804	290	33		3 013	101,676
Central Provinces	30 8.7	2 006	181	110		2 846	77 910
Rajputana and Central India	31 5.6	784	5.	2		1 098	17,395
Berar	1 420					...	3,710
Bombay	1 420						
Sind	92						
Grand Total of Exports in August 1899	45 92 7 8	66 480	19 193	18 500	6 84 095	3 35 638	1 855,729
Grand Total of Exports in August 1898	57 21 898	,, 258	20 '23	33 919	, 36 818	3 23 360	21 462,494

V

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1899 was as follows —

Imported into Calcutta	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Kerosine oil	Gunny-bags.
	European	Indian	European	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports —	Rs *	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
United Kingdom	22 22 536		5 903		8 00 431	7 150	
Other foreign ports	6 006		1 1(6		3 46 865	3,30 156	...
Total of Foreign Trade	22 28 542		, 069		11 53 296	3 37,306	
From Indian Ports —							
Bombay	41 4'8	1 31 215		11 523	93 481		
Madras	6 152	6, 489				..	..
Burma	64 20						
Total of Interportal Trade	1,11,870	1,98 704		11 523	93 481		
Grand Total of Imports in August 1899	93 40 413	1 98 704	7 069	11,523	12,46 777	3 37 306	
Grand Total of Imports in August 1898	1 50 43 461	4 59 000	, 316	25 177	26,660	5 55 906	22,500

* As per tariff declaration value

VI

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of August 1899 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specification of Routes —	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
By country boats	1 07 200	1,200	917		1 93 948	31 ,7	87 629
,, river steamers	10 25 334	2 030	7 831	1,051	1 78 350	1,11 714	169 785
,, rail — East Indian Railway	20 4, 544	21 166	3 862	14,485	2 20 288	34 869	1 203,125
,, rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	10 93 665	3 218	4 868	2 ,40	81 769	88 611	379 190
,, rail — Assam Bengal Railway	52 150	14 478	1 029	2	1 20.	310	8,505
,, rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway	552	14,6,8		272	851	529	3,396
,, road	2,08 353	9 610	686		4 391	7 828	4,100
Grand Total of Imports in August 1899	45 92,798	66,480	19,193	18,550	6,84,095	3 35 638	1,855 729
Grand Total of Imports in August 1898	57,21,898	55,258	20,229	33,919	5,36 818	3,23,360	21,462,494

Statistical Department,
The 18th November 1899.

F A Slack,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th November 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature: Mean	Temperature: Maximum	Temperature: Range	Temperature: Minimum	Hygrometry: Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry: Vapour tension	Hygrometry: Dew point	Hygrometry: Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899		°		Inches		°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches	
Nov	12th	137 2	9 1	29 932	68 9	81 8	23 3	58 5	63 4	0 512	59 6	76	WNW and calm	53	Nil	Clear, ∩.
"	13th	132 8	8 7	882	68 9	81 9	22 2	59 7	63 0	499	58 9	74	NW by W, NNW, and calm	42	"	Clear, ∩.
"	14th	134 4	8 2	922	69 1	82 7	21 8	60 9	63 9	528	60 5	77	WNW and calm	36	"	Clear, ∩, ≡.
"	15th	135 4	6 5	971	68 5	83 5	24 4	59 1	63 3	514	59 7	77	NW by W and calm	26	"	Clear, ∩, hazy
"	16th	136 4	9 0	30 036	68 8	83 5	25 0	58 5	63 8	528	60 5	78	N and calm	31	"	Clear, ∩.
"	17th	135 3	9 2	026	69 6	83 0	22 9	60 1	64 8	550	61 6	78	NNW and calm	45	"	Clear, ∩.
"	18th	133 4	8 3	049	70 8	82 8	22 3	60 5	65 4	555	61 9	73	N and calm	25	"	Chiefly clear, ∩, ≡

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29 974
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·976
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	59 0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	77 1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days .	69 2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office .. .	75 3
The extreme variation of temperature	25 0
The maximum temperature	83 5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour .	9
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th November 1899 .	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0 05
The total fall from 1st January to 18th November 1899 .. .	71 95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ..	65 14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c, are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

∩, dew, ≡, fog

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 20th November 1899

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

CANALS	TOLLAGE, 1899-1900		TOLLAGE, 1898-99	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Taldanda Canal System	617 6 6	5,954 1 9	2,340 8 6	14,153 6 3
Kendrapara ditto	5,662 11 7	31,519 15 1	6,485 8 0	37,087 8 11
High Level Canal, Range I	1,075 0 3	6,572 0 0	1,798 0 3	9,830 15 9
Ditto, " II	182 2 6	1,506 4 3	265 15 0	1,568 2 0
Ditto, " III	75 15 9	800 7 3	73 8 0	576 9 3
Jajpur Canal	30 11 9	223 13 9	10 5 0	83 9 6
Total Orissa Circle	7,644 0 4	46,576 10 1	10,973 12 9	63,300 3 8
South-Western Circle				
Midnapore Canal	8,417 15 9	48,479 0 6	7,770 1 6	46,999 0 9
Hijili Tidal Canal	3,979 13 0	29,575 13 9	5 455 7 6	45 926 5 9
Total South-Western Circle	12,397 12 9	78,054 14 3	13,225 9 0	92,925 6 6
Sone Circle				
Patna-Canal System	4,487 4 0	23,992 8 0	2,837 10 6	18,286 6 3
Arrah ditto	2,146 4 6	15,451 12 3	3,895 12 9	24,503 13 9
Buxar ditto	1,364 15 3	7,744 15 9	708 11 6	4,932 2 9
Total Sone Circle	7,998 7 9	47,189 4 0	7,442 2 9	47,722 6 9
GRAND TOTAL ..	28,040 4 10	1,71,820 12 4	31,641 8 6	2,03,948 0 11

Government Transport Service

CANAL	TOLLAGE 1899 1900						TOLLAGE 1898-99					
	During the month			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month		
	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods	Total receipts.	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P
High Level	10,233	13	10 117 7 9	43 023	2 560	40 267 6 0	4,162	38	2 885 9 3	21 042	2 460	15 782 0 2
Total Orissa Circle	10,233	13	10,117 7 9	43 023	2,560	40,267 6 0	4 162	38	2 885 9 3	21 042	2 460	15 782 0 2

Assessed Tollage Receipts

CANALS	EARNINGS, 1899-1900		EARNINGS, 1898 99	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P
Orissa Canals	17,761 8 1	86,844 0 1	13,859 6 0	79,082 3 10
Midnapore Canal	8,417 15 9	48,479 0 6	7,770 1 6	46,999 0 9
Hijili Tidal Canal	3,979 13 0	29,575 13 9	5,455 7 6	45,926 5 9
Sone Canals	7,998 7 9	47,189 4 0	7,442 2 9	47,722 6 9
Total ..	38,157 12 7	2,12,088 2 4	34,527 1 9	2,19,730 1 1

CALCUTTA,
The 21st November 1899.

A H O. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year

Canals	Tollage, 1899-1900						Tollage, 1898-99					
	During the month			To end of the month.			During the month			To end of the month		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	25,991	3	9	1,25,766	8	9	20,107	2	9	95,348	4	3
Tolly's Nala	7,793	3	0	38,577	7	6	5,245	1	9	23,733	8	9
Total	33,784	6	9	1,64,344	0	3	25,352	4	6	1,19,081	13	0
Orissa Coast Canal	2,935	9	9	21,503	0	0	4,510	0	0	36,841	3	6
Nadia Rivers	18,672	4	0	69,469	13	0	15,148	1	6	52,198	13	2
Grand Total	55,392	4	6	2,55,316	13	3	45,010	6	0	2,08,121	13	8

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1899

A H C MacCarthy,
Under Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 18th of November 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 18th November 1899			Week ending Saturday the 19th November 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	970	1,38,275	2,113	630	76 800	1,209
Jute	302	1,34,275	1,993	271	1,10,525	1,804
Firewood	103	83,650	1,256	45	31,575	476
Other articles	1,024	2,06,025	2,877	808	1,71,050	2,440
Total	2,399	5,62,225	8,239	1,754	3,89,950	5,929

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 23rd September 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898

STAPLES	1898 Weight	1898 Freight	1899 Weight	1899 Freight	INCREASE Weight	INCREASE Freight	DECREASE Weight	DECREASE Freight
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	78,25 880	11 30 057	84,38 713	12 28 895	6,12 833	98 838		
Cotton, raw	28 588	11 075	51 680	32 160	23 092	21 085		..
Cotton, manufactured—								
1—Twist & Yarn, European	5 825	6 079	5 216	5 028			609	1 051
2— Ditto, Indian	38 816	17 947	49 100	19 125	10,284	1 178		
3—Piece goods European	67 818	81 834	1 02 332	86 575	34 514	4 741		
4.— Ditto Indian	18 670	12 353	15 719	10 373		..	2,851	1 980
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1—Intoxicating other than opium	736	995	1 409	1 360	673	365		
2—Non intoxicating	11 090	7 834	12 536	9 690	1 446	1 856		
Dyes and Tans—								
1—Indigo	686	532	843	365	157			167
2—Myrabolams	7 696	2 502	2 630	784			5,066	1 718
3—Cutch	2 213	1 143	1 991	832			222	311
4—Turmeric	11 592	9 472	9 624	2 245			1 968	7 227
5—Alizarine and aniline dyes	192	109	279	205	87	.. 96		
6—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	5	1					5	1
7—Others	321	161	1 041	163	720	2		
Grain and Pulse—								
1—Wheat	3 34 276	89 521	9 20 076	1 53 529	5 85 800	64 008		
2—Rice in the husk	12 219	4 704	1 29 827	2 [illegible] 8	1 17 608	20 7[illegible]4		
3—Rice not in the husk	2 32 713	41 723	5 36 889	1,14 815	2 44 176	73 092	..	...
4—Jowar and bajra	10 623	1 613	63 063	9 531	52 440	7 918		
5—Gram & pulse	2 52 671	58 001	11 37 059	3 33 125	8 84 388	2 75 124		
6—Others	33 646	9 123	3,08 969	73 800	2 75 323	64 677		
Hides and Skins—								
1—Hides of cattle	24 565	13 383	52 923	30 682	28 358	17 299		
2—Skins of sheep &c	13 703	5 854	21 156	11 434	7 253	5,580		
Horns	1 926	1 059	2 432	1 071	506	12		..
Hemp and other fibres	71 399	14 234	15 782	2 631			55 617	11 603
Jute—								
1—Raw	54 288	13 226	1 00 0[illegible]9	27 794	45 741	14 5[illegible]8		
2—Gunny bags and cloth	78 516	41 846	90 426	47 076	11 910	5 230		
Lac—								
1—Stick	24 427	8 508	32 015	12 996	7 588	4,488	...	..
2—Shell	15 900	13 229	23 282	15 452	7,382	2 223		
Leather, manufactured	6,378	7,626	6 271	7 348			107	278
Liquors—								
1—Ale and Beer	9 963	3 838	13 113	4 208	3 150	370		
2—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1 896	2 325	1 923	1 114	27			1 211
3—Wines	2 412	4 065	2 166	3 015		...	246	1 050
4.—All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	81	17	138	27	57	10		
Metals—								
1—Copper unwrought	1 464	1 432	175	180			1 289	1,252
2.—Brass ditto	2 035	1 172	1 190	1 197		25	845	
3—Copper wrought	1 275	1 091	928	606			347	485
4—Brass ditto	15 167	6 736	14 187	5 604			680	1 132
5—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	18 392	5 153	15 692	4 360			2,700	793
(b) Unwrought	10 726	375	29 439	1 972	18 713	1 597		
(c) Wrought	63 371	28 830	72 989	36 664	9 618	7 834		
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	28 024	15 034	30 373	12 863	2 349			.. 2 171
6—Zinc and spelter	2 630	1 795	1 463	659			1 167	1 136
7—Others	7 017	5,981	10 917	8 710	3,900	2 729		
Oils—								
1—Kerosine	1,21 890	42 342	93 351	32 422	...	..	28 539	9,920
2—Castor	2 724	1,130	2 930	886	206			244
3.—Cocoanut	3 076	1 214	5 008	1 708	1 932	494		
4.—Mustard and rape	6,954	2 227	8 555	2 896	2,001	619		
5—Others	4 447	2 257	5 298	2 744	851	487		
Oilseeds—								
1—Linseed	6,01 600	1,59,349	5 59 372	1,54,038			42 228	5 311
2—Rape and mustard	3 00 3[illegible]3	83,201	1 75 052	41 7[illegible]8			1 25 281	41 423
3—Til or jinjili	6 496	667	8 88[illegible]	2 042	2 298	.. 1,375		
4.—Poppy	66 930	18,037	34 205	9 910	...		32 725	8 127
5—Earthnuts	127	41	10	3			117	38
6—Castor	64 059	15 492	35 029	8 749	..		29,030	6,743
7—Others	11,142	2,780	30 953	7 844	19 811	5 064		
Opium	223	83	439	273	216	190		...
Paper and pasteboard	23 570	10,134	20 133	9 863			3 437	271
Provisions—								
1—Ghee	37 779	29 195	41 999	26 475	4 220			2,720
2—Dried fruits and nuts	11,894	5,246	17 647	7 016	5 753	1 770		
3—Potatoes	53,032	18,289	66 519	30 752	13 487	12 463		..
4.—Others	69,358	26 328	98 540	32 433	29 182	6,105		
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	4,171	1,736	8 964	1,901	4,793	165		
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	7,563	2,016	7,117	1 109	...		446	907
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish plates	3,612	4,971	7 134	3,422	3,522			1,549
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron		..	26 391	11 594	26,391	11 594		
(c) Other sorts	34,428	8,176	1 72 397	19,277	1,37,969	11 101		
Salt	4,07,453	68,222	2,88 300	60,147			1,19 093	8 075

Staples	1898		1899		Increase		Decrease	
	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c —								
1 —Saltpetre	32 559	11 728	27 046	11 092			5 513	634
2 —Other saline substances	29,453	7 303	28 226	7 858			1 227	45
Silk raw—								
1 —Foreign			2	1	2	1		
2 —Indian	666	600	579	387			87	213
Silk piece goods—								
1 —Foreign						...	..	
2.—Indian	198	376	125	201			73	175
Spices—								
1 —Betel nuts	17 260	12 413	16 941	14 420		2 007	319	
2 —Pepper	1 883	1 328	2 280	1 721	391	393		
3 —Ginger	2 971	1 219	2 798	1 089			173	130
4 —Chillies	7 732	5 325	9 087	5 759	1 355	434		...
5 —Cardamoms	450	428	1 035	823	585	395		
6 —Others	1 151	762	1,990	875	839	113	..	
Stone and lime	3,55 207	50,355	4 58,924	69 910	1 03 717	19 555		
Sugar—								
1 —Refined	10 316	3 404	14 867	7 718	4 551	4,314		
2 —Unrefined	1 32 [illegible]06	24 439	1 71 960	29 037	39 354	4 598		
Tea—								
1 —Foreign	2	2			..	..	2	2
2 —Indian	3 943	2 714	3 668	3 108			275	606
Timber	58 721	11 [illegible] 2	98 309	15 946	3[illegible] 588	4 494		
Tobacco	38,562	15 711	41,513	14 096	2 951			1 615
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	1 696	796	1 735	784	39			12
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I —Carpets and rugs	469	684	621	856	152	172		
II —Piece goods European	2 088	4 638	1,300	2 350			788	2 288
III — Indian	3 31[illegible]	3 628	2 165	2 722			1 154	906
IV —Other sorts of manufactures	29	27					29	27
All other articles of merchandise—								
1 —Bones	42 946	10 181	31 756	4 091			11 190	5,190
2 —Firewood	22 924	1 [illegible] 8	27 889	1 779	4 965	421		
3.—Indigo seed	6 467	2 944	12 307	5 274	5 840	2 330		
4 —Oil-cake	64 261	10 038	67 090	10 296	2 829	258		
5 —Paints & colours	21,162	3 299	8 783	3 442		143	12 379	
6 —Seeds other than oilseeds	38,821	18 314	35 664	14 957			3 157	3,357
7 —Wooden articles	10 293	4 330	11 566	4 [illegible]5	1 273	245		
8.—Others	2 74 957	1 08 [illegible]56	6 12 669	1 20 923	3 37,712	12 067	...	
Total	1 24 67 300	25 05 371	1 57 65 181	31 70 983	32 97 881	6 65 612		
Military stores	22 952	33 254	44 272	44 641	21 320	11 387		
Coal for railway	12 07 724	1 03 878	13 31 410	1 02 146	1 23 686			1 732
Railway materials	19 05 403	61 794	16 03 846	60 578			3 01,557	1,216
Live-stock		7 500		26 731		19,231	...	
Total	1 56 03 379	27 11 797	1 87 44 709	34,05 079	31 41,330	6,93 282		

C W Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 13th November 1899*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N B, DACCA, K D, AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	219 880	1 11 330 0 0	12 00 000 0	2 83 020 0 0	14 830 0 0	4 11,180 0 0	35,740	48 624	84,364
Or per mile of railway	264	133 0 0	1 439 0	343 0 0	2 0 0	*477 0 0			–
For previous 18 weeks of half year†	3 533 997	16 59 010 0 0	1 95 05 105 0	40 68 662 0 0	3 16 075 0 0	60 41 747 0 0	648 493	789 771	1,427 264
Total for 19 weeks	3 753 877	17 70 340 0 0	2 07 05,165 0	43 51 682 0 0	3 30 905 0 0	64 52 927 0 0	682 231	8 9 395	1 511,628
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	180 168	90 040 0 0	11 21 009 0	2 45 861 0 0	1 2137 0 0	3 57,044 0 0	35 680	41 958	77,638
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	220	120 0 0	1 300 0	298 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,511 603	15 71 (21 0 0	1 90 (9 110 0	38 54 540 0 0	3 39 125 0 0	57 65 281 0 0	653 443	749 891	1 403,340

NOTE—Increase is chiefly due to rice grain and pulse and kerosine oil

* Excluding steamer earnings

† Audited up to 16th September 1899

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	R A P			
Total traffic for the week	27 290	9 000 0 0	58 760 0	6 570 0 0	120 0 0	15 690 0 0	2 378	2 770	5 148
Or per mile of railway	317	105 0 0	660 0	76 0 0	2 0 0	183 0 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year*	4 21 955	1 32 535 0 0	7 06,763 0	62 789 0 0	3 005 0 0	1,98 328 0 0	45 962	29 806	75,768
Total for 19 weeks	4 48 245	1 41 535 0 0	7 6 3 5 0	69 359 0 0	3 125 0 0	2 14 018 0 0	48 290	32 636	80 916
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,424	7 582 0 0	63 653 0	6 693 0 0	129 0 0	14 404 0 0	2 505	2 971	5 476
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	272	88 0 0	731 0	78 0 0	2 0 0	168 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4 33 734	1 33 402 0 0	6 31 566 0	57 618 0 0	3 725 0 0	1 94 ,45 0 0	45 883	42 207	88 090

* Audited up to 16th September 1899

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 54 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	5 080	1,100 0 0	15 910 0	900 0 0		2 000 0 0	710	214	924
Or per mile of railway	94	20 0 0	295 0	17 0 0		37 0 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year*	65 624	14,809 0 0	86 988 0	4,686 0 0	115 0 0	19 610 0 0	10 565	11 245	21,810
Total for 19 weeks	70,704	15,909 0 0	1,02 898 0	5,586 0 0	115 0 0	21 610 0 0	11,275	11 459	22,734
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,506	551 0 0	7,590 0	311 0 0		862 0 0	165	297	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	76	17 0 0	230 0	9 0 0	...	26 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,049	956 0 0	17,913 0	828 0 0		1,784 0 0	371	1 513	1 914

* Audited up to 16th September 1899

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 670	630 0 0	11 340 0	610 0 0	80 0 0	1 220 0 0	230	440	*670
Or per mile of railway	67	21 0 0	4[illegible]8 0	2[illegible] 0 0	3 0 0	49 0 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year†	26 444	8 033 0 0	1 34 321 0	7 564 0 0	923 0 0	16 520 0 0	3 850	11,546	15 396
Total for 19 weeks	28 114	8,663 0 0	1,4[illegible] 661 0	8,174 0 0	1 003 0 0	17 740 0 0	4 080	11,986	16,066
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									...
Total to corresponding date of previous year									...

* Includes ballast train miles 320
† Audited up to 16th September 1899

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 33 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	3 140	860 0 0	10 540 0	750 0 0	40 0 0	1 650 0 0	315	747	*1,062
Or per mile of railway	95	26 0 0	318 0	23 0 0		‡49 0 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year†	36 017	12 870 0 0	1 71 339 0	13 871 0 0	1 842 0 0	28 583 0 0	5 903	15 004	20 907
Total for 19 weeks	39 1[illegible]7	13 730 0 0	1 [illegible]1 879 0	14 621 0 0	1 882 0 0	30 233 0 0	6 218	15 751	21,969
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 293	480 0 0	6 609 0	1 774 0 0	122 0 0	2 376 0 0	139	417	556
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	58	22 0 0	308 0	80 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23 109	8 192 0 0	83 810 0	9 700 0 0	2 007 0 0	19 899 0 0	2 914	10 113	13 02[illegible]

* Includes ballast train miles 390
† Audited up to 16th September 1899
‡ Excluding ferry

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 139 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	30 654	12 786 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	7 215 0 0	135 0 0	20,166 0 0	4 642	3 903	8 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway	236	†98 [illegible]	[illegible]14 0	52 0 0	1 0 0	151 0 0			......
For previous 17 weeks of half year* ...	542 357	2 10 225 0 0	14 65 602 0	1 61,862 0 0	16 245 0 0	3 88,332 0 0	78 239	70,209	148,[illegible]
Total for 18 weeks	573 011	2 23 011 0 0	15 37 160 0	1 69,107 0 0	16,380 0 0	4 08,498 0 0	82,881	74,112	156,[illegible]
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36 883	13 426 0 0	94 828 0	10 528 0 0	138 0 0	24 092 0 0	4 072	3,877	7,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	205	108 0 0	759 0	84 0 0	1 0 0	193 0 0			......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	583 822	2 06,789 0 0	13 76 218 0	1,01,677 0 0	6 040 0 0	3 14,515 0 0	74,709	61,058	135,[illegible]

* Audited up to 23rd September 1899
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(WORKED BY THE B & N.W RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 4th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
	No	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	543	130	18 012	505	8	647	133	119	252
Or per mile of railway	30 17	7 72	1 000 67	28 05	0 17	35 94			
For previous 1¾ weeks of half year	470	331	6 741	178	19	528	177	183	360
Total for 2¾ weeks	1,013	470	24 753	683	22	1 175	310	302	612
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year					..				...

N B — The line has been re-opened for coaching traffic from 23rd October 1899

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 4th November 1899	10,216	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	16 877	0	0
Decrease	6,661	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 4th November 1899	200	5	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	330	14	9
Decrease	130	9	9
Receipts from 1st July to 4th November 1899	2,00,000	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,52,474	0	0
Decrease	52,474	0	0

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1899-1900

No 448B, dated Calcutta, the 17th November 1899

From—N D BEATSON BELL, ESQ, C S, Offg Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L P,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department

SALT

THE HON'BLE MR W B OLDHAM, C I E

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1899.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 25,99,230 maunds, as compared with 29,38,009 maunds in the previous quarter and 25,27,796* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs 60,54,751, as against Rs 69,58,672 in the previous quarter and Rs. 58,82,958* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Revised figures

3 The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter, and the quantity which remained in store at its close, are shown in table (I) below —

TABLE I

1	2
	Puri
	Mds
Balance at the close of the previous quarter	4,64 509
Manufactured or added during the quarter	
Total	4,64 509
Sold during the quarter	17,834
Wastage	
Total	17 834
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,46 675

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 17,834 maunds, as compared with 17,148 maunds in the previous quarter and 20,850 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold

4 The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years —

TABLE II

WHENCE IMPORTED	1897 98		1898 99		1899 1900	
	Second quarter		Second quarter		Second quarter	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
I —United Kingdom	21 22 891	14 01 977	13 8 021	14 91 102	22 86 859	18 13 329
II —Hamburg	2 03 622	[illegible] 631	1 81 [illegible]	2 02 301	4 32 348	2 34 409
III —United States	4	4				
III —Fiji Islands	48	48				..
IV —Victoria			8	3		
IV —Ras Ruwayah	4 04 130	63 584	4 91 477	1 08 108	5 11,240	2,74 431
IV —Madagascar						3 766
IV —Muscat	21 000	5 550		500		2,110
IV —Salif	4 06 2[illegible]	1 72 [illegible]07	4 19 4[illegible]0	1,01 [illegible]		1 17 655
IV —Aden	3 14 7[illegible]5	3 78 [illegible]78	1 38 83[illegible]	81 343	2 03 490	2 [illegible]9 [illegible]0
IV —Smyrna	3	3				
IV —Lingah		13 968		4 5[illegible]6	4[illegible],020	11 090
IV —Jedda		66 277		18 110		22 [illegible]70
IV —Hanjam		44 404	1 [illegible]3 444	43 202		30 132
IV —Singapore			5	5		
V —Madras	7 710	14 9[illegible]6	10 000	10 024	4 3[illegible]0	
V —Vizagapatam			[illegible]00	200	4 430	
V —Cocanada			47 [illegible]2	48 054	4,800	608
V —Cuddalore			6	6		
VI —Bombay	1,17,8[illegible]9	1 23 310	2 14 391	93,700	[illegible] 40 116	1,[illegible]8,709
Total	38 58 231	25 48 507	29 [illegible]4 [illegible]	22 01 1[illegible]9	3[illegible],02 612	24 09,429

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters —

TABLE III

WHERE STORED	Second quarter of 1898 99	Third quarter of 1898 99	Fourth quarter of 1898 99	First quarter of 1899 1900	Second quarter of 1899 1900
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
Sulkea Government Salt Golas ..	14 95 426	18 34 249	18 62 026	17 96 129	24 17 957
Kidderpore Dock ditto ..	6 43 290	5 03 972	5 12 171	5 57 003	6 61,160
Chittagong Government Salt Golas	1,05 229	1 75 824	1 36 309	75 710	46 451
Ditto private ditto	1 32 081	98 537	96 567	57 9,7	23 115
Narayanganj (private bonded salt warehouses)	16,170	58 660	56 087	41 287	32 128
Khulna (ditto)	2 646	2,982	2,232	1 605	1,596
Balasore (ditto)	5 100	3 673	33	822	310
Chandbali (ditto)	15 630	10 184	20 147	10 553	10 400
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	24 000	21 500	28 500	25 830	25 090
Jhalakati (ditto)	46 800	36 800	45 000	18,100	19 641
Bhagalpur (ditto) ..	2 120			...	
Total	24 88 492	27 46 381	27 39 972	25 13 062	32 37 838

6 The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below —

TABLE IV

PERIOD	By water					By rail			By steamers and flats	
	Viâ Bali khal	*Viâ* Sankrail	*Viâ* Gewan khali	*Viâ* Kidderpore	*Viâ* Balliaghatta.	*Viâ* Rathtala Ghat	By the East Indian Railway	By the Eastern Bengal Central and South East ern Railways or *viâ* Chitpur	Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa)	Quantity despatched to Orissa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Second quarter of 1897 98	1 86 937	1 35 614	61 136	49 135	3 16 734	1 130	10 31 286	2 30 178	4 13 746	15 100
Ditto of 1898 99	1 57 134	1 23 412	56 707	86 376	1 88 491	850	6 66 [illegible]9	4 06 370*	3 32 240	15 [illegible]00
Ditto of 1899 1900	1,6[illegible] 898	1 43 800	57 [illegible]53	81 882	2 24 490		5 [illegible] 0[illegible]1	5 02 760	3 96 10[illegible]	20 660

* Revised figure

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 9,094 maunds and 20 seers, as noted in the margin, against 5,621 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 1,871 maunds and 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year

	Mds	s
July 1899	3,098	0
August „	3,372	20
September „	2,624	0
Total	9,094	20

8 The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 1,965 maunds, as compared with 5,552 maunds in the previous quarter and 3,442 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year

9 The shipments of Liverpool salt for the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, according to the published market reports, were as follows —

	Tons
July 1899	28,570
August „	11,120
September „ ..	23,210
Total ..	62,900

It is reported that two sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,300 tons of salt from Hamburg

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter —

TABLE V

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Fortnight ending the 15th July 1899	Fortnight ending the 31st July 1899	Fortnight ending the 15th August 1899	Fortnight ending the 31st August 1899	Fortnight ending the 15th September 1899	Fortnight ending the 30th September 1899
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Liverpool panga	63 4 11	63 11 0	62 0 0	60 12 1	58 2 0	57 4 3
Hamburg karkach	5[illegible] 0 0	54 0 0	53 0 0	53 4 6	52 5 4	52 11 7
Muscat ditto	34 8 0	3[illegible] 0 0	35 0 0	3[illegible] 0 0	3[illegible] 0 0	32 8 0
Jedda ditto	36 11 1	37 0 0	37 8 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	
Bombay ditto	53 14 0	5[illegible] 3 7	47 14 8	45 6 8	43 13 0	48 6 4
Rock ditto						

11 The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations —

TABLE VI

PORT OR STATION	Description of salt	Admitted into Bond: Second quarter of 1898 99	Admitted into Bond: Second quarter of 1899 1900	Cleared: Second quarter of 1898 99	Cleared: Second quarter of 1899 1900
1	2	3	4	5	6
		MDS S C	MDS S C	MDS S C	MDS S C
Chittagong	Liverpool	90 955 0 0		66 275 16 0	57 332 39 0
	Hamburg		6 240 0 0	11 925 10 0	655 0 0
	Madras				0 1 0
	Burma			0 3 12	
Narayanganj	Liverpool	72 [illegible]00 0 0	1 05 [illegible]00 0 0	1 06 318 15 0	1 37 872 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	9 748 0 0	5 [illegible] 0 0 0	12 [illegible]42 0 0	4 75[illegible] 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	10 940 0 0	5 000 0 0	6 [illegible]0 10 0	5 401 0 0
Chandbali	Ditto	32 050 0 0	13 000 0 0	22 194 0 0	13 000 0 0
Bhairab Bazar	Ditto	46 800 0 0	40 595 0 0	26 140 0 0	41 100 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	1 16 660 0 0	42 500 0 0	75 1[illegible]5 16 0	40 683 0 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto	2 550 0 0		6 [illegible]20 0 0	
Purulia	Ditto			9,712 0 0	
	Total	3 82 213 0 0	2 21 385 0 0	3 43 362 30 12	2 98 799 0 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 14th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 668T G

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1898-99

MR. O'DONNELL held charge of the Division for eight months of the year and Mr. Carstairs for the remainder of the period The report was submitted by Mr. Williams, the present Commissioner. In Monghyr, Mr. Marriott held charge for seven months after a previous tenure of the Collectorship for two years. During the remaining five months of the year there were changes which could not be avoided. Elsewhere the change of Collectors was unimportant.

2. The tours of the Commissioners extended over 81 days only, but included the inspection of all district and subdivisional head-quarters, except Pakaur and Begusarai. The Magistrates of Monghyr and Bhagalpur spent 85 and 83 days, respectively, on tour, and, as a contrast, the Magistrates of Malda were out for 140 days. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the criticisms of the Commissioner on the tours in Malda and Bhagalpur, and in the latter district more attention might with profit have been bestowed on the inspection of the various wards' estates. The Collector of Bhagalpur apparently failed to inspect his office and that of the Supaul subdivision during the year. As his tour was unduly short, the explanation for his omission that he had much work in March is scarcely satisfactory.

3. *Weather and crops Material condition of the people Public Health* — The rainfall was considerably above the average in all districts, save the Sonthal Parganas, where it was rather below the normal. The divisional estimate of the *bhadoi* crops was 93, and of winter rice 96, compared with 100 as the normal standard. There is, however, little doubt that the estimate is too low. For instance, the Collector of Malda, who states that "on the whole the past year, from an agricultural point of view, has been a good one," has reported 98 and 94 as the outturn of the *bhadoi* and winter rice, respectively. The present system of notation appears to be still misunderstood, based as it is on the subjective standard that a normal crop is one which the cultivator has a right to expect, and *not* the objective one of the average crop of the longest sequence of years for which statistics are forthcoming. Hence arises the contradiction in terms in the statement that the crops for the Division were excellent and averaged 93 and 96, respectively, *i e.*, were below the normal. Consequent on the good crops prices of food fell much below the level of the two previous years, which were, however, exceptionally high. The poorer classes accordingly enjoyed a fair share of prosperity. Work was abundant and wages tended to rise. The year was on the whole a healthy one, the number of registered deaths falling in all districts, except Purnea. The decrease in the Sonthal Parganas was almost 50 per cent., and, though due no doubt in part to the defects of registration, it probably corresponded with a real and considerable decrease in the number of deaths.

4. *Manufactures: Mines Commerce.*—The area under poppy again slightly decreased, though the produce was better, amounting to 2,470 maunds. Indigo underwent yet another season of moderate produce and poor prices. There was a marked falling off in the Monghyr gun trade. The silk industry appears to be gaining ground: for though the produce of the two European factories fell in quantity from 47,000 to 37,000 lbs., and in value from Rs. 3,03,000 to Rs. 2,73,000, yet the produce of the native filatures was valued at Rs. 10,00,000, or one lakh more than last year, and the value of piece-goods made rose from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 The output of mica and coal

was greatly reduced. The volume of both imports and exports fell considerably in the year, mainly on account of the decrease in the grain trade, due to good crops. The most notable changes were the falling off in the export of jute, due to the bad prices of the previous year, which lessened the area of land sown with that crop, the increase in the export of wheat arising from the improvement in the outturn, and the increased use of European cottons at the expense of Indian. The imports from Nepal increased 9 per cent. and exports were slightly less.

5 *Civil Justice*—It appears from the statements appended to the report that during the year 50,519 cases were disposed of and 7,657 remained pending at the end The corresponding figures for last year were 44,454 and 9,765. The increase in the number of cases has not been explained The percentage of witnesses detained more than two days was less than in the last year The number of pending cases in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges increased from 270 to 375

6 *Crime Criminal Justice Police.*—The number of cognisable cases, which was 16,076 in 1896 and 27,669 in 1897, fell to 18,501, while that of non-cognisable ones increased Both results agree with the experience of other Divisions, and may properly be ascribed to the material improvement of the year. Dacoities are reported to have increased in Purnea from 16 to 30, in spite of the vigilance of the District Magistrate, but the genuineness of their character is reported to be open to question. Special measures are being taken to cope with this outbreak Riots of a serious character were somewhat numerous in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, and the efforts of the police to detect and punish the guilty parties have been unfavourably criticised Cases declared to be false decreased in number but it does not appear from the report in how many convictions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, followed. Less use than in the previous year was made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code

Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 11,336 criminal cases, whilst Honorary Magistrates disposed of 3,795 The percentage of convictions was much the same in each case, but the detention of witnesses was greater proportionately in the Courts of the latter The results of appeals from the judgments of the Honorary Magistrates were less favourable to the convicts than in the previous year Their attendance was fairly regular, and, on the whole, the quality of their work appears to have improved. The number of cases in which more than six remands were granted fell from 191 to 162 The Commissioner blames the Magistrates and, if he has seen the records, doubtless with justice, but a frequent cause of remands is the failure to prove previous convictions, and if these happen to have been in a Court in some other district or province, the blame cannot be fairly assigned to the trying Magistrate

The balance of fines outstanding remained much the same as last year, though the amount remitted increased by Rs 1,000, and the action of the Commissioner in drawing the special attention of Magistrates to this matter is approved by Government

The remarks of the District Magistrates on the conduct of the police are once more scarcely eulogistic, and the work in Monghyr has not shown any decided improvement. The figures showing the progress made in the substitution of "Act VI" chaukidars for "Regulation" ones are imperfect; but much appears to have been done in Monghyr, and the attention of the Commissioner has been given to the improvement of their condition The excessive number of fines in some of the districts points to great laxity of discipline.

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The current demand increased by Rs. 15,756, and with Rs 86,614 outstanding from the previous year, the total demand aggregated Rs 34,81,975 The total collections were Rs. 34,00,873, leaving a balance of Rs 81,102, of which Rs. 14,679 were remitted and Rs 66,423 were due at the end of the year. The most serious failure in class I of the estates was in Malda, and the explanation that certificates are now about to be filed for arrears which arose in 1896-97 and 1897-98 is scarcely satisfactory. The collections in class II were poor in Bhagalpur, about which, it is said, a special report has been submitted to the Board The collections in class III were very poor, both for current and arrears, in Monghyr, a result ascribed in part to the floods of September 1898.

The arrear collections in Bhagalpur were only 36 per cent. of the arrear demand, and this, too, is partly explained by the same floods. The Malda collections, both current and arrear, were bad, and the reason assigned is not satisfactory. The revenue work done in Purnea was very good, as was that in the Sonthal Parganas.

The sale law was administered with great moderation, and the Monghyr tauzi office alone was unable to carry out the orders of Government that the sale day for the arrears of each kist should precede the next successive kist. Deficiencies of staff (which has recently been increased), and not of industry, have been advanced as the explanation.

The number of certificates for disposal decreased considerably in Monghyr and Malda, and increased in Bhagalpur and Purnea The total for the four districts was 16,288 as compared with 17,272 last year The number pending at the close of the year increased from 4,048 to 4,824 The work in Bhagalpur was not satisfactory, for out of 3,159 cases 1,920 had not been disposed of when the year closed, though it is said in explanation that many of these were instituted at the end of the year Defaults in the payment of road cess were particularly numerous in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, the outstanding arrears in the former district being 25 per cent of the current demand. It is clear that the deterrent side of the Public Demands Act needs emphasising in those districts The total demand for road and public works cesses was Rs 10,27,613 and collections Rs 8,85,193. The balance represents 13 8 per cent. of the gross demand

The amount of land revenue and cesses paid by money-order remained constant. The District Officers complain about the obscurity and unsuitability of the present form—a matter which the Commissioner, if he has not already so done, should, if he agrees with the Collectors, report upon separately. The amount of money orders issued for the payment of rent shows some decrease. The progress of recovering the loans advanced as *takavi* appears to be satisfactory. As was requested in last year's Resolution, a full statement is given of the use made of the allotment in Government estates for improvements A quarter of the grant was not utilised, but the reasons advanced are sufficient.

8. *Wards' and Attached Estates*—The administration of the wards' estates in the Sonthal Parganas was very satisfactory during the year, and in the Khagra estate in Purnea collections were good The condition of those in Bhagalpur was, however, far from desirable, and the mismanagement of Lagma has been such as to attract the particular attention of Government, which has called for a special report on the matter It is highly desirable that the Collector of Bhagalpur should devote a considerable portion of his tour to the inspection of the villages in the wards' estates

9. *Excise Stamps Income-tax.*—The excise revenue increased from Rs. 14,88,000 to Rs. 15,56,000, owing to the improvement in the condition of the people, and the incidence per head is now 2 annas 10 pies.

In the case of stamps the decrease in revenue of 2 3 per cent. which occurred in 1897-98 has been followed by a further decrease of 3·8 per cent. in the present year. The falling off was mainly under the head of non-judicial stamps, and it is ascribed to the reduction in the number of transfers of landed property and of mortgages. The Civil Courts and the Collector alike attached a much smaller number of improperly-stamped documents than in the preceding year, and the number of criminal cases instituted also fell off.

The fluctuations in income-tax were of no importance

10. *Railways and Public Works.*—Great progress was made in the railway extensions in Monghyr. Nothing of importance seems to have been done in the construction of original works by the District Boards. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas complains with much emphasis that while his district requires opening up, he has no money with which to do it—a remark which is not understood, as it would appear from the Accountant-General's report on Local Funds for 1898-99 that the balance of the fund in this district at the close of the year was so heavy as to warrant the fact being taken into account when fixing the grant for the current year.

11. *Education.*—The number of boys of a school-going age, according to the usual calculation and exclusive of the Sonthal Parganas, was 507,802,

and the number actually attending school was 77,208, or 15·2 per cent. of the total number. The proportion was lowest in Purnea and highest in Malda. Last year the number of boys was 77,100. Allowing for the natural increase of population, it is clear that so far from the ground which was lost in the famine being recovered, deterioration is continuing. Female education is still more rapidly losing ground for last year 4,528 girls were attending school, and this year there were only 3,895. The results in the Sonthal Parganas are, however, rather more favourable as regards both boys and girls The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased both absolutely and relatively. Turning to the various divisions of institutions, Koran schools and the higher Persian and Arabic schools increased in number and had a larger attendance of pupils, and elementary vernacular schools also increased, but the public schools, both English and vernacular, made no progress. From the materials at hand, it cannot be said that in this Division the tendency so noticeable elsewhere for the English schools to gain at the expense of the vernacular, is operating rather there appears to be a general stagnation in educational matters.

12 *Hospitals and Dispensaries* —The number of both in patients and out-patients decreased, and the income of the various institutions was much less than in the previous year Private subscriptions increased by Rs 2,000, but the municipalities contributed Rs 4,000 and the District Boards Rs. 3,000 less. No explanation has been offered in the Commissioner's report for this, though it appears from the appendix that the most economical municipality was Monghyr, which was compelled to considerably reduce its grant for female education also Purnea remains, as last year, undesirably conspicuous by the possession of four dispensaries only It is a most unhealthy district, where they should be very numerous, but private liberality, if it flows at all, seeks other channels. It is understood, however, that the District Magistrate has now prepared a scheme for increasing the number of dispensaries, and it is to be hoped that his efforts will meet with success. In the Sonthal Parganas Raja Sites Chandra Pande provided a dispensary at Pakaur, which is likely to be of great utility The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner that, with the exception of the Sonthal Parganas, the districts are deficient in these institutions, and that the local bodies are not doing as much to remove the deficiency as may be reasonably expected of them.

13 *Local Self-Government Institutions* —The municipalities appear to have worked fairly well, save in the case of Bhagalpur, in which, however, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman, some improvement in collections has resulted Some of them are very tiny, the total expenditure of Old Malda being about Rs 300 a month, with which, it must be conceded, little can be done. The Chairman of Colgong and the Vice-Chairmen of Monghyr and Purnea are reported to have done good work

The District Board of Monghyr accumulated a large surplus, partly through the inactivity of its late District Engineer, and Malda, spending Rs. 83,000, left off with a balance of Rs 23,000 As has been noticed in other Divisions, the state of the Local Boards leaves much to be desired.

14 *Conduct of zamindars.*—There is little to note on this subject. The maliks of Bhagalpur are reported to have behaved well · and the Maharaja Bahadur of Sonbarsa, Rai Ganpat Singh Bahadur and Babu Narpat Singh of Harawat, and Mahashay Tarak Nath Ghosh are eulogised for their benevolence and public spirit. Some of the zamindars of Monghyr are reported to be endeavouring to raise rents in anticipation of the record-of-rights. Elsewhere there is little that calls for comment, though the alleged connection between dacoity and the collection of rents in Purnea is occupying the attention of Government.

15 The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. O'Donnell and Mr Carstairs for their administration of the Division during the year. Extracts from the report are herewith published for general information."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Extracts from the General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. The statement given below shews the rainfall and outturn of the crops in each district of this Division last year:—

DISTRICT.	RAINFALL.		OUTTURN OF CROPS ACCORDING TO AMERICAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.			REMARKS.
	Average of 10 years.	In 1898-99.	*Bhadoi.*	Winter rice.	*Rabi.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monghyr	49·87	54·41	89	100		The figures in column 2 are taken from the Bengal Administration Report, those in column 3 from the district reports, those in columns 4 and 5 from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's final reports. Final forecast of the *rabi* crop has not been received from the Director of Land Records.
Bhagalpur	49·28	60·61	106	100		
Purnea	58·85	72·37	85	78		
Malda	53·79	57·07	98	94		
Sonthal Parganas	58·11	57·02	90	109		
Divisional average	53·98	60·29	93	96		

22. The average total rainfall of the district was 54·41 inches, against 51·74 and 41·80 in the two preceding years. The rainfall was fairly distributed throughout the district. As a natural consequence, the outturn of almost all the crops during the year was abundant and much beyond that of the preceding year. The *bhadoi* crop would have given a larger outturn had not damage been done on low lands by the floods of the Ganges. The poppy crop promised well in the beginning, but latterly it was partially damaged by hailstorms and west wind.

Monghyr.

23. The rainfall of this district last year was much above the average, being 60·61 inches against 49·78 and 39·53 in the two preceding years. There was a great local distribution of rain; it varied from 72·30 inches at Bhagalpur to 52·24 inches at Supaul. The September fall was abnormally heavy, being 22·27 inches, or more than a third of the total for the whole year. This unequal distribution, though to a certain extent it affected the winter paddy, did much good to the *rabi* crops, which all round yielded an outturn above the average. The total yield of the district of all the crops is said to be more than the local requirements and left a large surplus for export.

Bhagalpur.

24. The rainfall of this district was 72·37 inches against 72·59 and 52·93 of the two preceding years. The highest rainfall was 82·44 at Kishanganj and the lowest 66·34 in Purnea. The distribution was not quite satisfactory. In April it was slightly deficient, in May and June fair, in July and August the fall was excessive, September had an abnormal fall, but in October there was less rain than usual, while from November to March there was little or no rain, the result being that food-crops were not so good as in 1897-98. Stocks, however, remained from the preceding year, and the people in general felt no want.

Purnea.

The outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was not favourable owing to the rainfall, while the crop was on the ground, being short The winter paddy was also much affected owing to the unseasonable rainfall, the average outturn being 78 per cent against 98 per cent. in the preceding year. A few timely showers, however, favoured the growth of the *rabi* crops Potatoes, which are extensively cultivated in this district, did not succeed this year.' The sugarcane did well, the average outturn being 98 per cent. Of the non-food-crops in the district, the most important are jute and indigo The former was to a great extent replaced by *bhadoi* paddy, owing to the bad price fetched by jute in the previous year For the latter the weather was very seasonable there being no floods, all the crops sown on diara lands could be gathered, and the result was a normal outturn over a much larger area than usual.

Malda

25. The rainfall of the district of Malda was 57 07 inches against 54 17 and 44 81 of the two preceding years. The average is taken from the four rainfall-recording stations of the district. The rainfall was seasonable as well as abundant and well distributed throughout the year, the result being a good outturn of crops to the great relief of the poor The *bhadoi* paddy was fully up to the average, being cent per cent, while the winter rice, the principal crop of the district, was little below the average, 94 per cent Added to this the wheat crop, the next in importance as food-supply to the rice crop, has been a bumper one, being 112 per cent Indian-corn produced a full crop. There was a heavy shower of rain in October, which was beneficial to the cold weather crops The *rabi* pulses also yielded an average crop. The outturn of mangoes, an important crop of the district, was excellent, superior to any that had been seen for many years past The outturn of jute and indigo was fair and the growth of mulberry plants as good as usual "On the whole," the Collector writes, "the past year from an agricultural point of view has been a good one"

Sonthal Parganas

26 The average rainfall of the district was 57 02 inches against 54·52 and 45 53 in the two preceding years There was copious rain in the critical time of September and October, while at the ploughing season also a fair amount of rain fell, the result being that crops generally yielded an excellent outturn, winter rice and Indian-corn being especially good.

27 It may be said generally of the Division that the weather was favourable, the rainfall fairly distributed, and the crops excellent

IV - PUBLIC HEALTH.

28. The general health of the district of Monghyr during the year under report showed a marked improvement over that of the preceding year, although that year was much healthier than the one preceding it The total number of deaths registered was 48,737 against 66,483 The decrease occurred under every head There were a few cases of cholera in every thana in the district, except in the Jamalpur Municipality and thana, in which no deaths from that disease were recorded The months of the highest mortality from cholera were May and June Small-pox was also more or less prevalent throughout the district, except in Jamalpur, where no deaths from small-pox were recorded As usual fever caused the largest number of deaths, viz. 38,243, but this number was 18,000 less than in 1896 The death-rate in the whole district from all causes was 23 9 per thousand of population as compared with 32 6 in the preceding year

29 In Bhagalpur 53,283 deaths were registered against 60,932 in the previous year, and the death-rate per thousand was 26 2 against 29 9 There was a decrease under each head, except cholera. The death-rate per thousand from this disease rose from 1 5 in 1897 to 2 2 in 1898. There was a marked improvement in the health of the town of Bhagalpur, the deaths within the Municipality being only 1,652 against 2,228 in the preceding year, and the death-rate per mille 24 against 30 2. The average death-rate of the five preceding years is reported to have been 36 5.

30 The health of Purnea, which, as stated in former reports, is a swampy district and to a great extent under water for three months of the year from the floods of the Kosi and Mahanadi, did not improve like that of other districts. The health of the Purnea town, however, was more satisfactory than in the previous year, but that of the Kishanganj town was not so Malarial fever generally prevailed in the months of November, December, and January, and caused a larger mortality than in the other months of the year The period from June to September was comparatively healthier During the hot months of March, April, and May cholera broke out in the Araria subdivision It began sporadically in the month of January, became epidemic in March, and subsided in June A Hospital Assistant was engaged by the District Board and deputed to the localities affected There was another outbreak of cholera in thana Dhamdaha, but it did not last long A Hospital Assistant paid by the District Board was also sent there to afford medical aid These outbreaks of cholera are attributed to the filthy habits of the people, to unwholesome food, and to a bad water-supply from pools and ponds. There was an outbreak of small-pox in Saifganj-Katihar Railway Junction and Manihari in April and May, and vaccinators were employed to stamp out the disease by vaccination and re-vaccination An enquiry was made during the year by Captain E Harold Brown, Civil Surgeon of Purnea, regarding the peculiar type of fever called "Kala Dukh," which prevailed in the north-east portion of that district, and a detailed report was submitted by him Both the Civil Surgeon of Purnea and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal are of opinion that the disease is only neglected malaria The Sanitary Commissioner also doubts whether it is really contagious The matter has been referred to an expert for finding out the true cause of the disease The number of deaths registered during the year in the Purnea district was 63,614 against 62,018, giving a death-rate of 32 7 against 31 8 per mille in 1897 The death-rate in the town of Purnea, however, was 31 against 33 4 The average death-rate of the last ten years in this district is reported as 29 5

31 The general health of the district of Malda was decidedly better during the year, the registered mortality being 25,927 against 27,402 in the year before, giving a ratio of 31 8 per mille against 33 6 The most prevalent disease was fever, which accounted for 23,986 deaths against 21,905 in the preceding year The mortality from cholera showed a marked decrease, there being 100 deaths only against 3,129

32 Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and one deaths were registered in the Sonthal Parganas against 50,871 in the preceding year, or 15 3 against 29 per thousand The Deputy Commissioner writes —

"The decrease is most remarkable, and is equally spread over all subdivisions of the district While, no doubt, there is, as there always has been, defective registration, the difference between the years 1897 and 1898 is to be mainly accounted for by the greater healthiness of the latter"

The figures, I fear, disclose very bad registration The Deputy Commissioner, however, writes—

"We had a great immunity from cholera and very little malarious fever"

It must also be borne in mind that the increased death-rate in 1897 was also attributed to famine.

33. It has come to my notice since the close of the year that in a village in the Dumka subdivision the villagers ate the carcasses of cattle which died of anthrax, and suffered from a severe kind of blood poisoning, from which one child died.

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V —MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

39. Having joined the Division since the close of the year under report, I have no personal knowledge of the condition of the people, but take the following from the reports submitted by the District Officers The year, however, was one of plenty, and the people were, on the whole, well off The drain upon their resources caused by the famine was to some extent replenished and their condition assumed a brighter aspect

40 In this district there was an abundant crop, sufficient not only to maintain the people, but also to replenish their exhausted stocks

Monghyr

The price of food-grains did not, however, fall as low as might have been expected in a year of bumper crops Mr Marriott writes —

"There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the wealthy classes evinced by the fact that ornaments of gold are generally displacing the silver ornaments formerly worn by the women, who it is said, now look down upon the latter as indicative of limited means and inferior taste The increase in the amount of marriage dowry, compulsory as well as optional, tells of increased wealth amongst this class A similar improvement, though on a smaller scale, is discernible in the condition of the middle and lower classes The majority of the middle class, who have not sufficient lands to depend upon for their livelihood, flock to seek Government and railway employment"

Mr Marriott observes —

"The poorest class live in dirty hovels, and have but one meal of coarse grain at night, living entirely upon the season's fruits and uncooked food during the day

"The number of this class who depend on their manual labour for their daily support found sufficient employment in cultivation and in labour on the railways"

With food at low prices the labouring class was better off than it had been for some years past The Collector writes—

"On the whole, the material condition of the people appears to be rising, for in the markets one may observe an increase in articles of luxury both of European and native manufacture Shoes of European make or manufacture are gradually taking the place of the cheap country made shoes, whilst the use of shirts and coats appears to be spreading and to be taking the place of the two pieces of cloth—one for the lower and the other for the upper part of the body It is said that there is a marked increase in the demand for the services of washermen, and this no doubt indicates that more money is being spent in dress and that greater care is bestowed on it"

41 All the important food staples were unusually cheap owing to the good harvest, and, as a result, all classes of people were well off The September floods caused much damage to houses in parts of North Bhagalpur, but the year, generally speaking, was one of material prosperity

Bhagalpur

42 The sickly appearance of the people in most parts of the district is due to the feverishness of the climate, and not to want of food Landless labourers are rarely met with in this district On the contrary, the supply of labour is not equal to the demand Cultivators who want their surplus lands cultivated for them usually lease them out to men of the labouring classes on the *adhi* or crop sharing system

Purnea

43 The condition of the people of this district at the commencement of the year was far from satisfactory In spite of the good crops prices did not fall so much as was expected, owing to heavy exports to the eastern districts When the *bhadoi* crops came on to the market, prices fell to their normal level, and from that time onward things improved The heavy rainfall in October insured a good winter rice crop, followed by a bumper *rabi* harvest. Prices fell, and prospects were brighter than they had been for many months past, and the agricultural population has almost recovered from the effects of the late scarcity. The middle class with small fixed incomes are said to have had at first a bad time. The Collector reports that speaking generally the condition of the people at large at the close of the year was all that could be desired.

Malda

Sonthal Parganas

44. The Deputy Commissioner writes—

"Last year was one of abundant crops and plenty, and the people therefore think themselves prosperous and happy Such a wedding season and such drumming have not been known for years."

He adds—

"This will last till next harvest, and then we shall have pinching I would like to see some amendment of the general curse, improvidence, and hope that some thing will be done before next famine comes to push it further back. We have done nothing yet, and the second good year is past The obvious remedies in the hands of Government are water storage and good communication, and perhaps grain banks. Much can and should be, but little has been, done in this district with these."

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

45. As in the previous year, emigrants were registered in the districts of Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. Those registered in Monghyr under the Inland Emigration Act numbered 81 against 369 and 450 in 1897-98 and 1896-97, respectively. Of these 31 were males, 19 females, and 31 dependants. None were registered under the Colonial Emigration Act. As reported in previous years, there are no depôts, sub-depôts, or rest-houses in this district. There are only two shelters for *sardari* emigrants—one at Monghyr and the other at Lakhisarai. No criminal case connected with emigration occurred during the year.

Monghyr

46. There are no depôts for inland emigration in the district. Very few labourers are recruited for service in Assam. In one case a licensed recruiter was convicted for forcibly trying to recruit a boy. His license has been withdrawn. Of the three depôts in the town under the Colonial Emigration Act, one has recently been closed.

Bhagalpur

47. There is no regular emigration from or immigration into this district. Under the head Immigration the Collector mentions that lately there has been no immigration of Sonthals to his district, probably because superior inducements are offered by the tea gardens of Assam. It is reported that a large number of coolies passed through Katihar on their way to labour districts in Assam, and difficulty was experienced in finding proper accommodation for them.

Purnea

48. As reported in previous years, emigration is unknown to the people of the district. The labouring classes find plenty of employment in the fields and in the manufacture of silk both in European and native filatures, and are therefore averse to leave their houses and to seek work elsewhere. As regards immigration, the Collector states that up country labourers come to the district in the cold season and find employment as harvesters, thatchers, road coolies, and domestic servants.

Malda

There are some Sonthal colonies in the *Barinda* part of the district in the jurisdiction of thanas Gajole, Gomastapur, Old Malda and Nawabganj. Their number, it is said, is gradually increasing, but no reliable statistics are available.

49. There was, as is only to be expected, a marked decrease in the number of emigrants to tea gardens during the year under report compared with 1897-98. The total number registered under the Inland Emigration Act was 130, consisting of 42 males, 43 females, and 45 dependants. The falling off from 670 in the previous year was the natural reaction after the famine activity. Only 137 emigrants were registered under the Sonthal Emigration scheme against 2,038 in the year before. Besides these, 419 coolies were sent to the Lushai Hills for Government work, 193 to the Calcutta Corporation, and 200 for local work to Barisal in East Bengal. There were 28 cases of offences against emigrant coolies, of which 20 were disposed of, 17 of these were for cheating, 1 for wrongful confinement, and 2 for kidnapping; 5 cases were not brought to trial, and 3 remained pending at the close of the year. The increase in the number of cases, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, "seems to indicate a renewal of the pressure which last year's report denoted to have been eased."

Sonthal Parganas

Mr. Carstairs writes:—

"We cannot tell what is done by free recruiters, and I should very much like to see initial registration in the recruiting district by all who recruit as a business insisted on. We have still the consequences of emigration in the shape of deserted and starving wives and families, children and husbands, abandoned by mothers and wives, and the lost peace and self-respect of families forced on our attention every now and then. This cannot be right or necessary."

50. As practically there is a general consensus of opinion about the need of initial registration, it is to be hoped that now no long time will elapse before it is made compulsory. The fact of families abandoned by the bread winner is not confined to the Sonthal Parganas alone, as a visit to our English workhouses will bring into prominent notice.

VII —PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR

51 Taking the Division as a whole, the prices of all the three staple food grains, viz, wheat, rice, and gram, were considerably lower than they were in the last fortnight of March 1898 The price of salt remained the same.

Monghyr

52 In speaking of the low price of food-grains, the Collector says—

"No doubt stocks are now all replenished and the supply for export ample"

Bhagalpur

53 As a result of good harvests there was a marked improvement in the year under review, especially in the prices of wheat and gram

Purnea

54 Compared with the figures of the two preceding years, the average price of common rice has fallen considerably In 1896-97 the price of common rice was 9¼ seers a rupee, and in 1897-98 it was 15⅝ seers a rupee, while in 1898-99 it fell to 18⅙ seers a rupee Wheat was selling in the beginning of the year under review at 12 seers per rupee, which is a considerable improvement over the preceding year The decrease in the price of this grain is due to good crops, as well as to a more extended cultivation in all parts of the district

Malda

55 As in the whole Division generally, so in this district, wheat, rice, and gram were cheaper than in the preceding year In the last fortnight of March 1899 these grains sold at 18, 20, and 22 seers a rupee, as compared with 12½, 14, and 8 seers a rupee, respectively, in the corresponding period of the previous year

Sonthal Parganas

56 The prices of the chief articles of food locally produced were considerably lower than those of the preceding year and only about half those of the year before In this district there are variations in the prices in different parts of it. Wheat and gram were cheapest in Rajmahal and Pakour, where they are mainly produced Gram was also cheap in Godda, where it is largely grown, and in Dumka Rice was dearest in Godda and Rajmahal and cheapest in the south and west of the district

Prices of labour

57 An examination of the statements submitted by the District Officers shows that in Monghyr there has been a slight rise in the rates of wages of superior and common masons and of common blacksmiths In the Sonthal Parganas also there has been an increase in the rates of the daily wages of superior and common masons, superior and common carpenters and of superior blacksmiths But the minimum daily wages of women and boys in this district fell from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 3 pies and from 1 anna to 6 pies, respectively The maxima, however, remained the same, viz 2 annas for women and 1 anna 6 pies for boys

During the harvesting of *rabi* crops ordinary labourers from other districts flock to Monghyr, and this supply prevents any noticeable rise in wages Such rise as takes place at that time takes the form of an increase in the payment in kind. For instance, the labourer sometimes gets 1 out of 12 bundles reaped by him instead of 1 out of 16 bundles, the more ordinary rate

The rise in the rates of wages noticed above is, Mr Carstairs says, chiefly due to emigration, which has competed with local employers of labour. Emigration and local employers alike have, however, not fared as well as usual on account of the abundant harvest Another cause of the reduced labour supply has, in his opinion, been the stoppage of the improvident alienation of *jote* lands by raiyats, which so frequently ended by their dropping into the landless class. On the subject of a rise in the rate of wages the Deputy Commissioner writes—

"Before there is an actual change of rates there is a time of pressure, when employers try to keep to the old rates and find they cannot get workers for the money I observe a good deal of this here at present"

VIII —MANUFACTURES AND MINES

58 The area under poppy cultivation was 29,420 bighas and the outturn of opium 2,470 maunds against 29,508 bighas and 2,232 maunds in the previous year. Thus a less area gave a larger outturn Had it not been for a severe hailstorm on the 11th February 1899 the outturn would have been larger still The loss from it is estimated at 500 to 600 maunds of opium The outturn of indigo in the six factories which have supplied information was 4,473 maunds In 1897-98 the outturn in the seven factories which furnished information was 2,924 maunds Taking the yield of the six factories for the two years of comparison, it is seen that there was a general increase in the outturn, but poor prices prevailed during the year under report The large fall off in the price of indigo is a matter of grave concern to all those connected with indigo business If the price does not rise, many factories will have to be closed, as some in this Division were worked last year at a loss Molasses, hides, ghee, and saltpetre were largely manufactured and prepared in this district and exported to Calcutta and other places Ebony boxes, walking-sticks, brackets and fancy articles made of straw were, as usual, manufactured in the Sadar sub-division Last year only 443 guns and pistols of local manufacture were exported to Calcutta and the eastern districts against 3,013 the year before The demand still exists on account of their cheapness Of minor manufactures of this district there are two kinds of cheap coarse cloth which find favour with the poorer classes only

Monghyr

59 The manufacture of *tassar* and *bafta* cloths, which at one time was a very thriving industry, is at present confined to a few families within the Municipality of Bhagalpur, with whom it constitutes the sole means of subsistence The manufacture of indigo is, like other districts, not flourishing here, if it is not actually declining The number of factories was 21 and the total outturn of indigo 1,413 maunds only, valued at Rs 1,99,289, against 1,867 maunds valued at Rs 2,54,575 in the preceding year One factory in the Banka subdivision was not worked during the year, in another there was nominal work, and a third did not send in information regarding its working The season was not favourable for indigo Statistics are not available to show the extent of the manufacture of molasses and the production of *ghee* Nothing unusual has been reported regarding them Other manufactures of minor importance were iron and brass utensils and coarse cloth in all parts of the district and lac *churis* in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions

Bhagalpur

60 The principal manufactures of the district are indigo, country cloth, blankets, brassware, carpentry, gunny-bags, mats, molasses and *bidri*ware There was a normal outturn of indigo over a much larger area than usual The country cloths, which are used chiefly by the lower classes of the people, on account of their durability and cheapness, are being replaced by machine made European piece-goods The blanket making industry is carried on by the *Gareris* of Katihar, a class of people who keep flocks of sheep The blankets turned out by them are rough, but durable The supply is insufficient to meet the local demand and the price is high The brassware and *bidri*ware manufacture is fast declining. The latter industry is confined to a few families in the Purnea city and Kasba. The manufacture of cart wheels is the chief industry in carpentry Gunny-bags and mats are exported largely from the district The manufacture of molasses is very extensively carried on in the Kishanganj sub-division There are large depôts of sugarcane-pressing mills belonging to Messrs Renwick and Company which are let out at a daily rate of 12 to 13 annas each Molasses are chiefly exported to Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and the Morung in Nipal

Purnea

61. The chief articles of manufacture are silk, including the various kinds of piece goods made of silk and silk and cotton mixed, indigo, and brass and bell-metal utensils Besides the two European silk factories there are numerous native silk filatures in different parts of the district The two European factories produced

Malda

37,615 lbs of silk of the estimated value of Rs 2,73,736 against 47,202 lbs of the estimated value of Rs. 3,03,233 in the preceding year The estimated value of the silk produced in the native filatures was Rs 10,00,000 against Rs 9,00,000 in the year before The estimated value of the silk piece goods manufactured by the natives was Rs 40,000 against Rs 30,000 in the preceding year There were six indigo factories The seventh was not worked during the year The outturn of indigo is said to have been below the average The value of the brass and bell-metal utensils manufactured was estimated at Rs. 43,600 against Rs 30,000. Saltpetre is manufactured in this district on a very small scale The outturn of the year was estimated at 14 maunds only, which was sold locally for the preparation of fireworks

62 There were 14 indigo factories working in the district during the year, and their outturn was 577 maunds valued at Rs 70,537 Molasses are made to a small extent for local consumption, and iron smelting also survives, but is insignificant Cheap lac armlets for local use are also made Hand woven cotton cloth is made in every part of the district, but chiefly on the east side

Sonthal Parganas

63 Three mica mines were worked in the district of Monghyr, and the total output of mica was 18 26 tons In the preceding year five mines were worked yielding 29 tons of mica The average number of people employed was 141 against 373 in the preceding year

Mines

The slate quarries in the district of Monghyr continued to be worked by Messrs Ambler and Company The quantity quarried during the year was 1,770,359 cubic feet in different shapes In the district of Bhagalpur lime-making from *kankar* dug out of the soil, though not conducted on any extensive scale, is a paying industry in the neighbourhood of Colgong, and one of the many hills in that locality is being quarried for ballast for the Hajipur-Katihar Railway extension across the Ganges

Four coal mines were worked in the Sonthal Parganas whose united output was 1,847 tons against 2,879 tons in the year before On an average 77 hands were employed daily The principal coal mine is now in the Jamtara subdivision, in the south-east part of which a most promising coal-field has been found, but owing to want of communications it has not yet been developed

The quantity of stone quarried in the Rajmahal and Pakour subdivisions, so far as reports show, was 70,705 tons

A small business in clay and lime is carried on near Rajmahal

IX —TRADE AND COMMERCE

64 In compiling statistics under this head for the year under review the instructions conveyed in the Government Statistical Department order No. 787, dated the 17th November last, have been strictly observed . From the returns supplied by the Railway Audit Offices the District Officers have prepared and submitted two statements showing the import and export traffic of their districts These are submitted as appendices to the report bearing Nos I to X. The Divisional statements of imports and exports, prepared in the same form as the district statements and numbered XI and XII, are also appended Two more statements (XIII and XIV) of exports and imports with regard to the trade of the Division with Calcutta, prepared from the monthly statements published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, are annexed

65 There was no change in the trade routes Almost all the important trade centres enjoy facilities of export and import by rail, river or road

The bulk of the trade of the Division is carried by rail, the river steamers and country boats dealing with a comparatively smaller amount of traffic

The principal articles of trade during the year under review were—

Exports —Rice, paddy, wheat, gram and pulses, other food-grains, jute (raw), oil seeds, sugar (unrefined), and tobacco (unmanufactured)

Imports —Rice, gunny-bags, sugar (unrefined), European piece goods, salt, kerosine oil, and coal and coke

66. The following table shows in a combined form for last two years the total traffic in 26 principal articles of merchandise imported into and exported from this Division by rail, steamer and country boats —

ARTICLES	IMPORTS.								EXPORTS.							
	By rail		By river		By canal		Total		By rail		By river		By canal.		Total.	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898 90	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897 98	1898-99	1897 98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99.	1897 98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds
1—Rice	6 79 903	1,07 353	1 708	1,812			6 81,610	1,09 165	11 63 564	9 75 317	827	510		..	11,64,391	9,75,827
2—Paddy	3,25 628	90 704	4 324	42			3 29 952	90,836	5 32,6?2	3 53,166	210	93			5 32,802	3 54,059
3—Wheat	8,871	9 522	239				9 110	9 522	1 13 718	6 19 946	5	1 765		..	1 13,723	6 21 711
4.—Gram and pulses	38,080	25,157	1,883	1,491			39,963	26,648	14 98,283	12 06,104	2,177	458			15,00,460	12,06,562
5.—Other food grains	70,716	6 059	25	92			70,741	6 151	13 24,682	6 74 364	255	1,097			13 24,937	6 75,461
6—Jute raw	1,499	531	2 039	2 556			3,538	3,087	11 50 260	6 90,406	1 227	7 015			11 51,487	6,97,421
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
7—Gunny bags	1,34,619	120 999	7 000	251			141 619	121,214	22 391	18 317		800			22 391	19,117
	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
8—Linseed ..	1,163	43 378	2,706				3 869	43,378	5 63 471	8 64 565	2 310	2 843			5 65 781	8,67,408
9—Mustard seed	5,916	15 093	54				5 970	15,093	12,11 924	9 11 757	26,502	25 612	800		12,39,226	9,37 369
10—Tea Indian	388	173					388	173	194	2	...	440			194	442
11—Cotton, raw	18,236	15,047					18,236	15 047	2 410	1 906					2 410	1 906
12—Silk raw	459	1,085					459	1 085	4 305	3,335	182	440			4,487	3,775
13—Sugar, refined	26,142	20 312	100				26 242	20 312	4 613	4 715		58		..	4,613	4.773
14—Sugar unrefined	1,78,575	1 61 907	273	375			1 73,848	1,62 282	77 978	1 07 033	90	546		..	78 068	,07,579
15—Tobacco, manufactured.	1,058	934			..		1 058	934	558	1,053	7 565				8 123	1 053
16.—Tobacco unmanufactured	46,397	31 510				..	46,397	31,510	2 44,486	2 75,410	3,083	16,209			2 47 569	2,91,619
17—Indigo	353	102					353	102	12,057	16,856					12,057	16,858
18—Cotton piece goods European in bales	2 26,646	2 30 716	4				226,650	2,30,716	587	606				...	587	606
19—Cotton piece goods European, in boxes	1 180	4 530					1,180	4 580	120	98	..				120	98
20—Cotton piece-goods Indian, in bales	14 519	13,693					14,519	13 693	3 210	3,249			..		3 210	3,249
21—Cotton piece goods Indian in boxes.	159	56					159	56	19	111		..			19	111
22—Cotton twist, European	3 191	4,320					3 191	4,320	2	125		..			2	125
23.—Cotton twist Indian	56,238	69 523					56,238	69,523	187	349				..	187	349
24—Salt	10 37 230	10 12,663	52	14 185			10,37 282	10 26 848	8 133	5 091				...	8 133	5,091
25—Kerosine oil	1 74 425	1 89 773		1 840	125		1 74,550	1,91 613	1 562	856				..	1 562	856
26.—Coal and coke	36,48,347	41,45 185	16 570	31 906			36,64,917	41,77,091	7,548	24 906	9 635	12,787			17 183	37,693
Total	65,60,308	61,99,466	29 977	54,299	125		65,90 410	62,53,765	70,26 523	67 43 628	34,068	69 878	800		79 81 391	68,13,501
	No.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.	No.	No	No
	134,619	1,20 999	7,000	215			141,619	121,214	22 391	18 317	...	800			22 391	19,117

It will be seen that the total imports by rail during the year, excluding "gunny-bags" (the figures of which have been given in numbers), amounted to 61,99,466 maunds, against 65,60,308 maunds imported in 1897 98.

67. The exports by rail were 67,43,628 maunds, against 79,26,523 maunds exported in the preceding year.

In statement XVI A of 1897-98 the figures for gunny-bags were included, hence the difference. Taking the Division as a whole, its trade by rail, river and canal amounted during the year to 1,30,67,266 maunds, of which the imports were 62,53,765 and exports 68,13,501 maunds The exports thus exceeded enormously the imports, the difference being 5,59,736 maunds. A comparison of the figures, however, for the past two years shows that, as was to be expected, there was a considerable falling off in the total volume of trade during the past year, the exports falling off from 79,81,391 to 68,13,501 maunds and the imports from 65,90,410 to 62,53,765 maunds.

Imports

68. In imports the decrease under the head of rice, paddy and other food-grains was marked, and was moderate in the case of gunny-bags, cotton (raw), sugar, tobacco and piece-goods (Indian). On the other hand, there was a considerable increase

in the imports of kerosine oil and coal and coke. The figures for the two years are given in the table below —

NAMES OF ARTICLES	Imports		Increase or decrease
	1897-98	1898-99	
1	2	3	4
	Mds	Mds	Mds
Rice	6,81,610	1,09,165	−5,72,445
Paddy	3,29,952	90,836	−2,39,116
Other food-grains	70,741	6,151	− 64,590
	No	No	No
Gunny bags	141,619	121,214	− 20,405
	Mds	Mds.	Mds
Cotton, raw	18,236	15,047	− 3,189
Sugar, refined	26,242	20,312	− 5,930
Do, unrefined	1,73,848	1,62,282	− 11,566
Tobacco	47,455	32,444	− 15,011
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	14,678	13,749	− 929
Kerosine oil	1,74,550	1,91,613	+ 17,063
Coal and coke	36,64,917	41,77,091	+5,12,174

The decrease in the imports of food-grains was expected, as the stocks were replenished in the preceding year, and the price of food grains in the Division fell. The crops in the Division were plentiful, and there was no need anywhere of any large imports for local consumption.

In the beginning of 1897-98 the imports continued in certain parts of the Division, as the prices were still high.

The decrease in gunny bags, tobacco, and sugar is attributed to the enforcement of stringent Plague precautions, which stood in the way of the local dealers freely importing them from Calcutta and other places. I am not sure, however, how far this reason affected injuriously the trade on such articles, though it did to a certain extent.

The falling off in cotton (raw) and piece-goods (Indian) is, as usual, attributed to the fact that European piece-goods on account of their cheapness are fast replacing the country-made articles.

The large increase in the imports of kerosine oil and coal and coke is due to the growing popularity of the former on account of its cheapness and in the case of the latter partly to the construction of the Bengal North-Western and Hajipur-Katihar Railway extension lines, as also to the growing popularity of coke as fuel for domestic uses.

69. *Exports.* As regards exports, the decrease was marked in rice, paddy, gram and pulse, other food grains and jute (raw), while there was a very considerable increase in wheat, as will be seen from the figures given below —

NAMES OF ARTICLES	Year 1897-98	Year 1898-99	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Mds	Mds	Mds
Rice	11,64,391	9,75,827	−1,88,564
Paddy	5,32,862	3,54,059	−1,78,803
Gram and pulse	15,00,460	12,06,562	−2,93,898
Other food grains	13,24,937	6,75,461	−6,49,476
Jute, raw	11,51,487	6,97,421	−4,54,066
Wheat	1,13,723	6,21,711	+5,07,988

The abnormally large exports of rice, paddy and other food grains, which took place in the beginning of 1897-98, and the consequent exhaustion of the stocks, account for the falling off in the exports in these articles during the year under review During 1897 98 about 50,284 maunds of grain and pulse were exported from the Sonthal Parganas alone to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, against 703 maunds exported in 1898-99. The trade of this district with Burdwan, however, rose from 2,45,408 maunds to 2,69,138 maunds and Calcutta, including Howrah, took 2,07,531 maunds, against 1,74,690 maunds in 1897 98

The great fall in the export of jute is due to the fact that the cultivation of this crop was discouraged in the year under report by the very poor prices of this staple which prevailed in the preceding year

Wheat is not much used for local consumption in this Division The bulk of the produce is exported, the major portion of it going to Calcutta The especially good harvest of this crop increased the export during the year under report.

On the whole the decrease in the total import and export traffic was the natural consequences of a better season

Trade with Calcutta.

70 Statements Nos XIII and XIV show exports to, and imports from Calcutta

So far as the exports are concerned there was an increase, due probably to the better outturn of crops, in the case of linseed, other food-grains, sugar, tobacco (manufactured), coal and coke, and indigo and a decrease in all other articles

In the import trade the increase is noticeable in all the articles mentioned in Statement No XIV.

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XIII—CRIME

80 As was to be expected in a year of good crops, cognizable offences fell from 23,544 in 1897 to 18,501 in 1898, and non cognizable crime increased, the number of cases being 13,525 under this class last year against 12,557 in the preceding year. The percentage of non-cognizable cases rose from 34 8 to 42 2 This increase was general but especially high in the Sonthal Parganas, where it rose from 29 3 to 45 2 in the period under review The Deputy Commissioner writes that the increase was owing to people having more means and time to fight out their quarrels than in the year before

In 1897 there was an abnormal increase of thefts and burglaries owing to scarcity, with a plentiful crop their number decreased considerably last year

81 In Purnea the number of dacoities rose from 16 to 30 The large increase of this serious crime formed the subject of special correspondence with Government. Special measures have been taken to suppress and detect these offences, and the District Magistrate, Mr O'Brien, is paying much attention to this matter Many of the dacoities are false, while many are the outcome of zamindari disputes, and some seem got up by the police themselves In the district of Bhagalpur there were nine cases of professional dacoity north of the Ganges. No convictions were obtained The offences were committed by local men with the help of their friends in the Nepal Terai The District Magistrate's proposal that the police officers on each side of the border should meet and consult each other was rejected by the Nepal Darbar, but at the same time the Darbar have helped us in the Morang, where the Purnea and Darjeeling districts meet

82 The number of cases declared intentionally false fell from 769 to 711, but the percentage of false cases rose from 3 2 to 3 8 Monghyr continues to have the largest number of false cases, 287, but in 6 only were there prosecutions for false complaints

83 There was a marked falling off in the number of cases (from 81 to 11) in which compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in all the districts of the Division, except Purnea This fact has not been noticed by the District Officers concerned. This section should be made more use of

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XV —CRIMINAL JUSTICE

93. The statement below shows the work done by both Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates —

DISTRICT	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrates.		Number of witnesses examined		Number of persons tried		Proportion of conviction of persons to persons tried		REMARKS
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
By Stipendiary Magistrates									
Monghyr	2 271	2 360	9 887	8 828	3 657	3,803	54 94	51 88	
Bhagalpur	2 009	2 226	10 231	7 784	3 557	3 014	63 65	59 75	
Purnea	1,748	1 809	7 111	8 830	2 892	3 031	58 56	56 81	
Malda	1 050	1 109	5 716	5 879	1,547	1 545	62 51	64 79	
Sonthal Parganas	4 103	3 782	15 058	14 468	6,426	5 746	69 09	60 11	
Total	11 181	11 336	47 995	45 779	18 059	17 139	62 91	58 06	
By Honorary Magistrates									
Monghyr	1 484	1,329	4 195	3 988	2 102	1 839	54 85	58 18	
Bhagalpur	1 106	974	1 728	1 473	1 220	1 075	41 97	43 63	
Purnea ...	500	380	1 037	815	707	581	44 54	49 74	
Malda	161	231	503	637	211	297	35 51	53 19	
Sonthal Parganas	795	874	1 657	1,595	836	1,166	68 30	66 32	
Total	4 004	3,795	9 120	8 808	5 166	4 858	51 70	55 43	
GRAND TOTAL	16 147	15 131	57 115	54,587	23,225	21 997	60 40	57 48	

94. A new Bench was established at Lakhisarai in Monghyr, and some additional Honorary Magistrates were appointed there.

95 The number of cases and persons tried and of witnesses examined both by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates decreased during the year, though Purnea and Malda did not share in the general decrease in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates and Malda and the Sonthal Parganas increased in respect of cases tried by Honorary Magistrates

96 The proportion of convictions by Stipendiary Magistrates of persons to those tried fell off in every district, except Malda, but there was an increase of proportion of convictions by Honorary Magistrates In Malda the proportion rose from 35 to 53 The result cannot be considered satisfactory Monghyr especially wants looking to

97 Two thousand three hundred and fourteen witnesses were detained by Stipendiary Magistrates for more than two days, *i e*, 5 per cent. The result is nearly the same (4 8) as in the preceding year. Honorary Magistrates, however, detained 703 witnesses, and their percentage rose from 6 7 in 1897 to 7 9 in 1898.

98 In 69 8 per cent appeals against the orders of the Honorary Magistrates compared with 60 8 in the previous year, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed This shows a considerable improvement

Mr Marriott writes—

> "There was a marked improvement in the work done by all classes of Magistrates during the year under report "

The result of cases tried, however, does not seem to bear out this view, although for that the police may be mainly to blame. Mr. Ritchie also writes to the same effect—

> "The work of the Magistracy during the year has been quite satisfactory "

Mr. O'Brien writes that the improvement in the prompt examination of witnesses and the greater promptitude with which cases were tried are creditable to the Magistrates concerned

99. With reference to Honorary Magistrates Mr. Marriott writes—

> "These tribunals are apt to grant remands on the smallest excuse Besides Benches often failed to form a quorum in consequence of the irregularity in attendance of some of the Honorary Magistrates "

100 It will appear, however, from statement XVI of attendance of Honorary Magistrates that many of them attended the Bench regularly, and on a large number of days they did a good amount of work The District Officers have brought to my notice the large attendance and good work of several of them, and I annex a list of those who deserve special credit for the assistance rendered by them Honorary Magistrates Babus Gopal Lal, Sitikant Ghose, Sivanandan Prasad Sinha, Bhuvaneswar Prashad, and Kartic Prashad Choudhuri attended, last year their respective benches as many as 237, 133, 120, 220, and 130 times, respectively.

Riots

101 There were four serious cases of rioting with fatal results in Monghyr, two of which ended in acquittal In one of these at least Mr O'Donnell considered the result not creditable to the police In Bhagalpur also some serious riot cases about land resulted in acquittal, and the police, Mr O'Donnell remarked, must share the discredit There were six serious cases in Bhagalpur between European planters and their dependants, whilst in Monghyr several less important cases of riot were reported during the year between the raiyats on one side and the Majhoul indigo concern and the Sadanandpur factory on the other Mr O'Donnell was not satisfied that due measures to stop such cases in future have been taken In his review of the police reports for last year he wrote—

> "I fear prosecutions under these sections (107, 145, C P C) are regarded with little favour The decisions of the High Courts have been such that it is merely impossible to prove the probability of a riot till it actually occurs"

Sessions trials

102 The percentage of convictions in sessions cases improved from 71 5 in 1897 to 74 1 last year In the percentage of convictions of persons also there was a slight improvement from 56 to 57 1 The results in Purnea, however, were decidedly poor, the percentages being 62 and 37, respectively, 56 persons were acquitted in this district as against 33 convicted, whereas in Malda 41 persons were convicted and only 18 acquitted The Purnea Magistrate explains that a large number of persons implicated in two cases were acquitted

Remands

103 The number of cases in which there were more than six remands decreased from 191 to 162 Monghyr still continues to show bad work in this respect, more than six remands were granted in 77 cases, and the number of cases in which there were six remands was also large, being 38 out of 68 in the whole Division It appears, however, that the Bench Magistrates are responsible for the remands in 28 cases Mr Rattray as Subdivisional Officer of Jamui granted remands more than six times in ten cases He has since been transferred to Rajshahi

Criminal fines

104 I give the divisional figures below —

YEAR	Balance outstanding	Fines imposed during the year	Total demand	Amount collected	Amount remitted or written off	Balance	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1897	21 879	79 955	1 01 834	69 494	10 604	21 736	
1898	21 736	83 347	1,05 083	72 287	11 690	21 106	

Although the amount of fines increased, the balance at the end of the year was less, but still it is very high, specially in the Sonthal Parganas and Bhagalpur I have drawn the attention of the District Magistrates to the fact that heavy fines, which the offenders are unable to pay, should not be imposed, except under special circumstances, and have also introduced here as in other Divisions the plan of the fines for each subdivision being shown separately in the monthly return.

XVI—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

105 The opening of a joint sub registry office at Gomastapur, in the district of Malda, on the 1st April 1898, increased the number of registration offices in this Division from 30 to 31 Six of the offices were in charge of Special Sub-Registrars and 25 under Rural Sub-Registrars

106 The total number of documents registered fell from 85,112 in 1897-98 to 69,224 in 1898 99 The decrease, which is common in all districts to nearly all classes of documents, is attributed chiefly to the year having been one of abundance following on two unfavourable years In Monghyr "the decrease under the head 'Leases' was due to the fact that there was no special registration of leases, and kabuliyats in the larger estates as Darbhanga, Gidhour, and Khaira In prosperous times, no doubt, the desire to buy land would in some degree weigh against the disinclination to sell But this desire to expend money on land, &c, would be slow in having its full effect, and cannot be expected at once to counteract the consequences of full crops enabling people to hold on to what they possess"

In Purnea "the decrease is also due to there having been no extensive tenant settlements in the big parganas in the district during the year of report"

Mr R Carstairs, Deputy Commissioner of the Southal Parganas, writes—

"The causes of decrease are said to be three, and all, except from a departmental point of view, are matters for congratulation—

"*1st*—The people are realising more clearly that alienation of *jote* land by raiyats or of village land by settlement-holders to outsiders is illegal It has always been, but the pressure has been so great that the practice has not been entirely given up

"*2nd*—The registration of coolie emigrants' contracts (not under the Act) has been given up, because it was found that emigrants no longer considered it equivalent to registration before a Magistrate

"*3rd*—The prosperous year has rendered it less necessary to borrow"

XVII—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

[*Note*—Where the figures under this head XVII differ from those in the Annual Land Revenue Administration Report submitted to the Board of Revenue, the difference is due to the inclusion of the figures for the Sonthal Parganas which are not included in the latter report]

Number of estates

107. The number of estates borne on the revenue roll rose from 15,070 to 15,164 Ninety-three estates were added by partition Some relinquished B class lands on the chord line of the East Indian Railway were settled in the district of Bhagalpur as a separate estate under the Board's orders No. 344A, of the 16th September 1897 One estate which had been formerly removed from the revenue roll of Monghyr on account of diluvion was re entered on the roll, while another estate was removed from the roll of Bhagalpur under the Board's orders No 462A, dated the 29th November 1898 The net result is an increase of 94 estates

Sales and redemption of estates

108 No Government estates were sold or private estates redeemed during the year

Demand

109 The current demand increased from Rs 33,79,605 to Rs 33,95,361 The increase of Rs 15,756 is chiefly due to the resettlements of estates under direct management in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and the Sonthal Parganas at higher rentals

Collections

110 The current collections were Rs 33,45,042 during the year against Rs 33,15,622 in 1897-98, giving a net increase of Rs 29,420 The percentage of collections was 98 5 against 98 1 Out of an arrear demand of Rs 86,614, Rs 55,831, that is, 64 4 per cent, were collected against 89 8 in the previous year, 97 6 per cent of the current and arrear demands were collected, the remissions amounting to about 4, leaving a balance of only 2 per cent, distributed as follows —

	Rs.
Class I ..	8,858
„ II ...	1,324
„ III ..	56,241

111 The percentages of collections in each district are shown in the statement given below —

District		Percentages of collections		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
1		2	3	4
Monghyr	Current	99 65	98 1	[illegible]
	Arrear	100	99 [illegible]8	4 1
Bhagalpur	Current	9[illegible] 50	67 96	8[illegible] 07
	Arrear	98 09	98 98	[illegible]
Purnea	Current	99 96	97 0[illegible]	[illegible]
	Arrear	99 84	100	87 [illegible]
Malda	Current	99 7	9[illegible] [illegible]5	[illegible]0 82
	Arrear	57 00	88 01	1[illegible]6
Sonthal Parganas	Current	9[illegible] 08	100	9[illegible] 01
	Arrear	100		[illegible]9 [illegible]

112 In class I the current collections exceeded the standard of 99 per cent in all districts The arrear collections were less than 99 per cent in Bhagalpur and Malda The arrear balances outstanding at the close of the year were Rs 112 in Bhagalpur and Rs 1,471 in Malda The former amount will be transferred from Deposit Accounts to Land Revenue as soon as the pending appeals regarding the sales are disposed of The Collector of Malda writes that Rs 50 are held in revenue deposit till the sales become final, and Rs 1,421 are due from two estates for the years 1896 97 and 1897 98, when they were Government property and held under direct management As the proprietary rights of Government in them have now been sold with effect from the 1st April 1898, the balances outstanding against them have been transferred to class I The non-realisation of the arrears in these estates is attributed to the tahsildar not doing his work properly, and also to the unwillingness of the raiyats to pay till the last moment Orders have been passed to file certificates for all arrears

113 In class II the standard of 95 per cent fixed for *current collections* was exceeded in all districts except Bhagalpur, where the percentage was only 67 96, owing to the recusancy of the lessees A special report on the subject has been submitted to the Board

The *arrear demand* in Purnea was realised in full In the Sonthal Parganas there were no arrears to collect

In Malda, although the percentage of arrear collections was only 88·01, the balances were remitted at the close of the year Monghyr exceeded the standard of 99 per cent, while Bhagalpur nearly reached it

114 In class III the *current* collections exceeded the standard of 90 per cent in Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas In the other districts they fell short of it

The *arrear* collections were below the prescribed standard in all districts, although in the Sonthal Parganas they nearly reached it In Purnea although the percentage was only 87 28, the arrears outstanding at the close of the year were Rs 13 only

115 The Collector of Monghyr writes that if Rs 6,322 unrealisable on account of diluvion, etc, be deducted from the current demand, the percentage of current collections would be 77 47 As regards the arrear demand, he says that Rs 11,847 were remitted in the course of the year, and sanction has been received since the close of the year for the remission of Rs 3,635, while application will be shortly made for the remission of Rs 255 more. If all these sums be deducted from the arrear demand the percentage of arrear collection will be raised to 71 48. He adds that the very high flood of the year affected the collections to some extent

116 The Collector of Bhagalpur states that in his district the percentages of current and arrear collections would come to 91 38 and 49 98, respectively if the fictitious and irrecoverable items, the remissions of which have been sanctioned within the year, be deducted from the current and the arrear demands, and if the remissions sanctioned after the close of the year be taken into consideration, the percentage of current collections would come to

92 57 The raiyats suffered a loss of their *bhadoi* crops by unusual floods, on account of which the collection of Rs 640 has been suspended under the orders of the Board of Revenue

117 The Collector of Malda writes that the low price fetched by the *karai* crop in the year, and the cocoons of the last season of the year not having been ready for sale within the year, affected the collections

Sales for arrears of land revenue

118 Out of 14,892 revenue paying estates in the Division, 1,167 fell into arrears for a sum of Rs 41,305 Of these, 66 were sold The standing orders of Government that the sales for the arrears of one kist day should take place before the next kist day were infringed in Monghyr in the case of the kist ending the 28th March 1899 only The Collector states that there being a large number of estates and separate accounts in his district, the preparation of the arrear lists takes a good deal of time, and consequently sales for the 28th March kist cannot take place before the 7th June With the increase of two muharrirs recently sanctioned he hopes that the work will be done more expeditiously

Settlements

119 The total number of estates under settlement during the year was 127, of which 69 were disposed of, leaving 58 pending at the close of the year Of the 69 cases disposed of, 19 were struck off the file, and so the number of settlements actually effected was 50 only The settlements caused a net decrease of Rs 60, due chiefly to the resettlement of estates Taufir 2 annas Chandipur and the northern portion of jalkar Gangapath Islampur in Malda for 10 and 5 years, respectively

120 In the Sonthal Parganas proposals for a revision of settlement under Regulation III of 1872 in respect of 1,855 villages covering an aggregate area of 616 square miles and included in two estates and three tenures were provisionally sanctioned by Government in its letter No 2993L R, dated the 2nd September 1898 The work has been placed in charge of Mr H McPherson, C S, working under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, and under the general supervision of the Director of Land Records Mr McPherson joined at Dumka on the 30th October 1898 It was originally intended that the survey and settlement should be made on the lines followed by Mr Craven in his recent settlements in the Sonthal Parganas, but on a reference made in October 1898 by the Director of Land Records it was decided that the cadastral survey should be preceded by traverse survey, and that the services of the Survey Department should be called in to assist professionally in the work of the cadastral camp Mr Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was deputed to carry out the traverse survey and to aid the cadastral work He was joined later by Mr Newland, Sub Assistant of Survey On the 24th and 25th October a conference, attended by the Director of Land Records and the Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, was held at Dumka It was decided that cadastral survey and khanapuri should follow as far as possible the line adopted in Bihar, and various changes were proposed to be made in the settlement forms

121 In December 1898 a training school was opened at Dumka, and local candidates for employment, chiefly Sonthals, were trained as amins Detailed survey and khanapuri rules drafted by the Settlement Officer were submitted for the approval of Government By the 1st of January traverse work was sufficiently advanced to admit of a start being made with the cadastral survey The area notified for settlement was found on more exact measurement to be 705 square miles instead of 616 square miles, as originally estimated By the end of March the traverse survey of 1,573 villages covering an area of 680 square miles and the cadastral survey of 532 villages covering an area of 132 16 square miles were completed together with the khanapuri of 243 villages The landlords of the notified area deposited Rs 1,21,361 to meet the cost of settlement The expenditure for the year was Rs 27,115, excluding traverse, the cost of which will be met from the Imperial funds The Director of Land Records made a second inspection at Dumka in March last, and in conference with him proposals were made to settle difficulties connected with the working of the khanapuri rules, the settlement of new rents, the maintenance of records and other kindred subjects

Public Demands Recovery Act.

122 Including those pending at the close of 1897-98, there were 16,896 certificates for disposal, their demands aggregating Rs 3,01,840 against 17,702 certificates with a demand of Rs 2,89,245 in the preceding year Of this sum Rs 1,87,929 were realised by 11,122 certificates, 817 certificates were cancelled, leaving 4,957 cases covering Rs 1,13,556 pending, Rs 87,515 were realised on the issue of notice under section 10 and attachment, Rs 90,264 on issue of sale notification, and only Rs 10,150 by actual sale or arrest In Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas the disposals nearly kept peace with the institutions, and in Monghyr and Malda exceeded them In Bhagalpur alone the disposals were much less than the institutions The Collectors of Bhagalpur and Purnea write that a large number of cases was instituted in the last quarter of the year, and these should be regarded more as institutions of this year than of the year under review

123 The Collector of Monghyr reports that section 21, Act I of 1895, has not in any way affected the attendance of bidders in the certificate sales, nor has it increased the difficulties in the way of realisation of public demands

Land acquisition.

124 There were 2,871 new cases and 390 remained pending from 1897 98 Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two cases were disposed of, leaving 379 pending at the close of the year under report

Four Special Deputy Collectors were, as in the year before, employed for the acquisition of lands required for the South Bihar and Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea

125 In Monghyr Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen and Babu Ganga Charan Chatterjee were respectively employed for acquiring the lands in connection with the two important projects—(1) Hajipur-Katihar extension of Tirhut State Railway, and (2) the South Bihar Railway which connects Gaya with Lakhisarai, where the chord and loop lines meet For the South Bihar Railway 1,005 acres were acquired up to last year and Rs 1,46,360 paid as compensation and 2 278 final reports prepared The Land Acquisition Deputy Collector hoped to be able to complete the work within May Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen acquired 2,336 acres, paid Rs 2,36 155, and prepared 306 final reports The Deputy Collector worked energetically and showed good progress

126 Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector in Bhagalpur, acquired 1,114 acres of land for the Bhagalpur section of the Hajipur Katihar Railway, and made awards in 1,097 cases during the year under report, 98 cases have been referred to the Civil Court, but they have not yet been decided The amounts of compensation of these reference cases except those accepted under protest, were paid to the Civil Court after the close of the year for deposit pending decision of that Court The final reports of all the cases have lately been submitted to the Board for confirmation

The Special Deputy Collector is now engaged in acquiring lands for the temporary steam tramway from Pirpainti to Pathurghatta appertaining to the Kusi bridge on the Hajipur-Katihar Railway

127 Babu Romesh Chandra Das was employed in acquiring land for the Purnea section of the Hajipur Katihar Railway The total area required in the district was acquired This Deputy Collector made awards in 712 cases last year. As the Government orders for the temporary acquisition of 91 acres of land were received lately, the acquisition could not be completed within the year It was, however, completed on the 6th April 1899 All other works connected with this section are said to have been finished

Partitions.

128 Of the 159 cases on the file for disposal, 127 were pending from 1897 98, and 32 were new institutions, 35 cases were disposed of and 124 left pending at the close of 1898 99 The number of cases instituted decreased by 24, the decrease being most marked in Monghyr The number of disposals also decreased by 19 In Monghyr alone there was a decrease of 15 disposals "The reason for this," the Collector explains, "was that in preceding years the delivery of possession of separate estates under section 123 of Act VIII (B C) of 1876 was being made

on the expiry of 60 days after confirmation of the partition by the Commissioner, but during the year under report, under Board's Circular No 5 of February 1898, delivery of possession has been refused until the full amount of partition and stamp fees has been recovered from the proprietors"

In Monghyr the oldest case is pending for the last 12 years, viz, that of pargana Bisthazari It is now at the stage of sections 78 and 116 of Act VIII (B C) of 1876, the appeal having been disposed of by the Board of Revenue in March 1899 In Bhagalpur the oldest case on the file was instituted on the 30th August 1890 It was submitted to Commissioner for approval, but an objection under section 81 of the old Partition Act having been filed, a report was called for from the Collector which has been very recently received The partition cases in the other districts of this Division call for no special comment

Land registration mutations

129 Including 1,388 pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal last year was 5,087 Of these, 2,594 appertained to the district of Monghyr The disposals numbered 3,745 (in Monghyr 1,777), and the year closed with 1,342 cases pending Only 195 cases were pending over six months

Landlords' fees

130 The number of transfers on which fees were paid, purporting to be under sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, was 759 Under the Board's Circular Order No 6 of September 1896 the whole amount of fees paid (Rs 1,015) was deposited in the treasury, and the landlords to whom they were payable were informed that the same would be held in deposit till applied for by them. During the past year Rs 32 only were, however, paid to the landlords on their applications The system does not appear to be working well

Embankments

131 The only revenue embankments in this Division are the Monghyr embankments in the Begusarai subdivision and the Belwa embankment in Purnea There is nothing new to write about their management The cost of maintenance realisable during the year amounted to Rs 394, that is, Rs 53 for the Sakri and Rs 341 for the Monghyr embankment Last year the Purnea District Board sent a requisition for the recovery of Rs 80 spent on account of the Belwa embankment in constructing works to protect the bank from erosion The Mahananda embankment in Malda and the Chandan embankment in the Banka subdivision of the district of Bhagalpur protect these two civil stations, and are managed by the District Board As regards the Mahananda embankment, Mr Carter, the Superintendent of Works, remarked during his inspection thereof on the 1st of March that the river is showing an inclination to cut into the bank just opposite the circuit house He was, however of opinion that erosion is not at present a cause of serious danger, but advised the preparation of records to show how the erosion has developed This work is being done now under the supervision of the District Engineer

Road and Public Works cesses

132 The total demand, current and arrear, of Road and Public Works cesses was Rs 10,27,613 The collections amounted to Rs 8,85,193, and the balance was Rs 1,42,420, or a percentage of 13 8 per cent on the gross demand A revaluation of the entire district of Purnea was sanctioned by Government in its No 636T F., dated the 14th October 1897 The work is in charge of Special Deputy Collector Babu Jagdam Sahai Of the 2,764 estates to be valued, 1,146 only have been valued or otherwise disposed of The number of tenures estimated to be valued is 26,586, of which 929 tenures only were valued The total valuation of 1,146 estates already disposed of amounts to Rs 2,07,486 against Rs 1,44,273 of the last valuation, which shows a very large increase of 69·53 per cent In Malda the revaluation of seven estates, which was sanctioned by Government Orders No 456T F, dated the 25th September 1897, and by the Board's No 370A, of the 16th October 1897, was completed during the year under review, yielding an increase of Rs 44 in the annual demand The revaluation of 64 estates, including 7 separate accounts, sanction to which was obtained in Government Orders No 5885R P, of the 16th November 1898, has been taken in hand in the latter part of the year under report Of these estates, only 14 have been valued up to the close of the year, leaving 50 to be yet revalued A

net increase of Rs 2,224 in the value of these 14 estates has been effected All these estates have been valued under section 17 of the Cess Act

The use of money order system for the payment of Government demands and of rents by raiyats

133 The following figures show the number of money orders issued and the amount covered by them on account of Government land revenue and cesses in the years 1896-97 to 1898-99 for the four regulation districts —

Year	Number of money orders	Amount
1	2	3
		Rs
1896-97	8,731	1,0[illegible],082
1897-98	8,847	1,02,[illegible]89
1898-99	9,188	1,03,070

134 Mr Marriott, the Collector of Monghyr, writes that the system has become very popular, and is specially advantageous to the poorer class of zamindars He adds—

"As noticed in the previous years for want of sufficient details and correct entries in the form of money orders, incorrect entries were made in the registers The evil is considerable, but nothing has yet been done to lessen it A change in the form of money orders as suggested in previous years is most desirable"

135 Mr Ritchie, the Collector of Bhagalpur, and Mr J N Gupta, the Collector of Malda, write that the system is resorted to by small landholders who have but small sums of revenue and cesses to pay The former reports that in 34 cases Rs 114 were kept in revenue deposit, owing to incorrect or insufficient particulars in the money order forms He says—

"I still maintain the opinion I expressed last year that the form of revenue money order is too complicated for ordinary comprehension, and very few forms are filled up exactly as they should be It is only in those cases in which the mistakes and omissions are of a material character that the amounts are kept in revenue deposit, immaterial errors are overlooked, otherwise the system would, without a revision of the form, collapse by reason of the large number of money-orders that would have to be refused"

136 Mr O'Brien, the Collector of Purnea says that many zamindars still pay their revenue direct into the treasury, fearing that any mistake in filling up the different columns of the money-order forms may cause trouble He thinks that the fear is well founded, and that a more clearly printed form, and if possible simpler form, is desirable.

137 The subjoined table compares the figures for rent money orders issued in favour of private zamindars during the year under report with those of the preceding year —

Year	Number of money orders issued	Amount	Number of money-orders refused	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs		Rs
1897-98	1,945*	50,861*	578	10,562
1898-99	1,759	43,997	491	6 686

* Revised figures.

In Monghyr there was an increase in both the number of money-orders issued and the amount covered by them. The other districts show a falling off No particular reason has been assigned for the fluctuation Mr J N Gupta, Officiating Collector of Malda states that it may be attributed to the less strained relation between landlords and tenants Mr Ritchie, the Collector of Bhagalpur, writes that the decrease may be due to the fact that last year having been a prosperous one, it may be presumed that the raiyats were generally in a position to meet the tahsildar's demand promptly, and were not under the necessity of remitting rent by postal orders He adds that another cause may be that rent deposits in court were largely resorted to in the past year by the raiyats of certain estates in which the relations between landlord and tenants were unsatisfactory, such deposits may have to some extent diminished the number and amount of rent money-orders As regards refusals to accept the fee, Mr Ritchie says that the Postmaster has but one general explanation, viz, that the amounts remitted were alleged to be less than what the zamindars believed themselves to be entitled to

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883

138 Rupees 9,088 were advanced during the year, viz, Rs 8,688 in Monghyr and Rs 400 in the Sonthal Parganas The total amount outstanding on the 1st April 1898 was Rs 16,632, which was raised to Rs 25,720 by advances made last year Of this sum, only Rs 5,605 fell due during the year The total collections amounted to Rs 4,741, and Rs 194 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs 670, of which Rs 528 are due from Monghyr and Rs 142 from the Sonthal Parganas The whole of the balances is covered by certificates Rupees 797 were also realised during the year on account of interest

A special allotment of Rs 10,000 was sanctioned by the Board for the district of Bhagalpur in January 1897 Out of this grant a sum of Rs 8,331 was advanced during 1896-97, of which Rs 6,513 have been since recovered, leaving a balance of Rs 1,818 outstanding on the 31st March 1899 A portion of this has been realised after the close of the year, and the rest is expected to be realised during the course of the current year

Rupees 10,700 were advanced in 1897-98 in the district of the Sonthal Parganas under the modified rules published by Government under the Land Improvement Loans Act Of this sum, Rs 3,251 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs 7,449 at the close of 1898-89 This amount was not realisable or due during the year

Advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884

139 The aggregate amount advanced was Rs 872, of which Rs 776 were given in Monghyr and Rs 96 in Bhagalpur The opening balance on the 1st April 1898 was Rs 42,006. With Rs 872 advanced last year, the total came to Rs 42,878, of which only Rs 29,571 were actually due, Rs 23,878 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs 5,693 Rupees 2,225 were also realised as interest Out of the total arrears of Rs 5,693, Rs 1,742 are due from Monghyr, Rs 2,511 from Bhagalpur, Rs 350 from Purnea, Rs 25 from Malda, and Rs 1,065 from the Sonthal Parganas In Monghyr, Malda, and the Sonthal Parganas certificates have been filed for all the arrears Rupees 317 on account of principal and Rs 26 on account of interest have been recovered since the close of the year in the district of Monghyr In Bhagalpur a small portion of the arrear appertains to the Banka and Supaul subdivisions A part of it has been realised after the expiry of the year, and the rest is in process of recovery But the greater portion of the arrear belongs to the Madhipura subdivision, and under the orders of the Board collections have been suspended on account of the failure of crops owing to floods Of the total arrear of Rs 350 due from Purnea, Rs 276 represent the amount left unaccounted for by the late kanungo, Babu Banshi Dhar Prashad, which is being realised by yearly instalments from his sons Certificates have been issued for the remainder, and Rs 20 have since been realised

Miscellaneous sanitary and agricultural improvements in Government estates

140 The subjoined table shows the allotment and expenditure incurred on miscellaneous, sanitary, and agricultural works of improvement in Government estates in each district —

District	Allotment	Expenditure	Saving
1	2	3	4
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Monghyr	2,000	384	1,616
Bhagalpur	602	602	
Purnea	1,200	541	659
Malda	1,000	608	392
Sonthal Parganas	17,820	14,582	3,238
Total	22,622	16,717	5,905

It will be seen that the full amount of the allotment was expended only in Bhagalpur In Monghyr the large saving is due to the fact that the plans of a cutcherry, in the construction of which a considerable sum would have been expended, were not approved during the year. In Purnea Rs 659 were allowed to lapse owing to the fact that the Collector in his winter tour found that two wells proposed to be sunk at Belwa Harinkhori and Bagmara were not necessary, as there was already a good water-supply in the neighbourhood It was then too late to apply the money to any other purpose In Malda Rs 392 were left unexpended Rupees 50 were allotted for clearing jungles in the khas mahal English Bazar, but on subsequent enquiry it was found that there was no necessity for this expenditure Rupees 250 were provided for the repairs to Panchanandpur khas mahal office, but the repairs cost only Rs 192 Rupees 400 were allotted for the re-excavation of the cemetery tank, but only Rs 116 could be spent on the work, the tank being a very small one The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes that in his district Rs 352 lapsed for want of sufficient time to draw bills during the year, and Rs 2,886 were not spent by his subdivisional officers

141 The following details of miscellaneous, sanitary, and agricultural improvements are furnished in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No 3505, dated the 19th October 1891

In Monghyr Rs 114 were spent in repairing the tahsil offices, Rs 51 in erecting boundary pillars, Rs 82 in repairing the railings of the Kashtharini ghat at Monghyr, and Rs 14 in preparing gabions for trees to be planted inside the fort Rupees 120 were contributed to the charitable dispensary at Khagaria (Luckhiserai) In Bhagalpur Rs 20 were spent in repairing roads, Rs 290 in petty construction and repairs to tahsil cutcherries, Rs 100 in boundary pillars, Rs 100 in sinking wells, and Rs 32 in sundry works In Purnea Rs 75 were spent on repairs to tahsil cutcherries at Belwa Harinkhori and Bagmara, Rs 225 on a tank at Muradabag, Rs 100 on a bandh (which will also serve as a road for the inhabitants of estate Belwa Harinkhori) at Makarchala village, Rs 50 on improvements to the Rashna hât, Rs 58 on planting trees, and Rs 33 in making experiments with Naini Tal potatoes and wheat In Malda Rs 100 were spent in sinking wells in Panchanandpur and Jhaobona, Rs 103 in deepening and repairing the tank near the Government cemetery in the khas mahal English Bazar, Rs 200 in repairing roads in khas mahal Sherganj, and Rs 205 on sundry works. In the Sonthal Parganas Rs 14,582 were spent, and the more important details are given below —

Original works

	Rs
(1) Construction of bridges on Rajmahal-Tinpahar road and Godda-Samlong road	1,804
(2) Construction of a road from Barhait to Durgapur	316
(3) Ditto ditto Barhait to Tinpahar	490
(4) Iron girder bridge over the Morell stream ..	1,333
(5) Extension of Sahibganj town .. .	1,470
	5,413

	Rs
Sanitary improvements	
Construction of three wells . ..	321
Miscellaneous improvements	
Improvement and furnishing of bungalows	1,421
Repairs	
Repairs to roads . .	4,403

142 There is no Government forest in any district of this Division, except the Sonthal Parganas I append copy of a note from the *Deputy Conservator of Forests*, which gives a brief account of the forest administration during 1898-99 in the Sonthal Parganas Forest Division The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, states that this officer has shown tact in dealing with the villagers, and that his management, considering the difficulties, has been successful The recent orders of Government withdrawing the northern part of the Damin-i-koh from the Forest Department were not given effect to during the year

Forest

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XXIII —RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

172 No new railway projects were sanctioned last year The South Bihar Railway and the Hajipur Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway made good progress For the former Land Acquisition proceedings are nearly completed, and the Deputy Collector has prepared the final reports For the latter in the districts of Purnea and Bhagalpur Land Acquisition work may be said to have been completed, and the Collector has submitted the final reports In Monghyr also the acquisition of land is near completion In Bhagalpur the Railway authorities have completed the embankment from the west of the district up to Bihpur, but from Bihpur to Katorea on the Kosi progress in earthwork has been slow for want of labour In Purnea the earthwork is not completed

173 With the completion of these two new railways, the district of Monghyr will be well provided for as regards rail communication, and the proposed line from Mansi northwards will still further connect all parts of the district with one another

174 In Bhagalpur land is being acquired for a tramway from Pirpainti to the Kosi river for carrying stone

175 No orders have yet been received regarding the construction of the Bhagalpur Baidyanath-Ahmadpur Railway

176 A line from Bhaptiahi *via* Supaul (Bhagalpur) to Mansi (Monghyr) with a branch through Madhipura to Murliganj was surveyed the year before last The project is in abeyance for the present. A survey has been in progress for a line from Godagari through Malda to Katihar in Purnea

177 In the Sonthal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner reports—

"The Deoghur tramway rolling-stock and engines are still defective"

178 There was no case of obstruction during the year.

179 In the Monghyr district there were 37 accidents against 36 in the previous year The number of deaths was 12 against 13 In Purnea there were nine accidents, in which three persons were killed

180 There are no Government irrigation works in the Division The *rabi* growing lands are irrigated with well water, while for paddy lands the people have to depend on rainfall, except in Kharagpur, where the Darbhanga Raj maintains two kinds of works for irrigation purposes, viz, canals and gilandazi bunds, as reported in the previous year

181 No large public works have been executed by the District Boards or the Local Government during the year

XXIV—COMMUNICATIONS

Monghyr

182 The roads under the District Board were regularly repaired and kept in fair order Eighty-four miles of metalled roads and 1,334 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at the total cost of Rs 30,632 and Rs 56,378, respectively The expenditure on village roads incurred by the several Local Boards amounted to Rs 19,562 The above costs include the cost of repairs to bridges and repair of damages caused by the abnormally heavy floods of last year The district is said to be, on the whole, well supplied with roads, but their condition is not all that can be desired

The Magistrate hopes that the recent changes in the executive staff of the District Board will mend the defects caused by lax supervision

Bhagalpur

183 Eight hundred and seventeen miles of roads under the District Board and 904 miles of roads under the Local Boards were maintained at a cost of Rs 74,099 and Rs 15,121, respectively In consequence of the necessity for accumulating a sufficient working balance after the depletion caused by the extensive famine operations carried on in the two preceding years, no original work of any importance was carried out during the year under report The Magistrate bears testimony to the excellent state of repair of the district roads owing, he says, to the efficiency of the District Engineer, Mr Robinson, and the supervision exercised by him

I cannot, however, say the same of the municipal roads and the one District Board road in the station

Purnea

184 In this district 1,986 miles of roads were maintained at a total cost of Rs 54,239 of these, 1,185 miles were maintained by the Local Boards, costing Rs 14,967 The raising of the Bysihat to Rohna road, which had been taken in hand in the preceding year, was completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs 2,707 It is reported to be a great convenience to the public, as it keeps up communication between Amour-Kusbathana and the Ganges-Darjeeling road throughout the year

The Araria civil station protection spurs were completed during the year at a cost of Rs 3,017 This was paid by Government Bunds were also constructed across the spill channels Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9 on the left bank of the Kosi, at a cost of Rs 3,724, to protect the Purnea district and roads The money was raised by private subscriptions The heavy flood of September 1898 damaged three out of four *bunds* constructed for the protection of the civil station of Araria against the encroachments of the Panar river, and an estimate for Rs 1,020 has been sanctioned by Government

Malda

185 The 92 district roads maintained by the District Board aggregate 539 miles in length Of these 8 miles are metalled and 531 miles are unmetalled The total expenditure on the maintenance of the district roads was Rs 20,242 Two village roads aggregating $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length were repaired at a cost of Rs 139 There are no Local Boards in this district. A subsidy of Rs 958 was paid towards the maintenance of the steamer service between English Bazar and Rajmahal during the rainy season There were 378 miles of river communications entered in the schedule of public works of this district The navigation of the two principal rivers, the Kalindri and Mahananda, was improved at a cost of Rs 161 by the removal of snags and other obstructions

Sonthal Parganas

186 The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Carstairs, writes that all who know the district are agreed that our communications are at present inadequate, and the problem how they are to be improved is one of finance Some improvements in bridges and culverts, two wells and two wire rope ferries were made, costing in all Rs 3,255 There was also an outlay of Rs 5,413 on making or improving roads and bridges in the Government estate Damin-i-koh. The usual repairs were made, and Rs 2,175 were spent from funds provided by the Raja Bahadur of Hetampur for repairs of roads in his estate

187 In the district of Monghyr about 24,000 fruit-bearing trees and a few timber trees were maintained at a cost of Rs 1,709 In addition to these, 83 trees were purchased on the Sultanganj-Belhar road and 20 trees on the Gogri-Bhutkar road for Rs 181

Arboriculture

In Bhagalpur 202 new trees were planted and 11,513 old trees on the roads maintained at a total cost of Rs 1,692 The Local Boards spent Rs 182 in planting and maintaining trees on the roads in their charge

In the district of Purnea 322 trees were planted at a cost of Rs 408, and three nursery gardens were maintained at a cost of Rs 446, Rs 351 were also spent in planting 328 trees on the Ganges and Darjeeling road. The number of established trees on the district roads was 5,072, on the Ganges and Darjeeling road 17,232, and on the Local Board roads 222, or 22,526 trees in all

Rupees 58 were spent in the district of Malda in planting 39 trees and in supplying gabions Twenty five more trees were planted, but their cost was not paid during the year under report

The number of new trees planted on road sides in the Sonthal Parganas was 777, but there was a loss of 283 trees during the year owing to the carelessness of those responsible for them The number of old trees was 22,761 and 3,605 indigenous trees On transplanting and nursing young trees and trimming old ones a sum of Rs 190 was spent

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XXVI—EDUCATION

189 The table below gives the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the last two years —

Class of Schools	1897-98		1898-99	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions				
Secondary { High English	20	3,981	22	4,368
Middle "	35	2,290	34	2,193
Vernacular	50	3,185	49	3,175
Primary { Upper Primary	266	11,628	273	11,901
Lower "	3,503	76,750	3,410	76,831
Special	8	366	11	514
Female	174	3,196	137	2,661
Total	4,056	101,296	3,936	101,645
Private Institutions				
Advanced, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	338	3,018	357	3,587
Sanskrit	141	1,361	141	1,239
Elementary, teaching vernacular only—				
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards	78	1,092	148	2,226
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils	675	4,350	664	4,449
Teaching the Koran only	94	832	107	1,114
Other schools	16	325	14	340
Total	1,345	10,978	1,431	12,955
GRAND TOTAL	5,401	112,274	5,367	114,601

There was a net loss of 34 schools, but a net gain of 2,327 pupils

190 The number of secondary schools remained the same, but the number of pupils in them increased from 9,456 to 9,736, or by 280 High English schools show an increase of 387 pupils and middle English and middle vernacular schools show a decrease of 97 and 10 pupils, respectively

191. Primary schools show a loss of 86 in their number, but a gain of 457 pupils. Upper primary schools increased by 7 and the pupils by 373 Lower primary schools decreased by 93, with an increase of 84 pupils. The loss in lower primary schools is, to a certain extent, explained by the increase in elementary schools with 10 pupils and upwards in Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda, which could not be made up by the gain both in schools and pupils in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas

192 Under the head of Special schools there was a gain of 3 schools with 148 pupils.

193. Female education shows a further loss of 37 schools and 535 pupils, which is shared by all districts, except the Sonthal Parganas, which shows a gain of 4 schools with 104 pupils. The decrease is due to the rates of rewards being cut down in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, and to the difficulty in attending a centre of examination away from home experienced by Hindu and Muhammadan girls, who form the majority of the female pupils This decrease is a serious matter, and female education still requires to be encouraged, as parents have not yet realised the full advantages to be derived from it as they have done in the case of boys The number of girls in boys' schools increased from 2,394 to 2,455, or by 61 The decrease in Monghyr is thus explained by the Magistrate, Mr. Marriott—

"The loss of 30 girls' pathsalas and 422 pupils has been the result of our past year's action noticed in detail in the last year's report, namely, the reduction under financial pressure of the rates for capitation allowance and the abolition of the prizes to the girls—*saris, kurtas*, bangles, &c"

Mr Ritchie, Magistrate of Bhagalpur, writes—

"The only middle vernacular school for girls has ceased to exist consequent on the withdrawal of Government aid for its repeated failure as a middle school and its relegation to the class of primary schools"

On the general subject of female education, Mr Ritchie says—

"Female education is not popular, I regret to report, and, instead of gaining ground, there has been a falling off both in the present and past years"

He adds—

"The decrease of 17 pupils in indigenous girls' schools took place in the zenana mission"

The Magistrate has been requested to see that officers on tour pay attention to this subject

194 Two hundred and forty-one boys were sent up from this Division for the last Entrance Examination, of whom 113, or 46·8 per cent, passed against 58 3 in the preceding year Of the Government zilla schools, those at Bhagalpur, Malda, and Dumka did remarkably well, Bhagalpur passing 18 out of 20, a very brilliant record, Malda 4 out of 5, and Dumka all 5 in the first division

195 Of the 56 candidates who appeared at the middle English scholarship examination from 23 middle English schools, 33 passed, 31 obtaining middle English and the rest middle vernacular certificates The percentage of success of schools fell from 90 4 to 78 2 and of candidates from 72·1 to 58 9

196 Forty-five schools and 161 candidates competed for the middle vernacular scholarships Thirty-three schools and 101 candidates were successful. The percentage of success of schools and candidates rose from 75 and 58 1 to 86 6 and 62 7, respectively.

197. At the upper primary scholarship examination 520 candidates, including 25 girls, appeared from 206 schools, and 289 candidates, including 23 girls, were successful from 143 schools. Besides, 23 private students passed out of 50, who presented themselves for examination

198. One thousand and eighty lower primary schools sent up 3,638 candidates for examination, including 111 girls, and 2,348 candidates, including 103 girls, passed from 870 schools. Besides these, 73 private candidates out of 98, who presented themselves for examination, were successful

199. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools decreased from 24,656 to 24,096, or by 560 pupils The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total school population was 21 02 against 21·9 in the preceding year.

200. The number of pupils of the aboriginal races decreased from 6,452 to 6,304, or by 148 pupils There was a decrease of 21 in Malda and 264 in the Sonthal Parganas, and an increase of 111 in Monghyr, of 5 in Bhagalpur and of 21 in Purnea. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas thus writes regarding the education of the aboriginal races in that district:—

"There were 248 schools for educating aboriginal children against 237 of the preceding year Of these 248 schools, 140 were stipendiary against 133 of the previous year There were 5,637 aboriginal pupils against 5,901 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 264 pupils This decrease is confined to Dumka and Pakour subdivisions The loss of pupils in the Dumka subdivision is due to frequent changes in the Sonthal inspecting officers in Hendue Circle, in the Pakour Circle to the negligence of Munshi John Chand Ray, Sonthal Sub-Inspector of Pakour, whose services have since been dispensed with Of the 5,634 aboriginal pupils, 5,448 against 5,717 were Sonthals, 147 against 129 Paharias, 24 against 34 Dhangars, 17 against 18 Mahulis, and 1 against 3 Kols, showing a decrease in the number of all aboriginal races except Paharias."

201. Out of the special Sonthal education grant of Rs 7,500, Rs. 7,497 were spent during the year, and bills for Rs 1,166 remained unpaid for want of funds

202. In this Division one Sonthal passed the middle English, 15 the middle vernacular, 48 the upper primary, and 145 the lower primary scholarship examination

203 Regarding the moral training and discipline of the pupils, the Assistant Inspector of Schools writes -

"Morality is, throughout the circle, left to the masters to inculcate in the course of the ordinary school instruction Of course much depends on the teachers themselves and their tone of morality, but all the Deputy Inspectors report that this mode of moral instruction has proved satisfactory"

204 As regards physical training of the pupils, football and cricket continue to be played in all the high schools, and in some schools, principally in the Dumka and Purnea zilla schools, drill is regularly practised. In the middle and primary schools where they cannot afford the expense of gymnastic apparatus, football, and cricket gear, native games are played with interest and advantage.

The annual "Toynbee Memorial Sports" are growing more and more attractive and popular among the boys each year Last time they were held in February during the Saraswati Puja holidays. About Rs 300 were spent, mostly in prizes The invested funds for this annual meet now exceeds Rs 3,000

XXVII—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

205 The following table gives the particulars of the dispensaries in this Division for the last two years —

Year	Income from— Municipal grant	District Board grant	Government	Private subscriptions endowments, etc.	Total	Expenditure	Total number treated In-patients	Out-patients	Total	Daily average number of in-patients	Daily average number of out-patients	Cost of diet per in-patient	Ratio per cent of the total number of out-door patients to population of the Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs						Rs A P.	
1897	20,065	22,004	6,044	29 582	78 295	79 080	6 338	188 749	195 087	266 3	1 497·8	0 1 9	·21
1898	15 696	19 244	5,609	31 818	72 454	72 012	4 190	189 979	194,169	200 8	1,492 0	0 1 6	·22

206 As in the previous year, there were 12 dispensaries in this district, 5 of them receive in-patients and the remaining 7 treat out-door patients only. With the exception of the dispensaries at Kharagpur and Monghyr, all the dispensaries in the district are maintained by the District Board. The former is entirely maintained by the Darbhanga Raj and the latter by the Monghyr Municipality. The District Board, however, pays a monthly subscription of Rs 130 for the

Monghyr

Monghyr dispensary. Besides these, the East Indian Railway continues to maintain an in-patient hospital at Jamalpur for railway servants Out-door patients who have no concern with the railway are also treated there, the Jamalpur Municipality paying the cost of the medicine

The Revd J Macphail has a dispensary for in-patients at Bamdeh in thana Chakai He also sees out patients at Chakai twice a week and once at Karangarh, for which he receives a monthly grant of Rs 15 from the District Board for meeting the cost of medicine, &c

The total number of patients treated was 69,841 against 71,633 in the previous year The decrease in in-patients was very marked, and was caused, I presume, by the healthiness of the year.

207 The total number of dispensaries remained the same as in the year before, viz 11. The number of patients treated was 48,595 against 46,271 The total income and expenditure were Rs 14,930 and Rs. 16,329, respectively, against Rs. 15,879 and Rs 16,627 in the previous year.

Bhagalpur

The Bhagalpur Leper Asylum is not under Government supervision, and no returns are made by it. It is a most useful institution maintained by the Nathnagar mission

There is a large falling off in attendance at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, the number of patients treated last year being only 4,711 against 7,581 in 1897-98 I am calling for a report on the subject

208 As in the previous year, there are only four dispensaries in this district, all of which, except Khagra, are aided by private subscriptions A female Hospital Assistant is attached to the Purnea dispensary for the separate treatment of female patients There is a separate ward of four beds for this purpose

Purnea

The Khagra Ward's Estate dispensary for out-patients is under the management of the officers of the Court of Wards It is maintained by the estate aided by a contribution of Rs 20 per month paid by the District Board All other dispensaries, except this, treat both in- and out-door patients In this unhealthy district certainly many more dispensaries are wanted

209. The five dispensaries in Malda treated 28,009 patients against 28,135 in the previous year There was a slight decrease in in-door patients due to the better health of the English Bazar Municipality

Malda.

The English Bazar dispensary is the only one in the district which receives both in-door and out-door patients All others treat out-door patients only. The Chanchal dispensary was in charge of four medical officers in turn during the year The changes have been far too many, and a native doctor was in charge for three months The employment of a native doctor is, I believe, contrary to the agreement made with the proprietor of the Chanchal estate

The Magistrate, Mr J. N. Gupta, observes —

"In my opinion there should be one or two more dispensaries in the district I understand Nawabganj, which is probably the most important centre of commerce in the district, with a population of 74,620, has not got a dispensary But the efforts of the District Board to have a few more dispensaries should to a large extent be supported by the charities of private zamindars and the other people to be benefited by the institutions"

210 To the eight public dispensaries in this district one was added at Pakour This was provided by the liberality of Raja Sites Chandra Pande. There is now a dispensary at each subdivisional head-quarters, the outside dispensaries being two in the Damin-i-koh Government estate and one in the Sahebganj Municipality. The most prosperous is that at Dumka, the income whereof was increased by a contribution of Rs 1,384 from Rai Setabchand Nahar Bahadur, of Murshidabad, on account of the new female ward now being built, to be called after Sir Alexander Mackenzie That at Rajmahal is the worst in the district, and that at Sahebganj the most efficient

Sonthal Parganas

In-patients are now received at six dispensaries, and will soon be received at Pakour, leaving only the two Damin-i-koh dispensaries without accommodation for such patients.

The total number of patients treated in the nine public dispensaries was 32,513 against 31,080 in the previous year. Last year there were 667 in-patients.

Two new dispensaries—one at Madhupur and one at Asanboni—both owing their funds to private persons, are under construction.

Besides these, there were a number of mission dispensaries, the chief of which are at Benagoria (Scandinavian), Bahawa, Taljhari, and Godda (Church Missionary Society).

211 With the exception of the Sonthal Parganas district, there is room, I consider, for many more dispensaries in this Division, and the attention of local bodies and of rich private individuals will be drawn to this need. District and Subdivisional Officers and Chairmen of local bodies should also show more interest in them, and should pay more frequent visits to them than many do at present.

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XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS

231 I give below figures showing the employment of Muhammadans during the last two years —

Class of employment	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Total number of officers in each class	Total number of Muhammadans	Total number of officers in each class	Total number of Muhammadans
1	2	3	4	5
Gazetted officers above Rs 100	98	10	100	10
Ditto on salary of Rs 100 and less	6	2	17	5
Ministerial officers	830	170	814	161
Menials	1,305	523	1,345	533
Total	2,239	705	2,276	709

There has been a slight decrease in the number of ministerial officers in the districts of Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Malda, and, while the number of menials has slightly fallen off in Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas, the total number of appointments, as also the number of Muhammadans employed, shows, however, an increase over the figures of the previous year.

232 The percentage of Muhammadans to others in Government service in this Division was 31 1, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Division is 19 8 Having regard to the fact that the Muhammadans are in point of number as well as education generally inferior to the Hindus, the percentage of appointments held by them seems to be fair

On this subject the Collector of Purnea writes—

"The Muhammadans had at least a fair share in Government employment. Their claims are always taken into consideration on vacancies occurring"

Very few of the Muhammadans employed in this district are natives of it. They mostly come from other districts

The Collector of Malda also states—

"I am afraid the backward state of education among the Muhammadan community will for a long time render it impossible to give Muhammadans a share in the public service proportionate to their numbers In the whole staff of ministerial officers and apprentices there is only one Muhammadan who has passed the Entrance Examination"

The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, writes—

"The Muhammadans had in the gazetted, ministerial and menial grades more than their proportionate share in Government employment, but mostly in the lower grades."

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XXXIII (*b*)—FAIRS

251 The fairs held in the district of Monghyr are of minor importance and for the most part of a religious nature The gatherings are temporary, and the largest gatherings were, as usual, at Kashtaharine ghat and Sitakund, Batibazar Ramlila maidan, and Gauri Sankai ghat in the town of Monghyr and at Simaria ghat No fair is held with the object of improving commerce, agriculture or local manufacture The usual sanitary measures were adopted, and there was no outbreak of any disease No reliance can be placed on the figures giving the attendance, as last year's figures have merely been recapitulated

Bhagalpur

252 The usual fair was held at Sultanganj on the Maghi Paurnamashi day The Tintanga *mela* was held under official patronage on the 25th February 1899 (full moon) and the two following days on the same site as in former years Both as regards the collection of pilgrims and spectators and the number of shops, it was a greater success than any of its predecessors The management, as previously, was in the hands of a Committee of local gentlemen of influence, supervised by the officer in charge of the khas mahals About 8,000 to 10,000 people assembled on the busiest day There was an agricultural show to which exhibits were sent from the experimental farms of Sibpur and Burdwan, from Bhagalpur Central Jail, and by neighbouring zamindars and raiyats of the Government estate Tintanga and its vicinity The manures sent by the Government Agricultural Department were distributed gratis amongst *boná fide* cultivators Prizes were given for agricultural exhibits A few cattle were also exhibited by the raiyats. There were pony races, villages ports, fireworks, and other amusements, which amused the raiyats a good deal, and the objects of this *mêla*, which are primarily to arouse agricultural interest in the raiyats of the estate, and secondly to cultivate pleasant relations with them, were fully realised Rupees 358 were realised as subscription, mostly from the tenants of the Government estate, This, with Rs 151, balance of the previous year, made up Rs 509 at the disposal of the Committee The entire amount was spent The sanitary and police arrangements were satisfactory

The Bausi Fair was as usual held in January, and was attended by about 50,000 persons The Lachmipur Estate spent Rs 450 for its improvement

The annual fairs at Singheswar and Kabilas in Supaul were duly held.

Purnea

253. The Khagra Fair commenced on the 15th January 1899 and lasted fully one month The fair, when it was in full swing, was attended by about 25,000 to 30,000 people every day, a great increase over the preceding year The Karagola *mêla* commenced on the 25th February 1899 and lasted about 10 days About 20,000 people attended daily The Assistant Magistrate (Mr Birley) was deputed to supervise the sanitary arrangements An accidental fire took place by which some shops were burnt, with a considerable loss to the shopkeepers There was no outbreak of any epidemic at any of these *mêlas*

Malda.

254 The fair at Ramkeli near Gour was held in June, and at Chanchal in March They were attended by 15,000 and 1,500 pilgrims, respectively

Sonthal Parganas

255 In the Sonthal Parganas the fairs mentioned in the previous year's report were held The figures supplied as to the number of persons who attended each have been merely guessed at, being in most cases the same as given in the previous year. They have little value

Besides the above several other unimportant fairs were held

As reported last year, the Hijla *mêla* at Dumka was held under the management of the Dumka Jubilee Institute, and there was a show of animals and industrial work for which prizes were awarded from the *mêla* fund raised by subscriptions and donations. There were also sports and amusements.

The *mélas* at Deoghur are in connection with the temple of Baidyanath The assemblages were greater than in the famine year 1897

The sanitary precautions taken at all the fairs were sufficient No disease broke out in any of them

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XXXIV—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

262 There is hardly anything new to write under this head The institutions remained the same, but most of them hardly showed any signs of activity during the past year The Anjuman Hemayet Islam, of Monghyr, however, continued to do useful work This institution was started in 1888 and depends for maintenance chiefly on donations and subscriptions, the minor sources of its income being a handful of rice from each household and the sale-proceeds of the hides of animals sacrificed on the occasions of religious festivals It maintained 31 Muhammadan orphans and gave free education to 20 poor Muhammadan boys It spent Rs 2,131 mainly in supporting the orphans and in imparting free religious and moral education to the boys

The Pashurakhini Sabha, of Monghyr, which was started in 1893, also continues to do good work It took care of 66 animals, 32 being those remaining from last year. Of these, 32 died, the majority from natural causes, a cattle disease known as *bhaguha* having caused great havoc among them The Sabha spent Rs 921 for the support of the cattle

The *Kayestha* Sabha of the Hindus in Monghyr continued to maintain seven widows and to educate five *Kayestha* boys at its expense The Sabha's main aim is to curtail marriage expenses among the *Kayesthas* and to try and bring about temperate habits amongst people of their caste.

263. The Bhagalpur Landholders' Association discussed the draft rules under section 189 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and under section 121 of the new Partition Act and submitted their opinion to the Collector.

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XXXVII—GENERAL REMARKS

273 Very few remarks of a general nature are called for in the review of a year which in this Division has been almost entirely a fortunate one Plague has so far not made its appearance in it, and steps have been taken in every district to stop its arrival if possible and to deal with cases should they unfortunately occur There have been no scares in connection with it

274. The extraordinary floods in Champaran and Muzaffarpur extended to the north of the Monghyr district and left scarcely standing ground for human beings and cattle The patience, not to say apathy, of the villagers during that calamity was extraordinary The paucity of boats in a tract subject to floods every year was very noticeable

275 The Collector of Monghyr observes that the villages or tracts to which loans to agriculturists have once been given apply each year for further advances The fact is, in the Collector's opinion, due not merely nor mainly to the fact that the interest is less heavy, but that Government holds a mortgage over the lands of the debtor for two years No other person therefore will make advances to the Government debtors. The whole of the money advanced should, Mr Marriott thinks, be levied, if possible, when the next good crop is obtained, or at the least some distinct advantage should accrue from early payment But compulsory repayment is preferable, discretion being left to the district authorities to spread the payment over two or three crops. It is mistaken forbearance to spread repayment over two years. The raiyat spends what he has, and if one crop fails in two years, must come and ask for a further loan. As far as I have seen I am inclined to think that advances have been made too freely in this district, and that the matter requires attention.

276. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur has made no remark under this head.

277 In Purnea Mr. O'Brien writes that the record of the past year is satisfactory in most departments Several long deferred settlements of Government estates have been brought within a measurable distance of completion The long pending scheme of closing the eastern spill channel of the river Kosi is now an accomplished fact The redemarcation of the Nipal boundary has been carried out The proposal to increase the number of dispensaries in the district, which is inadequate, is taking a practical shape, and will, it is hoped, be carried into effect before long

278 The Collector of Malda summarises his report by saying that the year under report was an exceptionally prosperous one, the rainfall was seasonable, the crops abundant, and prices of food-grains lower than the average The health of the people was also very satisfactory, and the decrease in the mortality from epidemics, specially cholera, was quite notable These remarks apply equally well to all the districts of the Division

279 In the Sonthal Parganas the most important work of the year has been the settlement, which has generally been going on peacefully In connection with this the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Carstairs, hopes that a systematic way will be worked out of dealing with alienations of *jote* lands, which have hitherto been dealt with somewhat casually Mr Carstairs also hopes for relief to himself by the transfer of the trial of Sessions cases else where The orders of the Government of India have been received.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898 99

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(MISCELLANEOUS)

Calcutta, the 28th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 3671

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1898-99

There were repeated, though unavoidable, changes in the tenure of the Commissionership during the year, but, on the other hand, there were no changes in the district charges, except in Hooghly, and in Burdwan where the Collector was absent for three months on privilege leave

All the district offices and treasuries and all the subdivisional offices, save Kalna, were inspected by the Commissioners It is observed, however, that the inspection of Hooghly occupied only two days, though the recent history of that office has been such as to justify a fuller examination The tours of the District Officers were sufficient That of the Collector of Midnapore extended over 155 days, a period necessitated by the extent of his charge, but involving a heavy strain on his energy, in view of the onerous nature of his ordinary work The usual office inspections were made, but the treasury at Burdwan was examined once only by the Collector. The Subdivisional Officers were out on tour for a satisfactory period, save in Kalna, but it is not stated whether they made the customary inspection of their offices

2 *Weather and Crops Prices and material condition of the people Public Health*—Except in Howrah and Hooghly, the rainfall exceeded that of the previous year, though its distribution was scarcely satisfactory in some of the districts Burdwan enjoyed the best rice crop of many years, and Birbhum also fared extremely well In Bankura the main rice crop was very good, though the other crops were somewhat below the average, and some slight injury was caused by floods in June The excessive rain of that month caused great damage in Midnapore where the crops were, on the whole, not so good In Hooghly and Howrah they were quite satisfactory The Division, as a whole, thus shared in the general agricultural prosperity of the year, and though prices were low, the cultivators were well off, while the labourers for the same reason fared very well The poorer *bhadralok* are, however, reported to be making but slight efforts to emancipate themselves from the narrow restrictions in the choice of occupation which custom has imposed on them

Coincident with the fruitfulness of the year, the public health improved very markedly, the comparative test afforded by the registration of deaths pointing to a great reduction in the mortality In Midnapore alone cholera was prevalent, and the reported deaths from fever were fewer in all districts, except Howrah Small-pox caused a relatively large number of deaths in Midnapore and Burdwan, and there was a considerable falling off in the number of vaccinations of the year

3. *Emigration*—The number of registered emigrants fell from 517 to 220, compared with a total of 4,510 in 1895-96 and 922 in 1896-97. There is no doubt that the low price and abundance of food-grains during the year caused a great reduction in the number of emigrants, both registered and free and the provincial statistics obtained at Goalundo and Dhubri show that the numbers of the latter fell from 55,000 to 23,000. But even so the Commissioner is probably justified in asserting that the falling off in the number of registered emigrants is due in great part to the dislike on the part of cooly agents to the restrictions imposed on the moving of registered coolies and to their preference for the free emigration system. The question has, however, for some time been occupying the attention of the Government of India, with whom legislation is now pending.

4. *Manufactures and Mines Trade and Commerce*—For the Division the silk manufacture remained about constant, the decrease in the produce of

Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly being counterbalanced by an increase in Midnapore The manufacture of *tasar*, however, appears to be decaying The native cotton goods here, as elsewhere, are constantly losing ground before the cheap imported kinds The majority of the jute mills failed to furnish information of their production, but it would appear that the export of gunny-bags increased slightly The cotton mills suffered a period of depression which has not yet expired The European factories for the production of paper, pottery and chemicals continued to flourish Foreign competition, encouraged by the rise in the standard of living is reported to have begun to affect the local production of domestic utensils here as in the Dacca Division The output of coal is stated to have fallen from 2,000,000 to 1,600,000 tons, though the amount exported increased by over 300,000 tons The statistics of imports and exports are notable chiefly in the items of rice (the export of which greatly increased) and sugar, which was largely imported owing to the poorness of the local crops in the excessively rainy season

5 *Civil Justice* —The total number of cases disposed of fell from 102 228 to 98,644, and the number of witnesses examined from 112,336 to 107,915 The proportion of witnesses in the higher Courts, detained more than two days, was 9 6 per cent, and in the lower Courts 17 3 The number of cases pending at the close of the year increased, despite the smaller number instituted during the year, from 16,310 to 16,471

6 *Crime Police Criminal Justice* —The experience of the Burdwan Division, in respect of the crime of the year, was the same as that of the rest of the Lower Provinces, for cognizable crimes fell off considerably in number, and complaints of non-cognizable offences rose The District Magistrate of Howrah in explanation has reported —"Just as hard times increase cognizable or real crime, so good times increase non cognizable complaints, which are mostly either frivolous or arise from civil disputes" The decrease was shared in by each of the districts Of the cases reported to the police, 59 9 per cent ended in conviction, but only 33 3 per cent of the otherwise instituted cognizable cases so terminated The latter result is not explained, but it would indicate that process is issued far too freely and without proper examination of the complaint or consideration of the subject matter Out of the total number of 20,505 cases, 710 were declared to be maliciously false, and prosecutions were instituted in 73 cases, in only 28 of which was a conviction secured Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in 88 cases These figures vary very little from those of the previous year, having regard to the dependence of the use of this section on the idiosyncrasies of the Magistrates The percentage of convictions in Sessions cases rose to 79 5 per cent Of the 29,176 cases tried during the year, 11,944 were disposed of by non-stipendiary Magistrates, involving the examination of 1 3 witnesses in each case It follows that the majority of these were petty cases, and the percentage of convictions at Jahanabad, amounting to 24 1, is therefore one which calls for explanation The percentage for the whole of the divisional benches was 75·2, From the statements appended to the Commissioner's report it appears that out of a total number of 1,196 A cases disposed of by them, 938 were tried by the Serampore General Bench Probably the greater portion of those were "Act V" cases, and if this is so, it seems doubtful whether the statements have been prepared on a uniform system The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates cannot be considered satisfactory so long as they absented themselves without leave or notice on more than 20 per cent of the days fixed, and the Jahanabad Bench was conspicuously bad in this respect also The Stipendiary Magistrates appear to have got through their work promptly and without the unnecessary detention of witnesses

The balance of fines outstanding remained much as in the previous year, excise cases being the great stumbling-block As the convict in such cases is usually an agent, the Magistrate has either to impose a heavy fine out of all proportion to the circumstances of the accused, or see a small one gladly paid by the principal.

There were two serious offences brought home to the police in the year, but with these exceptions, they are reported to have conducted themselves satisfactorily on the whole. The town chaukidars have been discarded in

Serampore in favour of a body of town police modelled on that at Howrah, and the Magistrate of Hooghly is desirous of introducing the change at his head-quarters The wages offered to the town chaukidars, where competition with mill labour exists, are insufficient to attract good men so long as they are below the rates paid by the mills in the neighbourhood for cooly labour Elsewhere town chaukidars are being introduced The reorganisation of the village chaukidari system by the abolition of the "regulation" chaukidar and the appointment of daffadars received attention in all the districts, but in the absence of details in the Commissioner's report, it is difficult to learn the amount of progress made About a third of the work remaining to be done in Birbhum was completed during the year, a rate of progress which cannot be considered excessive, though it is very satisfactory that the former tenants of the *chakran* lands were retained in possession after settlement with the zamindars The daffadars in Howrah are reported to show a tendency to abuse their position This danger, which naturally arises from the novelty of the office, needs to be sharply repressed

7 *Registration* —The number of deeds registered decreased from 231,428 to 216,970, the reason assigned by the Commissioner being the good crops of the year It is reported that greater care is now observed in the taking of thumb impressions

8 *Land Revenue, etc* – The total demand of land revenue was Rs 84,62,884, and the total collected was Rs 82,73,526, or 97 7 per cent Turning to the specific branches, it appears that of the districts only in Midnapore (98 06) and Hooghly (98 96) was there a failure to collect the prescribed percentage in permanently-settled estates, though in Midnapore alone were the arrears of the previous year cleared off Of the sums due from temporarily-settled estates, current and arrear, the collections were as follows —

Burdwan	78 4 and	80 8	per cent
Birbhum	100		
Bankura	17 8 ,,	90 9	,,
Midnapore	75 ,,	90 5	,,
Hooghly ..	68 6 ,,	66 1	,,

Excluding Birbhum and Bankura (where the amounts are small), the results obtained are far from satisfactory, and it is hoped that the attention which the Board has directed to this matter may bear early fruit

The demand from estates held direct by Government was petty in Bankura, but the percentages of collections were 22 and 21 6, respectively The current collections in Midnapore were good (91 9 per cent), but the results as regards arrears were poor (57 4 per cent) In Hooghly the respective collections were 82 and 78 4 per cent , results inferior to those of last year

The total demand for road-cess was Rs 15,37,309, and the total collection Rs 11,77,924, which is less than the current demand In a year of good crops such a result was not to be expected The current collections in Birbhum were good, but the arrear collections were poor In the other districts the results were, for current and arrear demand, as follows —

Bankura . .	82 8 and	65 4	per cent
Burdwan ..	81 2 ,,	42 1	,,
Midnapore .	77 3 ,,	85 1	,,
Hooghly	68 5 ,,	57 5	,,

It cannot be said that these results are creditable to the certificate officers concerned except in Midnapore, and in Hooghly they are highly discreditable In the last named district it is alleged, in explanation, that co sharers are unwilling to pay, and that the result of certificates was abortive. The first reason would be conclusive did the law give to co sharers any option in the matter, and the second is excellent to justify an alteration of the methods of collection, a subject which the Lieutenant-Governor is considering It is desired that the Collector will give his very careful attention to the improvement of this branch of his office

The expectation that the settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura would be completed in the year was not realised. In order to exhibit the working of the certificate offices, the Commissioner has prepared a statement

showing the average number of cases disposed of by each muharrir in the various districts As noted by him, the numbers, which vary from 517 to 1,114, fall short of that fixed by the Board, but the reasons advanced by him for this failure are of general application, and fail to explain the greater success which was obtained in other Divisions A more obvious explanation of the result is at hand in the fact that in only 1 9 per cent of the cases was the property of the defaulters sold

The total number of partition cases for disposal during the year was eight, of which seven were left pending The land acquisition proceedings, though not so numerous as in the previous year, were of great importance in Burdwan and Midnapore, being in the latter district on behalf of the Bengal Nagpur Railway extensions towards Orissa

9 *Wards' and attached estates.*—Of these there were four, as in the previous year, the Burdwan Raj being the most important The current demand was Rs 46,11,530, and the total collections Rs 44,74,889 Collections were fair in each estate The unwieldy arrears in the Burdwan Raj accounts were not materially diminished, in spite of remissions amounting to Rs 1,10,903, and, in the absence of separate figures for the khas mahals, it does not appear from the report how far the efforts made to carry out the orders of Government have been successful No account is given of the works of improvement undertaken in the year on behalf of the proprietors of these estates

10 *Excise Stamps Income tax* —The excise revenue increased under all heads from Rs 13,52,065 to Rs 14,84,659, or by 9 8 per cent, the incidence per head (on an assumed population of 7,700,000) being 3 annas 1 pie On the other hand, there was a decrease common to all districts, save Burdwan, in the receipts from stamps, the falling off being equally shared by court-fees and non-judicial stamps and amounting on the whole as compared with last year of 3 per cent The decrease in civil litigation, previously referred to, and the return of agricultural prosperity are the probable explanations The income tax demand increased by 5 1 per cent to Rs 2,79,518 of which Rs 2,77,357 were collected, the results being markedly good in Burdwan

11 *Communications* —The most important work in progress is the Calcutta-Midnapore-Cuttack line the completion of which depends on the progress made with the Rupnarayan bridge The earlier stages of the Midnapore-Jhenna line are also being hastened

The roads in Midnapore were much damaged by floods, partial repairs costing Rs 17,000 In the Sadar subdivision the Local Board, it would appear, are not paying sufficient attention to the maintenance of village roads In Burdwan and Birbhum continued attention was given to tree-planting on the road sides

12 *Education* —There was a marked increase in the total number of pupils (male and female) in the year, though, as the Commissioner points out, when the figures for the last five years are compared, it appears rather in the light of a return from the abnormal conditions caused by the scarcity which began in 1896 The increase was shared by each class of schools The total number of boys was 303,931, and of girls 18,290, and the total expenditure was Rs 13,61,360, out of which 71 6 per cent was derived from private sources The proportion of boys who were at school, of those of an age to attend, was no less than 53 3 per cent

13 *Hospitals and Dispensaries* —The most notable feature in this year's report is the falling off in attendance and subscriptions The former is due no doubt in part to the healthiness of the year, but no explanation has been offered of the latter, which amounted to Rs 5,000, in spite of an increase of nearly Rs 2,000 in the subscriptions of Midnapore Larger contributions from public funds more than made up the deficiency, and the expenditure on the smaller number of patients was higher than last year

14 *Local Self-Government Institutions* —The criticisms of the District Officers on the working of the District Boards are favourable, but the Local Boards and Village Unions do not appear to be more successful in the Burdwan Division than elsewhere In the Hooghly Municipalities the collection of rates was very poor, due, it is stated to the inability of the executive to deal properly with their subordinates. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that the

Commissioner will be able during the present year to effect an improvement The Midnapore Municipality is reported to have spent too large a proportion of its income on secondary education

15 *Conduct of Zamindars*—Amongst the zamindars of whom favourable report has been made are those of Maliara, Ajodhya, Kunchiakol and Rajgram in Bankura, Raja Joti Prosad Gorga in Midnapore, Babu Siv Narayan Mukherji of Uttarpara and Babu Peari Mohan Rai of Khanakul in Hooghly This is but a scanty list for such a large Division, and it is observed, with great regret, that in Hooghly there are zamindars of whom each year unfavourable reports are received, and who forfeit by the harshness of their management any consideration to respect which they might otherwise deserve

16 The following extracts from the report are published for general information

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Extracts from the General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for 1898-99

* * * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

20. The following table compares the average rainfall in each district during the past three years:—

District	Rainfall in inches in—		
	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	49·11	60·33	65·45
Birbhum	42·21	49·89	70·00
Bankura	48·35	57·45	60·39
Midnapore ...	58·27	49·89	55·48
Hooghly	52·73	56·03	54·64
Howrah	52·45	52·37	50·88
Divisional average	50·52	54·32	59·47

As compared with the preceding year, the rainfall was more copious in all the districts of this Division, except Hooghly and Howrah, where it was less.

Burdwan.

21. The weather during the year was chiefly characterized by an abundant and well-distributed rainfall. The rains broke about the usual time, and the crops generally were excellent. The winter rice harvest is acknowledged by general consent to have been better than it has been for many years, and the outturn of the *rabi* crops, taken as a whole, was also very good.

Birbhum.

22. The rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the whole year, and it was more than enough for the standing crops. The outturn of the winter and the *bhadoi* crops was unusually good. Some slight damage was done to the crops in the Rampur Hât subdivision by excessive rain in October, but the outturn on the whole was not far short of a bumper one. The outturn of *rabi* was on the whole excellent. Sugarcane alone suffered considerably owing to excess of rain.

Bankura.

23. The rainfall of the year under report was on the whole seasonable and abundant. The rainfall in June, however, caused high floods almost all over the district, with the result that the houses with all their contents were swept away in some places and good arable land made barren and desolate by the deposit of sand. The *aman* or the winter rice crop, which forms the staple food of the population, succeeded very well, the yield having been a bumper one. *Rabi* crops are not extensively grown, but only in small patches close to the streams and bunds. Sugarcane, which is the principal winter crop of the district, suffered on account of the heavy floods in June, and yielded an outturn of 87 per cent. of a normal crop. Wheat, barley, gram, mustard and oil seeds, which are sparingly cultivated, produced 87 per cent only for want of rain in January and February. The outturn of the early paddy crops, locally called *telko* and *chali*, as also of the *aus*, was poor, owing to abnormally heavy rainfall in June. *Nuan* paddy, which is cultivated on the highlands in the Sadar subdivision, prospered well on account of the plentiful rain, and yielded almost a bumper crop. The unusually heavy rainfall in June affected cotton. Various millets grown by the Sonthals and the Bauris on the highlands yielded a poor outturn. Indigo does not prosper in a year of plentiful rainfall like the one under report, and the yield was affected by the heavy fall in August and September. The outturn was hardly over half of a normal crop.

24. The heavy rainfall in June last caused a disastrous flood, which resulted in great damage to crops, cattle and property in parts of the Sadar, Tamluk, and the Ghatal subdivisions. The river Cossye also rose to a level nearly four feet higher than that of any previously recorded flood Considerable damage was accordingly done to the public roads and embankments The injury caused to the crops was to a certain extent compensated for by the deposit of silt. Much of the rice destroyed was replanted, but where this was not possible owing to the depth of water *boro* rice was generally grown in the spring The *bhadoi* and winter rice crops are reported to have been much injured by grasshoppers in the Sadar, the Contai, and the Ghatal subdivisions In the Contai subdivision sugarcane also suffered to a certain extent.

Midnapore

25 The rainfall was seasonable and well distributed all over the district. Later on, however, the rainfall became irregular, and affected the standing paddy Floods also damaged the crop in the Jahanabad subdivision On the whole, however, the agricultural results of the year were satisfactory

Hooghly

26 The distribution of rainfall was favourable to the crops, and although in Ulubaria it was well below the average, it was yet ample for the production of bumper crops There was a sudden rise in the Damudar in the Ulubaria subdivision in July last, which caused breaches in the zamindari bunds on the right bank, but the extent of damage to the paddy crop was not great, though jute, *aus* paddy and sugarcane suffered slightly in parts of the Amta thana The Subdivisional Officer of Ulubaria thinks that the fertility of the soil has increased by the deposit of silt, and that the health of the flooded tract has also improved, the filth and rubbish having been washed away.

Howrah

IV —PUBLIC HEALTH

27 The following statement shows the number of deaths from different diseases during the year 1898, as compared with the preceding two years —

District	Population	Number of deaths from fever			Number of deaths from cholera			Number of deaths from bowel-complaints		
		1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	1 391 8 80	31 961	26 670	20 3,8	6 064	4 431	527	1 181	1 266	905
Birbhum	798 [illegible] 4	18 658	15 644	11 383	1 416	1 284	172	117	89	73
Bankura	1 069 [illegible] 8	21 [illegible]12	17 517	13 681	2 667	3,537	213		550*	295
Midnapore	2 631 [illegible]16	75 197	50 8[illegible]3	44 227	8 149	6 113	3 664	1 978	1 861	1 468
Hooghly	1 034 296	28 [illegible]32	24 2[illegible]1	22 [illegible]67	4,376	1 873	438	2 170	2 001	1 514
Howrah	763 [illegible]	10 643	11 347	1[illegible] 809	5 043	1 943	902	3 711	3 035	3 130
Total	7 689,239	166 603	146 351	124 025	27 715	19 184	5,916	9 166	8,892	7 385

* This was included in the number of deaths from other causes returned in 1897

District	Number of deaths from small pox			Number of deaths from other causes			Total number of deaths			Ratio of deaths per mille of population		
	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898	1896	1897	1898
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Burdwan	404	543	320	8 342	8 637	7,747	47 952	41,559	29,866	34 45	29 85	21 45
Birbhum	119	174	31	5 730	6 [illegible]	5 490	26 190	23 718	17 157	32 7	29 73	21 49
Bankura	232	98	9	7 746	6 846	5 906	32 557	28 546	20 104	30 43	26 68	18 79
Midnapore	1 044	976	403	14 269	14 [illegible]26	14 278	80 637	74 649	64 040	30 6	28 3	24 3
Hooghly	81	234	60	5 291	4 810	4 816	40 159	32 999	29 395	38 8	31 9	28 42
Howrah	62	271	12	5 622	5 7[illegible]5	6 303	25 081	22 391	22 156	32 85	29 32	29 00
Total	2 022	2 294	8[illegible]2	47 000	47 361	44 540	252 506	223,782	182 718	32 8	29 1	23 7

Judging from the above figures, it will appear that all districts enjoyed better health last year, the number of deaths being 182,718 against 223,782 in 1897, and the rate of mortality falling from 29·1 to 23 7 Fever is returned as the cause of nearly 67 per cent. of the total deaths. The decrease is most marked in the case of Burdwan

Burdwan

28 Deaths from cholera were not numerous in any month, but they reached 232 in May and 108 in April, while in January there were only three and none in November. Mr C Fisher, the late Magistrate, remarks —"The past year has been a very healthy one, and the diminution in deaths and sickness throughout the district has been most marked At the same time the birth-rate in most parts of the district has risen to some extent. There has been no serious epidemic, and the favourable weather and the heavy fall in prices have together had a most beneficial effect on the public health" It is reported that the practice of throwing unburnt or partially burnt dead bodies into the Bhagirathi in the Katwa subdivision has been stopped

Birbhum

29 The public health of the district was very satisfactory during the year, and the Magistrate notes that the number of deaths during the period under review was the smallest within the last 12 years

Bankura

30 Deaths from cholera, fever, and bowel-complaints show a considerable falling off. There was little or no small-pox to speak of Two deaths from bubonic plague were reported during the year, the disease having been imported from Calcutta in both cases

Midnapore

31 Cholera prevailed throughout the year, causing the heaviest mortality in March, April and July It broke out in an epidemic form in thana Nandigram, where it carried off 364 men Small pox prevailed badly in January, February and March The localities which suffered most were Nandigram with 101 deaths, Daspur with 64 deaths, Contai with 39, and Panskura with 33 deaths during the year Nevertheless the death-rate of the year shows a marked decrease.

Hooghly

32 The number of deaths from other causes was 4,816, against 4,810 in 1897 Only one case of plague was reported during the year

Howrah

33 There was a remarkable falling off in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox. The mortality from fever was greater than in 1896 or 1897

Bubonic plague made its appearance in the town of Howrah during the year. Two suspicious cases were reported, and in both the deceased caught the infection in Calcutta and came over to Howrah, where they died Every precaution was adopted to arrest the progress of the disease

Sanitation

34. The Burdwan Municipality spent Rs 761 in extending the supply of filtered water to five mahallas, Rs 85 in constructing an urinal, besides a sum, the exact amount of which has not been reported, in the construction of a plague hospital and segregation camp The Kalna Municipality spent Rs 210 in purchasing three iron tanks for the supply of river-water for drinking purposes, Rs 159 in purchasing an iron night-soil cart, etc, Rs. 83 in clearing jungle, and Rs 102 on a plague hospital The Katwa Municipality spent Rs 156 on a public latrine and Rs 349 on a plague hospital. The Asansol Municipality spent Rs. 1,512 on two slaughter-houses, Rs 1,474 on latrines, and Rs 170 on water-carts

The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs 530 in completing the construction of three pucka and one kutcha well, which had been commenced during the previous year One new pucka and three kutcha double ring-wells were constructed at a cost of Rs 374 by the Board during the year. The District Board also spent Rs 500 in cleaning three old tanks

Sixteen tanks and four wells were excavated or re-excavated during the year by private individuals at a cost of Rs. 11,465

35. Village sanitation in Birbhum has been reported to be unsatisfactory.

36. A great deal was done in the direction of village sanitation in the district of Bankura by the removal of cess pools and manure heaps—a circumstance which probably had some effect in improving the healthiness of the year The District Board of Bankura allotted Rs. 5,000 towards the improvement of the water-supply of the district, and with this sum 32 wells are being excavated in different parts of it

37 The Magistrate of Midnapore simply reports that the general cleanliness of all the towns in the district was attended to. A few tanks were excavated by private individuals in the Serampore subdivision, as also by the District Board in the Sadar subdivision of Hooghly.

38 The sanitary works of importance carried out by the Howrah Municipality were the repairing of the sheds in the main yard of the Municipal office, the cementing of a raised reservoir, and the repairing and improving of certain public latrines and pound-sheds A number of common or *busti* latrines were constructed by the owners of *bustis* at the instance of the Municipality The Bally Municipality could not undertake any important sanitary works during the year The District Board spent Rs 412 in the improvement of water-supply and Rs 323 in clearing jungle and opening out drains in the interior. Tube wells were freely granted to villages along the Kana Nadi, the inhabitants depending entirely for their supply of water on that river, which, as its name indicates, has silted up

Vaccination

39 The following table furnishes particulars as regards vaccination operations in the districts of this Division during the past three years —

District	Number of persons vaccinated			Number of successful operations in 1898 99	Percentage of successful operations to total number of persons vaccinated in 1898-99
	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	42,380	38,933	31,986	31,484	98 4
Birbhum	26,222	19,636	18,319	18,250	99 62
Bankura	45,763	33,935	26,281	25,769	98 05
Midnapore	67,031	74,069	68,691	67,002	97 5
Hooghly	22,189	24 687	22,625	22,013	97 2
Howrah	25,067	22,219	20,444	19,369	94 7
Total	228,652	213,578	188,346	183,887	97·6

The number of persons vaccinated (188,346) is more than 25,000 behind the total for 1897-98 The decrease occurred in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Hooghly, being due to the prevalence of the plague inoculation scare The Muhammadans chiefly, and among the Hindus the Ugra Khetiyas in the Katwa and in the Sadar subdivisions of Burdwan, still entertain prejudices against vaccination Up-country men are also reported to have put forward religious objections The decrease in Birbhum is attributed to the want of a whole-time vaccinator in the Suri Municipality, and the *Durga Puja*, which was celebrated late during the year, interrupted vaccination in the interior. In Midnapore the decrease is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, due to the stoppage of all vaccination work during the non-season on account of the plague riots Out of 20,444 persons vaccinated in the district of Howrah, there were nearly 1,200 mill operatives, but this is a small proportion of the mill population, with whom, especially those from up country, vaccination is still unpopular, and the Magistrate reports that it is difficult to combat their prejudices and almost impossible to obtain any assistance from mill managers and other employers, who are highly afraid of thereby scaring away labourers

Calf vaccination

40 In 24 localities in the Midnapore district calves were vaccinated in 206 cases, all of which proved successful Out of 12,575 persons vaccinated and 903 re-vaccinated, the operations succeeded in 12,468 and 744 cases, respectively The total expenditure incurred was Rs 201-4.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

41. The satisfactory agricultural outturn of the year has resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of the people throughout the Division, with the exception of certain tracts in Bankura and Midnapore, which suffered severely from high floods.

42. The low prices which ruled during the year were very beneficial to the large class of public servants and others with fixed incomes, as well as to artizans, day-labourers, and petty traders, and were also useful in another way, namely, that they contributed to the replenishment of the stocks which had gone down at the close of 1896. To the agricultural classes this fall in prices meant a material diminution of their profits, and though the Magistrate of Midnapore notices that some difficulty was experienced by them in discharging their liabilities to their landlords, their general level of prosperity appears to have been maintained in most places. The wages of labour continued unaffected, and the labouring classes are reported to have found ample work, the population in the neighbourhood of the great centres of trade and industry being particularly well off in this respect. As evidence of the general prosperity of the year, the Magistrate of Bankura observes that there was less emigration to the tea-gardens, with a marked decrease both in offences against property and in the number of bonds and mortgages registered.

43. As regards the lower middle classes, who are finding the struggle for existence growing more and more severe every year, but in whose condition there was during the year some improvement by reason of the easier prices, the remarks made by me in the last divisional report hold good. There is hardly any hope of a permanent amelioration in their circumstances so long as new openings are not provided for them in manufactures, arts or trade by the adoption of a sound and thorough scheme of technical education. We must mention, however, the existence of a very strong disinclination, encouraged by the present educational system, on the part of the aforesaid class really to utilize such a scheme, which is opposed to all their traditions and training, and pressure in the way of hard times will have to be considerably increased before the *Bhadralok* will freely adopt commercial and professional pursuits other than law and medicine.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

44. As stated in the last divisional report, emigrants were registered in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore only.

45. The subjoined table gives the number of emigrants registered in each district during the last two years:—

	For the Colonies						For Tea Districts					
	1897-98			1898-99			1897-98			1898-99		
	Coolies	Dependants	Total	Coolies	Dependants	Total	Coolies	Dependants	Total	Coolies	Dependants	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan						...	8	5	13	6		6
Birbhum		...										
Bankura							113	91	204	54	24	78
Midnapore							155	146	300	100	36	136
Hooghly		...								...		
Howrah						...						
Total		...	...		...	...	276	241	517	160	60	220

The number of emigrants registered for tea-gardens shows a steady falling off, due, it is said, to the growing preference of employers for the free-emigration system

46. The Magistrate of Burdwan states that this system has almost entirely superseded the other. No official record is kept of the number of free emigrants passing through the district, so that what this number actually was during the year cannot be specified There were only 4 criminal cases connected with emigration during that period, against 14 in 1897-98, and only one resulted in conviction.

There were 14 depôts and rest-houses maintained in the district, as noted in the margin Due attention was paid to the rules under Act I (B C) of 1889, and all the depôts were provided with an open railing on one side and *machans* in the sleeping sheds A mat or blanket was provided for sleeping on and a second blanket for covering

Burdwan	1
Raniganj	10
Asansol	3
	14

Almost all the depôts were visited either by the Superintendent of Emigration or his Personal Assistant, the District Magistrate, the Deputy Magistrate in charge of this Department, and the Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Raniganj and Asansol visited the depôts at these two places on an average twice a week, the inspection of sanitary arrangements and accommodation provided forming the chief object of the visits The sanitation, the water supply, and the food and clothing furnished were generally satisfactory in all the depôts

47 The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that a large number of free emigrants passed through Rampur Hât to labour districts, but no reliable statistics are available It is said that 225 coolies were accommodated in, and 215, including 5 dependants, despatched from, the rest houses kept for free emigrants, but the figures do not appear to be exhaustive, as they do not include the number of coolies who did not halt at rest houses There were no regular coolie depôts in Birbhum, but four rest houses were maintained for the temporary residence of coolies passing through the district These were inspected from time to time, particular attention being paid to cleanliness, sanitation, food, and water-supply A few cases of fraudulent recruitment were enquired into at the instance of the District Officers of Assam, and the results reported to them. The most important of these was one in which a young man and a girl were enticed away No prosecution was instituted for want of evidence, but the agreement signed by the recruited coolies was cancelled under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

48 The decrease in the number of emigrants in Bankura is attributed to the easy prices which ruled all the year round, the result of an abundant harvest The figures for registered emigration are, however, not of much value in view of the free-emigration system, which is largely prevalent. Due check was exercised over the registration of females, and complaints against the recruiting agency were rare Free emigration, the Magistrate remarks, which cannot be properly controlled, is found to be open to abuses

There were 5 rest houses in this district, both for registered and free emigrants These were inspected from time to time, and all sanitary defects pointed out removed Only two cases connected with emigration occurred. Of the 6 persons concerned, 4 were convicted. Both cases relate to the free-emigration system

49. No explanation has been offered by the Magistrate of Midnapore of the falling off in the number of emigrants in that district, but there is little doubt that the preference given to free emigration is at the bottom of this decrease. No cases connected with emigration occurred in Midnapore during the year.

50. In Hooghly there were no depôts or rest-houses, coolies, however, pass through the district to the Naihati Railway Station *en route* to Assam and elsewhere. No coolies were registered in that district

51. The same remark applies to Howrah, where only two cases under the Act occurred In one a woman, by caste a Kolu (oil-presser), about 22 years of age, came to a *mêla* or fair in Bally. She was persuaded by a man to come to Calcutta, where she was kept in a coolie depôt, and was registered

under a fictitious name. The woman succeeded in giving intimation of her confinement to her brother, who effected her release Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused. In the other case a complaint was also made to the Magistrate by a resident of Bally, whose son, a boy of 18, was registered as a coolie at Calcutta and sent to an Assam district The boy wrote to his father of the circumstances under which he was registered The Magistrate has reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, who has taken steps for his repatriation

Immigration

52 Irrespective of inter-district movements of labourers during the cold season, there was no regular registered immigration to this Division As formerly reported, labourers in very large numbers came to this Division from the Sonthal Parganas, North-Western Provinces, Behar and other places in quest of work and high wages in the mills, workshops, fields, as well as on the railways

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR

53. There was a fall in the prices of wheat, common rice, gram and salt during the year, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, the average price of common rice for the Division during the last fortnight of the year having been 16 seers 10 chitaks, against 10 seers 7 chitaks and 13 seers 9 chitaks during the corresponding period of 1896-97 and 1897-98

Fluctuations in the price of wheat and gram are of minor importance, as these articles are not consumed by the people at large Salt was dearer in Birbhum and Bankura, and cheaper in the remaining districts, the average price for this Division being 10 seers 8 chitaks, against 10 seers 5 chitaks in 1897 98

54 Wages remained almost stationary. The Magistrate of Burdwan regards the rise in the rates of wages of skilled labour in that district as a sign of prosperity. The slight increase in the wages of common masons, common carpenters, coolies, women, boys, superior and common blacksmiths in Midnapore was due to the construction of railways in that district and the consequent increased demand

VIII—MANUFACTURES AND MINES

55. The principal articles of manufacture in this Division are silk and tasar, jute, cotton, molasses, shell-lac, rope, iron, brass, bellmetal and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery, bonemeal, mats, and chemicals

Silk and tasar

56. In Burdwan the quantity produced is estimated at 43,810 yards, against 53,905 in 1897, the value of the outturn being Rs 41,467, against Rs 53,288 The industry is carried on at Mankar, Memari, Panchkoola, Jagadabad, and two other villages in the Sadar subdivision, and in the villages of Bagtikari, Musthali, and Ghoranash in the Katwa subdivision

In Birbhum the total outturn was 35,000 yards, against 43,000 yards in 1897-98 The silk filatures at Gauntia, Katasar, Bhadrapur, and Kaithi continue to work under European management In Bankura the manufacture of mulberry silk thread and cloth is carried on to some extent in the towns of Vishnupur and Sonamukhi, and in Birsingha, a village 8 miles north of the former Silkworms are also reared on a limited scale in some places in the south and east of the district The quantity of silk cocoons locally obtained being small, they are largely imported from Midnapore to meet the demand for local manufactures. Vishnupur retains its reputation of producing fine silks, which have secured the makers rewards and medals at different Exhibitions in Europe. The manufacture of *kutni*, a mixture of silk and cotton, has become extinct, as the demand for it, formerly existing in the North-Western Provinces, has almost ceased. 194 maunds 20 seers 2 chittaks of silk were reeled in the three factories at Nimtola, Guruli, and Mohespur in the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore, against 131 maunds 34 seers in 1897 98, the value estimated being Rs 85,653, against Rs. 53,042, the total quantity of silk manufactured being 15,560 lbs, against 10,548 lbs in 1897-98. Silk fabrics of various kinds, such as damasked silk scarps, wrappers, handkerchiefs, *saries* and *dhoties*, etc, manufactured by the native weavers of Nimtola, Ghatal, Radhanagar, and Khirpai, are exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other places for sale

In thana Daspur silk *dhoties* and Erandi cloth are manufactured, and find a rapid sale These articles are also manufactured on a limited scale at Anandapur in the Sadar subdivision of the district. The silk industry in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly is on the decline, and the fabrics produced by hand-looms cannot compete with the cheaper goods turned out by machinery.

Tasar is made in the Katwa subdivision from wild cocoons imported from the Sonthal Parganas and Orissa. The finished product is exported to Calcutta and thence to Madras, where it is in special request The plague scare in Calcutta during the year is reported to have affected the trade injuriously Tasar is manufactured at Karidha, Tantipara, and Birsingpur in Birbhum, being woven from cocoons imported from Manbhum, Singhbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas The industry is, however, on the wane Tasar is also manufactured in most towns of Bankura, the chief centres of the industry being Bankura, Vishnupur, and Birsingpur Tasar cocoons are reared in some parts of the Khatra, the Raipur, and the Bankura thanas, but the cocoons locally obtained being inadequate for the demands of local manufacturers, they are imported in considerable quantities from the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division There was, however, hardly any demand for the tasar cloth from outside the district, the quantities turned out and exported being therefore very limited Tasar fabrics are most extensively manufactured at Khirpai and Anandapur in the Sadar subdivision of Midnapore, and are also produced in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly, but the industry is languishing

Jute and cotton

57. There are several large jute and cotton mills in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, in which gunny-bags, cotton fabrics, and cotton yarn are manufactured on an extensive scale.

Cotton cloth is manufactured in all the districts of the Division, but it is gradually being ousted from the market by cheap Manchester fabrics Many weavers in Burdwan are reported to have adopted other occupations, and those of Bankura have been reduced to a wretched plight in consequence Cotton cloths of various kinds made in the Midnapore Central Jail, and a fine material of cotton cloth for mosquito curtains, manufactured at Daspur, Chandrakona, and some parts of the Tamluk subdivision, find a rapid sale both locally and elsewhere Fine cotton cloths with silk, silver and gold embroideries made at Nimtola in Midnapore are much liked by the people of the Bombay Presidency

Molasses

58. The manufacture of molasses from sugarcane is carried on in all the districts of the Division, but that from the juice of the date palm is produced mostly in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. Sugar is manufactured from cane molasses at Raipur and Kakhutia in Birbhum, but the production and consumption of this article declined in consequence of the cheapness of imported sugar of a superior quality Molasses are largely manufactured in the Ulubaria subdivision and also in Midnapore, where the total quantity produced is estimated at 5,12,400 maunds, against 5,52,000 in 1897 98

Shell lac.

59. This article is manufactured in Birbhum and Bankura The outturn fell from 605 to 555 maunds in the former, and from 10,658 to 9,489 maunds in the latter district, the marked decrease in Bankura being due to a slackness in the market The total quantity of stick lac imported into that district was 9,727 maunds, against 13,883 maunds in the previous year

Rope

60 Rope is manufactured on a large scale in Hooghly and Howrah.

Iron

61. In the Barakar factory in Burdwan pig-iron, as well as pipes and various kinds of castings, are produced. There was an increase in the outturn and value as compared with the preceding year There are four iron-works in Howrah.

Brass, bellmetal and hardware

62 These articles are manufactured in all the districts of this Division In Burdwan the estimated outturn of the year was 8,394 maunds valued at Rs. 3,37,613, against 8,974 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,18,575 in 1897. At Kanchannagore, a suburb of the town of Burdwan, knives and scissors to the value of Rs. 4,200 were manufactured, against Rs. 4,800 in 1897. In Bankura the manufacture of brass

and bell-metalware showed some briskness during the year The utensils turned out in some of the towns of the district as well as those in Birbhum are highly prized in native households in different parts of Bengal, and are exported in considerable quantities to other districts The industry is also largely carried on in the Sadar and the Jahanabad subdivisions of Hooghly, but it is reported to be declining owing to the plague scare and to some extent to some foreign competition. Brass jugs made in Tamluk and Midnapore are much prized and find a ready sale.

Indigo

63. The quantity turned out increased in Bankura and Midnapore, viz, 142 maunds against 130 maunds in 1897-98 and 1,047 maunds against 634 maunds, respectively, in 1897-98 This industry is languishing in the former district, where most of the factories belong to Messrs Gisborne and Company In Burdwan and Birbhum the business is carried on in a very limited scale, the factories being small

* * * * * * *

Mats

68. Mats are made in Jahanabad and in every subdivision of Midnapore, the best kinds of *maslands* being produced at Raghunathbati in the Tamluk subdivision and Kisor Chak in Ghatal

Miscellaneous

69. Jute twists, fishing nets, iron safes, hukkas, and bamboo baskets are manufactured in large quantities in the district of Howrah. Ebony wood is worked in Jahanabad, and the pipes (*nalchas*) produced there find a ready sale in Calcutta. Trade in dried fish is carried on in the Contai subdivision on a large scale by boatmen from Aracan and other places, the quantity exported being 8,250 maunds against 7,500 maunds in 1897-98 Wooden furniture is largely manufactured at the Sadar station of Hooghly and exported to Calcutta

70 The following table shows the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture The statement is not complete, as many of the factories have not furnished the necessary statistics —

District	Articles		Outturn in—		
			1896 97.	1897 98	1898 99
1	2		3	4	5
Burdwan	Indigo	Mds.	53	69¼	57¾
	Pottery	Rs	4,68 398	5,68,569	5 09 357
	Ironware	Tons	5 238	21 631	764 293
	Brass, bell-metal and hardware	Mds	9,313	8,974	8 394
	Cutlery	Doz	832	1,080	945
	Cotton cloths	Yds	450 415	602 560	577,610
	Silk cloths	"	47 585	53 905	43 810
	Paper	Tons.	2 500	2 581¾	2 555
	Aerated water	Doz	1,993	6,085	9,205
Birbhum	Tasar	Yds	251,850	156,950	62 100
	Indigo	Mds	2	2	7
	Lac	"	238	605	555
	Silk	lbs	40,080	43,000	35,000
Bankura	Indigo	Mds	138	130	142
	Shellac	"	4,200	10,655	9 189
Midnapore	Raw silk	Mds	*	132 (Worth Rs 53,042)	195 (Worth Rs 85,653)
	Silk and tasar cocoons	"		4,541 (Worth Rs 1,00,960)	5,538 (Worth Rs 1 14 890)
	Brass and bell metalware	"	*	38,887 (Worth Rs 37,43,842)	30,698 (Worth Rs 30,37 278)
	Silk and tasar fabrics	"	*	5,275 (Worth Rs 2,24,322)	6 311 (Worth Rs 2 75,653)
	Cotton piece goods		*	141,625 (Worth Rs 68,868)	147 625 (Worth Rs 74 518)
	Pottery	...	*	3,992,300 (Worth Rs 1,48,675	3,995,500 (Worth Rs 1 48,800)

* The difference between these figures and those shown last year is due to revised figures having been furnished this year by Subdivisional Officers and the police The figures now furnished appear to the Magistrate to be more accurate

District	Articles		Outturn in— 1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
1	2		3	4	5
Midnapore—*concluded*	Mats		*	390,800 (Worth Rs 2 70 800)	475,650 (Worth Rs 1 07,658)
	Dry fish	Mds	*	2 000 (Worth Rs 7,500)	1,100 (Worth Rs 8 250)
	Molasses	"		552 000 (Worth Rs 22 08 000)	512,400 (Worth Rs 23 05,800)
	Reed baskets			5,000 (Worth Rs 513)	6 000 (Worth Rs 375)
	Indigo	Mds	859	624	1,017
Hooghly	Brass and bell metal	Mds	8,138	8 150	7,428
	Tasar and silk fabrics		Rs 88,000 worth	Rs 80,000 worth	105,300 yds
	Silk skeins		" 16,725 "	" 280 "	
	Cotton cloth		" 1,43 220 "	" 1,43,200 "	425,000
	Coloured cloth (rangin)		" 28,000 "	" 29,000 "	40,600
	Rope	Mds	7,030	Not furnished	.
	Paper	Quires	11,620	Ditto	4,100
	Bricks and tiles	Pieces	101,600 000	100,600 000	32,318,000
	Lemonade	Bottles	3 650	3,700	3,400
	Flour mill	Mds	8,000	1 000	24,000
	Oil mill	"	7 000	10 000	2,000
	Surki mill	"	45,000	55 000	90,000
	Chicken work	Pieces	5,000	7,000	35,104 pairs
	Rasi works	Mds			260 mds
	Gunny bags, cloths and other articles, India Jute Mills		7 268 tons	10 200 000 bags	Not furnished by Manager
	Champdany Jute Mills		28,768,000 yds	28,768 000 yds	Ditto
	Hastings Jute Mills		23 000 tons	620 25_ mds	Ditto
	Wellington Jute Mills		89,000 "	Not furnished	Ditto
	Victoria Jute Mills		10,800 "	Ditto	Ditto
	Bengal Spinning and Weaving Mills		872 "	Rs 41 845 9 cloth, " 8,39 464 5 6 yarn	77,392 yarn
	Gondolpara Jute Mills		1,785,473 yds	" 18 58 586 worth of bags and cloth	16,84,114
	Bone Mills at Bally	Tons	10,900	10 800	8 190
	Bone Mills at Magra	"	286	286	12 000 mds
	Chemical Works at Konnagore	"	Acids 12 000 cwt, other chemicals 10,000 cwt	Not furnished	150 tons solid, 150 tons liquid
Howrah	Cotton Mills in Ghoosery	Rs	17 53,541	15 58 029	15,86 231
	Bowreah Cotton Mills	"	26,38 874	26 69,433	22 15,166
	Ram Dyal Cotton Mills	"	8 89,001	8,26,985	6 53 964
	Jute Mills in Howrah	"	41,25,714	40,00,000	32,88,922
	Fort Gloster Jute Mill in Howrah	"	35 60 955	35 73 305	33,68,111
	Central Jute Mill in Howrah	"		Not furnished	Not furnished
	Sibpur Jute Mill in Howrah	"	37 98,117	50,06 261	45,10,017
	Ganges Jute Mill in Howrah	"		2,46,907 cwt	2,59,447 cwt.
	National Jute Mill	"	3,50,000		
	Bally Paper Mills	"	13 20,680	11,88,960	14,01 446
	Burn & Co's Iron Works	"	20,00 000	24,00 000	24,00,000
	Albion Foundry	"	1,50,000	1,16,683	91,570
	Sibpur Iron Works	"		42,824	32,520
	Shalimar Iron Works	"	2,00,000	5 00,000	5,00,060
	Shalimar Rope Works	"	3,13,727	3,46,763	3,51,786
	Ghoosery Rope Works	"	6,34,000	4,92,382	5,16,800
	Newring Cotton Mills	"			3,28,473
	Victoria Cotton Mills	"		4,90,000	3,73,860
	Surkhi	"		7,625	7,625
	Oil	"		2,10,486	3,12,963
	Wheat	"		2,24,609	3,00,655
	Mats	"	8,000	9,000	9,000
	Curtain pieces	"	25,000	2,500	3,000
	Country paper	"	700	700	1,000
	Molasses	"	13,000	17,000	20,000
	Padlocks	"	11,000	12,000	12,000
	Hukkas	"	50,000	80,000	12,000

* The difference between these figures and those shown last year is due to revised figures having been furnished this year by Subdivisional Officer and the police The figures now furnished appear to the Magistrate to be more accurate

71. *Coal mines*—Coal mines are worked in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. The number of collieries in the Raniganj subdivision is very large,

and this industry has gained much importance. The output of coal decreased from 2,019,223 in 1897 to 1,615,908, though the persons employed rose from 24,473 to 25,739 No explanation of the increase and decrease has been supplied by the district officers It is said that most of the European Coal Companies are prosperous, and some are paying very large dividends Among the native concerns some are doing well, but many are handicapped for want of sufficient capital Accidents were comparatively few, and are reported to be due principally to the carelessness of the sufferers themselves

72 The white earth mine of Bhara as usual contributed greatly to the pottery works at Raniganj

IX Trade and commerce

73 As reported in previous years, almost all the important trade centres and marts in this Division enjoy special facilities of export and import by rail, river, or canal Birbhum has the advantage of the railway, and Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah are served both by river and rail In Midnapore, which already enjoyed the benefit of the canal system and the rivers Hooghly, Rupnarain, and Silye, the opening of the Calcutta Midnapore-Cuttack Extension of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway for goods traffic on the 17th December 1898 has further increased the means of transport Bankura, which is traversed neither by rail nor navigable river, and where there are no canals, possesses, however, good roads by which its traffic is carted to East Indian Railway

74 The principal articles of trade in this Division were—

Exports

Rice, paddy, pulses, raw jute, gunny-bags, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, coal, paper, hides, brass and bell metal utensils, shell-lac, tassar, and silk.

Imports.

European piece-goods, gram and pulses, raw jute, gunny bags, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, coal and ghee

75 The following table shows in a combined form the total traffic in 26 principal articles of merchandise imported into and exported from this Division by rail, steamer, and country boats —

Articles	Imports							
	By rail		By Nadia rivers		By canal		Total	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897 98	1898-99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 Rice	61 074	34 517	4,225	465	44 292	25 560	1 09 591	60 542
2 Paddy	910	5 480	9,272	60	4,21 162	50 021	4,31 334	55 561
3 Wheat	37 698	29 319		1,158			37 698	30 477
4 Gram and pulses	4 70 488	5,71 694	4 70	3 728	6 370	9 735	4,81 128	5 85 157
5 Other food grains	8 287	9 826	72	3,479			8 359	13 305
6 Jute raw	3,59 028	1 90,087	1,031	1 057	77 925	26 965	4 37 984	2 18 100
7 Gunny bags	74,964	89 352	11		6 632	10 000	81 607	99 352
8 Linseed	2 981	29,066	595	345	96		3 672	29 411
9 Mustard seed	4 86 570	4,84,002	7,962	8 906	19,325	12 130	5,13 857	5,05,038
10 Tea, Indian	172	151					172	151
11 Cotton, raw	11 003	8 296				600	11 003	8 896
12 Silk raw	4 210	4 571					4 210	4 571
13 Sugar, refined	12 227	24,016	466	270	5 670	3 150	18 363	27 436
14 Do unrefined	2 54 944	3 05 159	5,956	2 576	17 55	39 535	2 78 655	3 47 370
15 Tobacco, manufactured	1 012	1 984					1 012	1 984
16 Do, unmanufactured	2 37 648	2 16 484	4,070	9,473	85,845	91 602	3 27 563	3,17,559
17 Indigo	3						3	
18 Cotton piece-goods, European in bales	87 593	88 569		10	8 010	8 375	95,603	96,954
19 Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes	326	702					326	702
20 Cotton piece goods, Indian, in bales	4 638	5,923		1			4 638	5 924
21 Cotton piece goods Indian in boxes	16	15					16	15
22 Cotton twist, European	7 263	7 885			4 010	2 370	11 273	10 255
23 Ditto, Indian	35 469	42 018					35,469	42 018
24 Salt	5 16 945	5 46 171			1 39 075	1 50 670	6 56 920	6 96 841
25 Kerosine oil	1 19 285	1 25 760		100	1 00,445	98,520	2,19,730	2 24 380
26 Coal and coke	38 81 512	43 85 535	100		1 07 145	1 13 347	39 89,057	44 98 882
Total	66 76,256	72,06,562	38,080	31 928	10,44,867	6 42 380	77 59 243	78 80 890

Articles	Exports							
	By rail		By Nadia rivers		By canal		Total	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 Rice	37 27 201	41 60 202	64 601	73 987	9 85 214	8 74 351	47 77 076	51 57 600
2 Paddy	9 43 122	7 1 341	23 741	11 386	16 96 721	11 06 124	26 64,0 4	18 38 859
3 Wheat	881	3 290	100	197	500		1 481	3 487
4 Gram and pulses	37 236	33 821	906	54	1 350	553	39 562	34 428
5 Other food grains	5 401	3 109		205	11 755		17 1 9	3 904
6 Jute raw	9 817	7 815	165		8 050	40 100	17 862	47 915
7 Gunny bags	2 12 644	2 58 516		200			2 12 614	2 58 716
8 Linseed	5,202	4 320		210	500	-	5 702	24 520
9 Mustard seed	6 300	10 3 5	130		7 5	550	7 155	10 8 5
10 Tea Indian		2						2
11 Cotton, raw	1 339	1 274			150	10	1 489	1 284
12 Silk raw	2 235	1 539					2 235	1 539
13 Sugar refined	201	749					209	749
14 Do unrefined	17 158	11 3 9	1 336	802	41 027	8 120	59 19	20 301
15 Tobacco manufactured	378	606		56			378	662
16 Do unmanufactured	10 508	7 074	355	43	24 795	25 865	35 643	32 982
17 Indigo	250	454					250	454
18 Cotton piece goods European in bales	1 382	524	16		-		1 398	524
19 Cotton piece goods European in boxes		27						27
20 Cotton piece-goods Indian, in bales	531	1 032					531	1 032
21 Cotton piece goods Indian in boxes	1	5					1	5
22 Cotton twist European	29	40				10	39	50
23 Ditto Indian	11 353	8 945					11 353	8 945
24 Salt	13 249	22 292	291	4	50		13 591	22 296
25 Kerosine oil	17 263	6 189	501	1	121	14	17 899	6 204
26 Coal and coke	5 41 34 377	6 33 32 406	8 115	10 301	735		5 41 43 227	6 33 41 796
Total	5 91 63 113	6 87 07 913	1,00 290	1 06 195	27 71 687	20 05 717	6 20 35 440	7,08 20 125

The total imports by rail during the year amounted to 72,06,582 maunds, against an export of 7,08,20,125 maunds The most considerable imports were in—gram and pulses, raw jute, mustard seed, sugar, tobacco, European piece goods, salt, and kerosine oil, and the largest exports in rice, paddy, gunny-bags, and coal

76 The total traffic by rail, rivers, and canals was—

		Mds
Imported by rail (column 3)	..	72,06,582
Ditto rivers and canals (columns 5 and 7)	...	6,74,308
Total of imports	.	78,80,890
Exported by rail (column 11)	.	6,87,07,913
Ditto rivers and canals (columns 13 and 15)	..	21,12,212
Total of exports	...	7,08,20,125

The exports were thus enormously in advance of the imports, the difference being 6,29,39,235 maunds. This large increase is chiefly contributed by an increase of 5,88,42,914 maunds in the export of coal over the import of the same article in 1898-99 A comparison of the figures for the past two years shows that there was an increase both in exports and imports, the former rising from 6,20,35,440 maunds to 7,08,20,125 maunds, and the latter from 77,59,243 maunds to 78,80,890 maunds The details are examined below. The Magistrates have not, except in a few instances, analysed the figures or explained the variations.

77. In imports the increase was marked under the heads of gram and pulses, sugar (refined and unrefined), linseed, and coal and coke, and moderate in the case of European piece-goods, Indian cotton twist, salt, and kerosine oil. As regards exports, the increase was marked in rice, gunny-bags, and coal and coke, while there was a considerable decrease in paddy and unrefined sugar, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin The increase in the export of rice was due to the general good harvest of the year in the districts of this Division. The increase as regards coal and coke is attributed by the

	1897-98	1898 99
	Mds	Mds
Rice	47,77,076	51,57,600
Gunny bags	2,12,644	2,58,716
Coal and coke	541,43,227	6,33,41 796
Paddy	26,64,084	18,38,859
Unrefined sugar	59,519	20,301

Magistrate of Burdwan principally to the increase in the quantities imported from other districts Hooghly and Midnapore show a decrease under the head of paddy In the case of the former district (2,13,036 maunds against 4,89,876 maunds) it is ascribed to the plague scare, while the falling off in Midnapore (9,88,319 maunds against 15,97,592 maunds) is reported to be the result of the diminished demand for the article by reason of the plentiful harvests of the year The variations in respect of gunny-bags and unrefined sugar remain unexplained

78 So far as the exports to Calcutta are concerned, there was an increase in the case of rice, wheat, gram and pulse, other food grains, gunny bags, linseed, mustard-seed, coal and coke Two maunds of Indian tea were exported from Birbhum, against nil in 1897-98 A decrease occurred in all other articles shown in statement No XI. As regards imports, there was an increase in European and Indian cotton twist, salt, kerosine oil and gunny-bags, and a decrease in the remaining articles shown in statement No XII.

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XI — STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES

80 The following statement shows the birth and the death rate per mille as recorded in the districts of the Division during the last two calendar years —

District	Birth-rate per mille		Death rate per mille	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	33 12	32 92	29 85	21 45
Birbhum	40 16	40 07	29 73	21 49
Bankura	35 91	35 62	26 68	18 79
Midnapore	36 0	31 6	23 3	24 3
Hooghly	26 7	22 4	31 9	28 42
Howrah	36 63	34 02	29 32	29 00

It is remarkable that in all these districts, except Hooghly, while the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate, it still fell short of what it was in 1897 As in that year, there was during the period under review, a large preponderance of deaths over births in Hooghly Of course that is owing to Hooghly being largely a manufacturing district, where the mill hands come largely, alone leaving their families at home

The death rate shows a decrease in all the districts of the Division, being marked in Bankura, Burdwan, and Birbhum, where it was 18 79, 21 45, and 21 49 in 1898, against 26 68, 29 85, and 29 73 respectively in 1897—a fact which is chiefly due to the good health of the year, although bad registration may to a certain extent have operated.

81. The registration of births and deaths both in municipal and rural areas was carried out by the police, the statistics for the rural areas were obtained through village chaukidars, and in towns where the Compulsory Registration Act is in force, information was given by parties to the police direct Much of the improvement in the reporting of vital statistics is due, the Magistrate of Howrah observes, to the punctual attendance of chaukidars at parade.

82. The Sanitary Inspectors, the inspecting staff of the Vaccination Department, the superior Police Officers, and the District and the Subdivisional Officers when on tour are reported to have tested, from time to time, the figures relating to births and deaths, and this system of examination is supposed to have greatly improved registration.

In Burdwan 37 persons were prosecuted for neglecting to report the occurrences of births and deaths, of whom one, who was a chaukidar, was sentenced to imprisonment and also dismissed from service, 34 were fined, and two were merely warned

In Bankura 45 chaukidars were prosecuted for this offence. In Midnapore 61 persons were prosecuted, of whom 61 were fined and the remaining 3 merely warned In Howrah 122 persons were prosecuted, all of whom were convicted and punished, one being sentenced to imprisonment The Magistrates of Birbhum and Hooghly have furnished no information on the point

83. The following table shows the number of births and deaths within the municipal areas in the several districts of the Division during the last two calendar years —

District	Name of Municipality	Population	Deaths registered 1897	Deaths registered 1898	Deaths registered Ratio per mille 1897	Deaths registered Ratio per mille 1898	Births registered 1897	Births registered 1898	Births registered Ratio per mille 1897	Births registered Ratio per mille 1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	Burdwan	34 477	1 179	905	34 19	28 8[illegible]	585	66[illegible]	16 96	19 31
	Raniganj	13 7 2	637	436	46 25	31 65	34[illegible]	327	25 19	23 74
	Kalna	9 436	339	240	36 02	2[illegible] 4	202	163	20 86	17 2
	Katwa	6 699	2 9	1 6	31 1[illegible]	26 [illegible]7	22[illegible]	206	33 58	30 75
	Dainhat	5 144	161	181	31 29	3[illegible] 18	17[illegible]	15[illegible]	34 40	30 13
	Asansol	11 737	255	194	21 7	16 5	2 3	353	21 5	30 07
	Total	81 26[illegible]	2 780	2 222	34 2	2[illegible] 3	1 789	1 870	2[illegible] 01	23 01
Birbhum	Suri	7,451	253	163	33 8[illegible]	21 6[illegible]	2[illegible]	334	39 57	44 65
Bankura	Bankura	18 743	379	3 2	20 22	18 78	[illegible]7	17	35 05	28 6
	Vishnupur	18 100	42[illegible]	409	23 08	2[illegible] 48	6[illegible]	681	34 58	37 44
	Sonamukhi	13 462	374	275	27 78	20 13	50[illegible]	468	37 3[illegible]	34 76
	Total	50 34[illegible]	1 182	1 036	23 4	20 [illegible]	1 789	1 186	35 4	33 4
Midnapore	Midnapore	3[illegible] 264	1 5[illegible]	1 0 1	38 8	33 1	[illegible]05	9[illegible]0	[illegible]8 0	27 8
	Tamluk	6 [illegible]12	180	1 30	[illegible]	1[illegible] 6	190	17[illegible]	2 7	26 4
	Chatal	13 [illegible]	361	7[illegible]	[illegible] 1	19 7	4[illegible]3	304	33 9	28 2
	Kharar	10 083	201	144	1[illegible]	14 2	380	305	37 C	30 2
	Chandrakona	11 309	380	297	33 6	26 2	314	301	27 7	26 6
	Khirpai	[illegible] 708	1[illegible]4	116	6 9	20 3	214	210	3[illegible] 4	30 7
	Ramjibanpur	9 [illegible]7	294	214	2[illegible] 4	21 4	310	30[illegible]	39 0	36 8
	Total	89 89[illegible]	2 816	2 248	31 3	25 0	[illegible]86	[illegible]6[illegible]	31 4	29 5
Hooghly	Hooghly Chinsura	33 0[illegible]0	1 [illegible]32	1 16[illegible]	4[illegible] 36	35 14	8[illegible]	82[illegible]	[illegible]3 98	2[illegible] 07
	Bansberia	[illegible] 83	273	258	40 68	42 4[illegible]	[illegible]23	1[illegible]2	32 87	23 88
	Serampore	35 9[illegible]2	2 0[illegible]1	1 608	57 04	44 [illegible]	1 049	8[illegible]7	29 17	23 83
	Baidyabati	18 380	5[illegible]7	505	30 30	2[illegible] 47	472	323	2[illegible]8	17 57
	Bhadreswar	9 63[illegible]	534	331	[illegible]5 3[illegible]	3[illegible] 1[illegible]	156	168	16 18	17 42
	Kotrang	5 164	346	170	67 002	32 92	13	88	26 5[illegible]	17 04
	Uttarpara	6 489	305	253	47 002	38 38	178	139	20 [illegible]6	21 42
	Jahanabad	8 3[illegible]	289	246	34 71	29 54	244	208	9 30	[illegible]4 98
	Total	123 793	[illegible] 980	4 5[illegible]1	48 3	36 92	3 313	2 774	26 7	2[illegible] 10
Howrah	Howrah	116 60[illegible]	4 489	3 8[illegible]1	38 58	33 02	3 635	2 937	31 17	25 18
	Bally	16 700	489	5 7	29 28	33 3[illegible]	36	3[illegible]9	21 6[illegible]	21 49
	Total	133 306	4 978	4 408	37 3	33 06	3 997	3 296	29 3	24·7
	GRAND TOTAL	486 135	17 992	14 648	37 02	30 1	14,050	12 614	28 9	[illegible]9

84. There was increased mortality in Dainhat, Bansbaria, and Bally, while the remaining towns show a decrease in the death-rate, due chiefly to the almost total freedom from epidemic diseases of any kind during the year In no town did the death-rate exceed 50 per mille It is to be noticed that in all the riverside and manufacturing towns the death rate exceeds the birth rate—a result of the custom noticed in speaking above of Hooghly district Only in Bankura, where there are no manufactures, the town birth-rate exceeds that of death

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XIII —CRIME.

90 The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year and investigated by the police fell from 23,648 in 1897 to 20,505 in 1898, while the number of non-cognizable cases rose from 20,979 to 21,547 Excluding offences against sanitary regulations, which have hardly any bearing on crime proper, the number of cognizable cases shows a decrease from 19,123 to 16,716, which is shared by all the districts of the Division, and which is undoubtedly due to the

good harvest of the year In explanation of these fluctuations, Mr Duke justly observes —"Just as hard times increase cognizable or real crime, so good times increase non-cognizable complaints, which are mostly either frivolous or arise from civil disputes"

91 Of 20,505 cases instituted during the year and investigated by the police, 19,821 were cases reported at police-stations or taken up by police and 684 cases instituted on complaints or by Magistrates *suo motu* and referred to police for investigation Of 20,212 cases disposed of coming under the former head 12,109, or 59·9 per cent, ended in convictions, while of 695 cases coming under the latter, 93, or 13 3 per cent, were successful

False cases

92 Out of 2,691 false cases, 710 cases were declared to have been maliciously false, the rest being due to mistake of law or fact The percentage of maliciously false cases to cases reported during the year and investigated by the police was 3 4, against 3 08 in 1897 There was an increase in the number of such cases in Burdwan and Midnapore, while the rest of the districts of this Division show a decrease In Burdwan the majority of false cases consisted, as in 1897-98, of offences against property, and are reported to have originated in a desire for revenge. The increase in false cases in these districts is attributed to the greater prosperity of the people during the year, the good harvest providing them with the means of indulging their passion for litigation In Midnapore most of the false cases occurred under the head of house-breaking and ordinary cattle theft In one case, under section 304, Indian Penal Code, in this district, the complainant, a woman, who had, at the instigation of her zamindar's agents, falsely charged her neighbours with the murder of her husband, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the death of the man having been proved by medical evidence to have been caused by pneumonia

Prosecution in false cases

93. Out of 710 cases declared to be false, prosecutions were instituted in only 73 cases, or 10 3 per cent, against 11 4 per cent in 1897 The percentage of prosecutions is low in all the districts in the Division, except Howrah, where prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases out of 52 declared maliciously false It is satisfactory to note that in Birbhum convictions were obtained in all the three false cases in which prosecutions took place The result was also fair in Bankura, where convictions were obtained in four cases out of nine In Howrah, where prosecutions were instituted in 25 per cent (the highest this year in this Division) of the cases declared maliciously false, convictions were obtained in only 5 cases out of 13

The proportion of prosecutions in false cases resulting in conviction to the total number of such prosecutions instituted in the Division was 39 7 against 39 in 1897

Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code

94 Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 88 cases as against 85 cases in 1897. The proportion of cases in which action was taken under the section to the total number of false cases was highest in Burdwan (21 8 and lowest in Bankura (2). This section is not as much resorted to in most districts as it should be

Abstention from enquiry in reported cases

95. The number of cases in which enquiry was refused by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 1,306 to 959. The decrease is common to all the districts in this Division except Howrah, which shows a slight increase The police appear to have used the powers conferred by the above section with discretion, and to have refused enquiry only in cases in which no property or property of but small value and not easily identifiable was stolen, and in which no investigation was solicited by the complainant

Remands

96. Out of 5,488 A Forms sent up, 2,804 were disposed of at the first hearing, the percentage being 51 against 36 55 The percentages of cases remanded once, twice and thrice were 18 2, 11 7 and 7 1, respectively, and the percentages of cases remanded six times or more were 1 8 and 2 2, respectively, the provincial percentages in 1897 being 2 3 and 3 5.

Result of sessions trials

97 The result of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year shows steady improvement, 79 5 per cent of the cases tried ending in conviction, against 68 7 and 60 per cent in 1897 and 1896, respectively The results were generally satisfactory throughout the Division The improvement in Birbhum is ascribed by the Magistrate to the ability of the new Government Pleader and the energy of the investigating police officers.

Bad livelihood cases

98 The number of bad-livelihood cases instituted in the Division during the year was exactly the same as in 1897, viz 482, although there were fluctuations in all the districts These cases increased in Burdwan and Birbhum, while Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah show a decrease The increase in Birbhum is said to be due to the strict supervision by the police over persons who have no ostensible means of existence

Arms Act

99 The number of applications for the grant or renewal of licenses received during the year was, including 823 refused, 13,278, against 13,927 in 1897 As in 1897-98, the number refused was lowest (3) in Midnapore In Bankura and Burdwan 306 and 278 applications were refused The total number of licenses granted or renewed during the year in the Division was 12 462, against 13,133 issued in 1897 The decrease is shared by all the districts except Hooghly and Howrah

100 Four hundred and ninety two persons were prosecuted during the year, against 192 in 1897 The increase is common to all the districts in the Division except Midnapore, where the number of prosecutions fell from 83 to 58 during the period under report The increase is explained by the greater care taken by the Magistrates to see that all licenses were renewed The punishment imposed consisted of fines except in two instances—one in Birbhum and the other in Midnapore The facts of the former case have not been stated The accused in the other is reported to have retained in his possession without license a gun which he had procured while committing a dacoity

101 The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs 3,345-12, against Rs 766-2 in 1897 Rewards to the extent of Rs 222 8 were paid, against Rs 57-8 in the preceding year

102 Shops for the sale of arms and ammunition were duly inspected, and the results were satisfactory. The license of a petty dealer in fire works in Midnapore was cancelled, and the licensee was fined for breach of the rules framed under the Explosives Act

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XV —CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Benches

122 The following table shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in the several districts of the Division during the year —

Districts	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend	Number of times they actually attended	Number of times they were absent — With leave or notice	Without leave or notice	Total	Percentage of attendance to summon	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	2 274	1 392	220	662	882	61 2	
Birbhum	877	660	134	83	217	75 2	
Bankura	763	904*	24	74	98	118 4	* Includes 239 voluntary attendance
Midnapore	3 337	2 106	522	709	1 231	63 1	
Hooghly	1 992	1,576	326	283	609	79 1	* Includes 193 voluntary attendance
Howrah	2 178	1 384	124	670	794	63 5	
Total for 1898	11 421	8 022†	1 350	2 481	3,831	70 2	† Includes 432 voluntary attendance
Total for 1897	11,666	7,930‡	1,406	2 534	3,940	68 4	‡ Include voluntary attendance

On the whole the Bench Magistrates have given fair help, but, as usual, the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly continued to render material services by

the disposal of a large number of cases The weak point of the system is that Honorary Magistrates of benches too often absent themselves without leave or notice to the no little inconvenience of their colleagues and the public The Magistrate of Hooghly reports that the attendance of Honorary Magistrates at the Sadar and Serampore has been on the whole fair, that they continued to render valuable assistance to the stipendiary staff in administering criminal justice, but that the Jahanabad Bench did very little in this direction, the members being, moreover, very irregular in their attendance In January 1899 the Magistrate, Mr. French, issued a warning on the most irregular of the Honorary Magistrates, and informed them that they would be called upon to resign if their attendance were not satisfactory during the next three months The Magistrate of Howrah, Mr Duke, observes —"Any improvement in this direction cannot be expected until the Honorary Magistrates come to appreciate the importance of the duties they have been entrusted with "

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XVI —REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

124 The total number of sub-registry offices in this Division was the same during the year under report as it was in 1897-98, viz 68

125 The following statement shows the number of deeds registered in each district and the amount of receipts and expenditure during the past two years —

District	1897-98				1898-99			
	Number of deeds registered	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus credit to Government	Number of deeds registered	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus credit to Government
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs
Burdwan	42 619	40 929	27 694	22 23[illegible]	40 070	48 623	28 439	[illegible]0 18[illegible]
Birbhum	25 603	27 45[illegible]	14 645	12 910	22 354	25 470	13 266	12 213
Bankura	29 716	28 936	16 755	12 181	26 744	2[illegible] 965	16 632	9 253
Midnapore	81 751	81 289	43 108	38 181	78 3[illegible]0	82 738	44 054	38 684
Hooghly	28 924	31 277	19 917	11 360	28 000	31 [illegible]91	19 [illegible]0	12,241
Howrah	22 839	28 575	14 824	13 751	21 132	25 887	13 983	12 004
Total	231 482	2 47 461	1 36 943	1 10 518	2 16 [illegible] 0	2 40 403	1 [illegible]5 824	1,04 579

The total number of deeds registered during the year was 216,970, against 231,482 in the preceding year—a falling off which is shared by all the districts of the Division, being principally due to the good harvest of the year under report, which rendered the raising of money by sales or mortgages less necessary.

The receipts show a decrease in all the districts of the Division except Hooghly and Midnapore, so does the expenditure, except in Burdwan and Midnapore, but both the increase and the decrease are small. In Burdwan the increased expenditure was due to the payment, since July 1898 of salaries in addition to commission to the successor of the Special Sub Registrar, Babu Nilratan Mukerjee, who being a retired Government servant was paid only by commission

126 The system of identification by means of thumb-impressions has been improving The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that the object of the thumb marks is now appreciated both by the registering officers and the public, and this work is no longer left to the clerks or menials

127. A case of false personation occurred in the Serampore sub-registry office and two persons were convicted, of whom one is absconding.

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XVII—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

130 The total number of estates exceeded that in 1897-98 by 24, the increase being chiefly due to the resumption of phandari and thanadari chakran lands. The total demand in the several districts of the Division was Rs 84,62,884, of which Rs 82,73,526 were collected and Rs 1,909 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs 1,87,449 The percentage of the total collections on the total demand fell slightly short of that obtained during 1897-98, being 97 7 against 97 8 The percentage of current collection on current demand in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura was over the prescribed standard of 99 Hooghly shows a slight improvement, the percentage being 98 2 against 97 5 in 1897 98 In Midnapore there was no change in the percentage, which was the same as in 1897-98, viz. 95 3 The percentages in Midnapore and Hooghly would have reached nearly the prescribed standard had the sums of Rs 12,911 and Rs 6,850, received by remittance transfer receipts from other districts after the close of the year, been credited in the year's account.

131 Twenty-one petty Government estates, the management of which is difficult or unprofitable, owing to their scattered nature, were sold during the year, viz, 5 in Bankura, 2 in Midnapore, and 14 in Hooghly, comprising a total area of 21 acres The annual demand realizable from these estates was Rs 639, and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs 2,730

132 Out of 1,652 estates and shares of estates, which became liable to sale during the year for non-payment of Government dues, 211, or 12 7 per cent, were actually sold, against 183, or 8 7, sold in 1897-98 The percentage of sales on defaults increased in all the districts, except in Bankura, where it remained the same during the past two years The highest percentage occurred in Burdwan, viz 19 2, and the lowest in Midnapore, 5 6 These fluctuations have not been explained but are small

Road and public works cesses

133 The cess demand during the year under report was Rs 12,17,466 against Rs 12,01,191 in 1897-98 showing an increase of Rs 16,275, contributed by the districts of Burdwan Bankura, and Midnapore, while there was a decrease in Birbhum and Hooghly The increase in Burdwan is due to the increased assessment of coal mines, and that in Midnapore to the assessment of certain rent-free lands for the first time No explanation has been furnished by the Collector of Bankura as to the increase in that district The decrease in Birbhum and Hooghly was caused by the revision of assessments

134 The total collections show an improvement in Burdwan and Midnapore and a falling off in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly The decrease in Birbhum is in some measure ascribable to the fact that arrears amounting to Rs 1,800 due from three estates could not be recovered under the Certificate Procedure till after the expiry of the year under report The diminution in Bankura is accounted for by the difficulties experienced in realizing cesses from petty rent-free tenures, while that in Hooghly is ascribable to the same causes as were mentioned in the Divisional Report for 1897-98, viz, abortive result of certificates, unwillingness of co-sharers to pay their respective dues, etc. The cesses collected in the Division during the year aggregated Rs 11,98,344 against Rs 11,89,268, the percentage of the balance on the gross demand being 21 5 against 21 2 in 1897 98

135 The valuation and re-valuation of 12 revenue paying estates in the district of Midnapore, which had escaped valuation and re-valuation at the last general re-valuation, were completed during the year under review, and the completion report was submitted to the Board in the latter part of March last

136 Both the cesses were levied during the year at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee.

Settlement

137. No important settlement of Government estates was effected during the year In the case of Char Nakchira in the Tamluk subdivision, in the district of Midnapore, the survey and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act was begun in January 1898, and the attestation of records, except as regards the status of eight tenants, was completed in 1897 98 The boundary dispute with the Raja

of Mahisadal has been amicably settled with the sanction of the Board, and the draft records have been published

138 The settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura continued during the year In the sarkari panchaki and bepanchaki ghats the rewriting of 5,000 kabuliyats and as many pattas conceding mukarrari rights and granting an allowance of 2 annas in the rupee was begun and completed, and necessary arrangements for the registration of the documents made, but on a review by Government of the question of concession, orders were passed on the 21st December 1898 sanctioning the rate of 4 annas in the rupee, and pattas and kabuliyats are being altered accordingly Further khasras have been written out during the year in respect of 119 zamindari panchaki ghats, measuring 172,580 bighas, chitas of 18 mauzas, containing 15,000 bighas, which were discovered to have been left unwritten by the late Assistant Superintendent of Survey, have been written out, while rents have been fixed for 130,000 bighas of lands in tracts outside thanas Khatra and Chatua

The issue of revised orders as to the rate of the concession to be granted to holders of lands in sarkari panchaki ghats, and the insufficiency of the maps in matters of interior detail as regards zamindari panchaki ghats, have prolonged the work of ghat settlements, which, however, the Settlement Officer expects to finish during the current year

Public Demands Recovery Act

139 The number of certificates which remained pending from 1897 98 was 16,441, the number filed during the year under report was 40,126 (against 27,941 in 1897 98), showing an increase of 12,185, or 43 per cent The increase occurred as regards all classes of demands save class IV, "Water-rates," which shows a slight decrease Taking into account cases pending from 1897 98, the total number for disposal during the year was 56,567, of which 32,898, or 58 per cent, were disposed of, leaving 23,669 cases pending at the close of the year There was an increase in the number of disposals in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, while Burdwan and Midnapore show a falling off It is to be noted that the disposals were nowhere in excess of the institutions, and that in none of the districts of this Division was the rate of twelve hundred cases for each muharrir worked up to That rate was fixed in analogy with the Civil Courts' practice, but there the parties themselves write out all processes, and again none of them, I might almost say, are so lengthy as the sale notices which have to be prepared by the certificate offices

As compared with those in 1897 98, the institutions show an increase in all the districts of the Division In Burdwan the increase is marked under class V, "Cesses," class VII, "All other demands under section 7," and class I, "Demands of all kinds under section 5" The increase under class I is attributed to the adoption of the auction system in the sale of petty Government estates, purchasers sometimes bidding more than they feel inclined afterwards to pay, thereby necessitating a resort to the certificate procedure, that in class V is due partly to arrear lists having been sent by the Cess Office to the Certificate Department on the expiration of each kist instead of at longer intervals as heretofore. The increase in class VII is the result of the imposition of fines in a large number of cases by the Land Registration Deputy Collector for non registration of names, &c In Birbhum the issue of certificates for the recovery of petty sums due from tenants on account of survey and settlement of the Mollarpur estates accounts for the increase. In Bankura it was owing to the influx during the latter part of the year of an unusually large number of cases belonging to the Cess Collection Office In Midnapore the increase occurred under all the classes, notably under class V In Hooghly the large increase under class V was chiefly due to the alteration in the kists in accordance with the Board's Circular No 10 of October 1895, which has lately been given effect to, while that under class VII is due to collections having been commenced in connection with a big project, viz, the Rajapur Drainage Scheme

Of the cases disposed of, recourse was had to the extreme measure of sale in 634 instances which is equivalent to a percentage of 1 9 The number of cases in which warrants were issued and the amounts paid without recourse to imprisonment fell from 208 to 132 Three persons were imprisoned, viz, 2 in Burdwan and 1 in Hooghly, for obstinately evading payments

140 The remarks recorded by the District Officers as to the working of section 21, Act I of 1895, as amended by Act I of 1897, show that the provisions of this section have materially increased the difficulties in the way of the certificate procedure, but it is perhaps too soon to come to any conclusion whether it should be repealed or not What evidence there is, however, rather leads in the direction of repeal

141. There were four institutions during the year, viz, two in Midnapore and two in Hooghly, the three cases pending from the previous year in Burdwan making a total of seven Of the three pending cases, two came up on appeal before me and have been remanded for procedure *de novo* In the remaining case, in which instructions were solicited by the Collector as to the feasibility of the partition, the Board's orders were received after the close of the year and communicated to the Collector In one of the two new cases in Midnapore the lands have been surveyed, and record-writing is in progress For the other a record of rights was prepared in 1893 under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the applicant has prayed for the adoption of that record in the butwara proceedings Of the two cases in Hooghly, partition was allowed by Collector, but disallowed by me in appeal in one which was pending before the Board at the end of the year In the other case, which was instituted under orders of the Civil Court, measurements are going on

Partition

142 The total number of applications for mutation for disposal during the year was 5,644, of which 4,101 cases, or 72 6 per cent, were disposed of

Land registration

There was an increase in the number of applications filed in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura, while Midnapore and Hooghly show a decrease The increase in Burdwan is reported to be due to the issue of a large number of notices under section 31 of the Act requiring co-sharing proprietors of estates to see that their respective interests are so registered that the total thereof shall complete full 16 annas. The increase in Birbhum is due to prompt measures taken in regard to certain proprietors who had neglected to register their names No explanation has been furnished by the Collector of Bankura as to the cause of the increase in that district. The same remark applies to the decrease in Hooghly and Midnapore

The total fees realized under section 64 of the Act in the several districts of this Division amounted to Rs 604 and the cost incurred to Rs 674 The amount of fines realized under sections 65 and 31 of the Act was Rs. 1,221 in Burdwan and Birbhum. Such fines were imposed on 328 persons in Midnapore

The instructions contained in the Board's Circular order No 3 of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested cases, are reported to have been observed in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura No information on the point has been received from Midnapore and Hooghly, but I understand the same procedure is adopted there Nearly half the work in connection with the rewriting of Register D was completed in Burdwan The rewriting of Registers BII and DII in Birbhum and Registers DI and DII in Bankura was also finished during the year.

In Midnapore Register DI was rewritten, and the rewriting of DII, which has been partially completed, will be resumed as soon as the budget for 1899-1900 is sanctioned. As regards the rewriting of Register D in Hooghly, only 1,073 estates were dealt with during the year The division privately by co-sharers of the land revenue payable by the different interests has caused great difficulty here, which can only be surmounted by a separate enquiry into each case

143. Proceedings for the acquisition of 222 acres of land for Government, Municipalities, District Boards, etc, costing Rs. 2,36,230, were confirmed by the Board during 1898-99 The annual abatement of Government revenue allowed on account of land acquired for Government amounted to Rs. 21-15 6, and a sum of Rs. 4,929, being the capitalized value of Government revenue, aggregating Rs. 155, abated on account of lands taken up for Municipalities, railways, etc., was paid to Government.

Land acquisition

The average cost per acre of the land acquired was Rs 1,064, against Rs 215 in 1897-98, the increase in the average cost being chiefly due to the acquisition of the lands required for the Howrah Water works

The important projects in which proceedings were confirmed by the Board during 1898 99 were—

(1) The Debipur feeder road
(2) Head-work in connection with the Howrah Water works
(3) The Begri to Hakola and the Bekihikona road
(4) Extension of Tarakeswar-Magra Steam Tramway
(5) Goods shed and goods siding at the Serampore Station
(6) The additional land required for bungalows at Sitarampore Railway Station

The largest project for which lands were acquired during the year was that for the Calcutta-Midnapore-Cuttack-Sini extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway

Embankments

144 No embankment of importance was constructed in any of the districts of this Division The D Schedule embankments in the district of Burdwan 75 miles in length were efficiently maintained The first 9 miles of the left embankment of the Damodar which were low, were raised during the year 3 feet above the highest flood mark A portion of the zamindari embankment on the right bank of the Damodar in the village of Natu, thana Raina, was left intact in 1891 for the protection of the village from the direct rush of flood-water Since the flood of 1897 the erosion of the bank at this place had been very rapid Some protective spur works were constructed during the year, but these were considerably damaged by the floods, and a portion of the zamindari embankment was carried away A chur was, however, formed in front of the village by the floods of the 15th September 1898, which, if it continues during the ensuing rainy season, will materially improve the state of the village A short embankment, about 2,000 feet in length, was constructed some time ago at Berugram on the right bank of the Damodar in thana Jamalpur for the protection of the village from inundation A portion of this, 800 feet in length, which had been washed away in July 1897, was reconstructed during the year and stood well The embankment is reported to have been of great benefit to the village

In Midnapore out of 22 embankments 19 are dealt with under the contract system and 3 under the Act, *i e*, the actual cost of maintenance and repairs is annually charged to proprietors Out of a total demand of Rs 1,04,377 under both systems, Rs 78,438 were realized, Rs 845 remitted (Rs 688 on account of khas mahal roads and canals and Rs 57 as fictitious), leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 25,094. There are 324 4430 miles of D Schedule and 242 320 miles of Takavi embankments On the former Rs. 76,394, or 235·17 per mile, and on the latter Rs 60,766, or 251 03, were spent during the year, against Rs 147 84 and Rs. 141·62 per mile, respectively, spent in 1897-98

In Hooghly Rs 868 were advanced during the year and Rs 30,300 in the preceding year on account of the Kumrul sluice channel and the Madaria khal embankment, making a total of Rs 31,168 Of this sum, Rs 868 did not fall due during 1898-99 Rupees 9,064 were due from the Burdwan Raj estate, and will be adjusted under the agreement with the proprietor. Rupees 20,269 were collected up to March 1899, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 967

In Howrah 37 miles of D Schedule embankments on the right and left banks of the river Damodar and the south banks of the Garghatta and Baxi khal with 13 drainage and irrigation sluices and 3 inspection bungalows were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,632, against Rs 3,154 The cost of maintaining the Takavi embankment amounted to Rs 543

A Takavi sluice at Nayachak, which was broken and closed some time ago, was reconstructed during the year at the cost, amounting to Rs 1,718, of the owners and opened for purposes of irrigation

145. There are three drainage schemes in this Division,—all in the district of Hooghly, viz, those of Dankuni, Howrah, and Rajapur The amount advanced for the Dankuni scheme has been realized in full, and collections for the remaining two are now being made

Drainage

Out of the net realizable demand of Rs 5,24,924, composed of Rs 4,37,148, principal, and Rs 87,776, interest accrued prior to capitalization, Rs 3,11,432 were collected up to the end of March 1899, viz, 1,88,151 on account of principal, Rs 85,683 on account of interest accrued prior to capitalization, and Rs 37,598 on account of interest since accrued

Howrah scheme

The net realizable demand amounted to Rs 14,51,174 apportioned among 7,675 groups of landholders, who are required to pay their share of the cost in instalments extending over 10 years The total collections up to the end of March 1899 amounted to Rs 2,98,695, viz, Rs 1,81,892 on account of principal and Rs 1,16,803 on account of interest

Rajapur scheme

146 A sum of Rs 16,500 was allotted to this Division for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and it was distributed amongst the several districts according to their requirements Of this sum, Rs 1,350 were advanced in the districts of Midnapore and Hooghly under the Land Improvement and Rs 650 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts in the latter district A few applications for loans were received in other districts, but they were rejected for want of sufficient security

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts

The amount realizable was Rs 54,949, of which Rs 53 were remitted and Rs 39,440 collected during the year, leaving at its close an outstanding balance of Rs 15,456, which is being realized under the certificate procedure Government can never expect to oust the local mahajan, and the local knowledge of Government officers can never be commensurate with the responsibility placed on them in regard to these advances save in a few isolated cases The work is that of a land bank really

147. As in previous years, the operations under the Act were limited to certain sections, chiefly to sections 12 to 15, 40, 69, 70, 80 and to Chapters X and XI of the Act

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act

The number of applications under section 40 of the Act in Midnapore fell from 754 in 1897 98 to 327 during the year under report The decrease is attributed to the fact that the rates of rent decreed in connection with the cases disposed of in 1897-98 and in the earlier part of 1898-99 were not as low as the raiyats wished The low prices of rice which ruled during the year had also a deterring effect, because when the prices are high, the raiyats naturally like to convert the produce of their fields into cash, and prefer to pay the rent in money instead of grain

XVIII.—WARDS AND ATTACHED ESTATES

148 The number of estates under the management of the Revenue authorities during the year under report was the same as in the preceding year, viz, 4, including the Sujamutha estate.

149 Raja Bun Behary Kapur continued to be the sole Manager of the great Burdwan Raj estate—by far the most important in the Division, and to manage it with his usual ability and success He is aided by two Assistant Managers, who are reported to have worked satisfactorily The greater portion of the estate is settled in patni and under other leases, a comparatively small part being under direct management Except the two estates of Kujong in Cuttack and Sujamutha in Midnapore, which are more or less compact, all the khas mahals belonging to the Raj are very much scattered about, lying as they do in 7 districts and 17 subdivisions These khas mahals are divided into 5 circles or groups, each under the supervision of a circle officer. The Manager was out in camp for 152 days during the year, and the Assistant Manager, Mr. Srinath Dutt, also spent a sufficient time on tour. The Manager's office as well as the Raj Treasury were inspected by my predecessor, Mr. Williams, in March last, who seems to have been satisfied with the result

150. The demand due to Government on account of revenue and cesses was fully satisfied The rent and cesses due to the superior landlords, however, were not paid in every instance, since in some cases these landlords failed to arrange to receive payment and their whereabouts could not be traced. The Collector reports that every effort was made by the Manager to carry out, as far as possible, the orders of Government to free the accounts of the Raj from fictitious and irrecoverable balances, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be desired A steady reduction in these balances has been pressed on, but it must be remembered that the khas mahals of this estate are really the bad patnis which had defaulted and in consequence become khas

151. The settlement of the ghatwali lands in the district of Bankura is in progress More than half the number of pattas and kabuliyats which were exchanged between the Raj estate and the ghatwals were registered, but it was found necessary to re-write the kabuliyat on receipt of Government orders directing the grant of mukarri leases to the ghatwals at 4 annas' concession The exchange of pattas and kabuliyats has accordingly been delayed There has also been much delay in the settlement of the chaukidari chakaran lands transferred to the Raj, and this is attributable partly to the non-attendance of the patnidars, and partly to the objections of the patnidars to give agreement for the lands of each village separately The results of the execution of decrees are still bad, though there was some improvement in this matter during the year as compared with 1897 98 The religious and charitable institutions belonging to the Raj continued to be managed satisfactorily, and so did the Raj hospitals at Burdwan and Kalna, as well as the Burdwan Raj College The experimental farm at Pala is under the supervision of the Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, the benefits of experimental operations conducted in this farm being fully taken advantage of by the raiyats in the neighbourhood

152. The Maharaj Kumar's health was generally good throughout the year He has lately passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University in the second division He has acquired a competent knowledge of English, can ride, drive, is expert in the use of the bicycle, and is also very fond of foot-ball. He paid the usual visits to Darjeeling and Calcutta during the year

153 The other two estates under the management of the Court of Wards are both in the district of Midnapore, and are now solvent and free from debt The collections during the year were not, however, satisfactory, and this is attributed to the damage done to the crops by heavy floods and the low prices of paddy.

XIX —EXCISE

154 The total number of shops of all kinds settled during the year was 3,819, against 3,211 and 3,007 in the two preceding years, the increase being most marked in the number of druggists' licenses

The total excise revenue from all sources, exclusive of the cost price of opium, amounted to Rs. 14,84,659 against Rs 13,52,065, showing a total increase of Rs. 1,32,594 from all heads of exciseable articles The largest increase (Rs 61,739) occurred under head "Pachwai," and is attributed to the settlement of the shops at enhanced rates, the good harvest of the year supplying the means not only of manufacturing the liquor, but of purchasing it The increased revenue derived from other articles is due partly to the favourable settlement of the shops, and partly to the increased consumption of exciseable articles in consequence of the improved condition of the people.

155 Illicit distillation of liquor continues in all districts, though on a smaller scale In Birbhum there was a falling off in the number of persons brought to trial during the year as compared with 1897 98, viz, 112 against 212 This, according to the Collector, is attributable to too many changes of officers and the discouragement caused to informers by the grant of insufficient rewards in excise cases. Out of the total fine of Rs. 1,884 imposed, only Rs. 1,301 was ordered to be paid as rewards Mr Jarbo, the Subdivisional Officer of Rampur Hât, acting on the amendment of the rules about the payment of rewards, *i e*, the substitution of the word "may" for "shall" in column 2, section XXII of the Excise Manual, did not pay even half as much

as the amount of fines imposed. Of course he erred on the wrong side, and will be instructed to make the payment of half the fine as the rule and not the exception Of the total amount of rewards paid, Police officers obtained Rs 820, Excise officers Rs 384, and private persons, including informers, only Rs 65 The trying Magistrates do not take much interest in encouraging informers, who constitute the only means of the detection of offences against the excise law

156 The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population during the year was 3 annas 1 pies against 2 annas 9 pies in 1897-98

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XXIII—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

168 The Calcutta-Cuttack section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for traffic up to Kola Pending the construction of the bridge over the Rupnarain, passengers between Calcutta and Kola are conveyed by steamers The Howrah-Amta and the Howrah Sheakhala lines, which, under orders of Government, are dealt with as light railways, have their entire lines opened for traffic

The construction of the new extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway through the district of Midnapore was brought to a completion during the year under report, with the exception of a few bridges, which were not finished Passenger traffic from Kharagpur to Sini was opened from 20th September 1898, and from Kharagpur to Kola and Kharagpur to Balasore on the 6th March 1899

The construction of a new line from Kharagpur through Midnapore to Bankura (Midnapore Jharia line), which was surveyed last year, was commenced during the latter part of the year The portion from Kharagpur to Midnapore only has been taken up for the present, and the work is being pushed on

The construction of the proposed lines from Burdwan to Katwa, and from the latter town to Hooghly *via* Kalna is still under consideration by the East Indian Railway The projected line from Ahmadpur to Bhagalpur has not yet been taken in hand, and nothing further was heard of the scheme during the year

169 The following table shows the accidents on railways resulting in casualties during the last two years —

District	Persons—				Trains—			
	Killed		Wounded		Accidents		Obstructions	
	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	42	39	33	32	70	66		2
Birbhum	12	3	2	3	2	6		5
Bankura								
Midnapore	4	5	7	13		1	1	1
Hooghly	19	8	13	9	13	7	7	3
Howrah	19	25	73	8	10	43	6	9
Total	96	80	128	65	95	123	14	15

The number of accidents resulting in loss of life on the East Indian Railway shows an increase. Most of these accidents are said to have taken place during shunting The deceased themselves are reported to be responsible for the occurrences.

In Howrah the number of accidents [illegible] from 10 to 43, and the number of persons killed increased by [illegible]. In one case a hackney carriage collided with a pilot engine at a level-crossing on the Grand Trunk Road near the Howrah salt golas and got smashed. The gate was under repairs, but there was no temporary barrier put up at the time, and the line was left open and unprotected.

A goods train on its arrival at Khana Junction was shunted into the siding and was ordered to be drawn out to the up line While this was being done, another engine of a goods train came against signals and ran into it behind at the crossing of points, resulting in some wagons being derailed The accident was due to reckless driving on the part of the driver. He was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

A gateman of a level-crossing gate at Burdwan was run over and killed. He had allowed a bullock cart to cross just after a goods train had passed, but the cart was run into by a passenger train. The cartman and bullocks escaped, but the gateman, who was pushing the cart from behind, was killed.

170. Besides the construction of minor works, the following important public works were carried out during the year at a cost noted against each:—

	Rs
Construction of a country-spirit depôt at Raniganj ...	2,161
Ditto of a surface drain in the Burdwan Jail ...	841
Ditto of Debipur feeder road	3,107
Ditto of the residence of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore	31,737

The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs 1,476 in converting a portion of the circuit-house at Burdwan into a dâk bungalow, and Rs 1,635 in converting the old Subdivisional Court-house at Katwa into an inspection bungalow.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

171. As remarked in previous reports, this Division is fairly well off as regards communications, the only portions backward in this respect being the district of Bankura and the subdivisions of Vishnupur and Jahanabad.

The East Indian Railway connects the district head-quarters of Howrah, Hooghly, and Burdwan, and the subdivisional head quarters of Serampore, Raniganj, and Rampur Hât. The Sadar station of the Birbhum district is within 11 miles of Santhia, the nearest station on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, which runs through the district, connecting the most important trade centres.

The Midnapore district has been opened up by two new lines opened for passenger traffic during the year under report, viz., the Calcutta-Cuttack Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Cuttack and Kola, a station in the Midnapore district, and the line from Simi to Kharagpur, also in the Midnapore district a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway

The provincial railways in the Hooghly district are the Tarakeswar branch of the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Provincial Railway. In the Howrah district there are the newly-opened Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Light Railways, the latter of which runs through a portion of Hooghly also.

A junction line from Hooghly to Naihati connects the East Indian with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and a branch line from Nalhati to Azimganj connects the Birbhum district with Murshidabad.

The riparian tracts of the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah are served by a line of steamers, and the canal system serves the Midnapore district.

The railway projects in the Division under consideration are—

(1) A line from [illegible] Kalna to Katwa, and from thence to Burdwan, and

(2) A chord line from Howrah to Burdwan.

172 The subjoined statement shows the length of the roads maintained by the District and Local Boards and the Municipalities in each district.—

District	Description of roads	By whom maintained				Remarks.
		District Board	Local Board	Municipality	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	Metalled	275½		52	327½	
	Unmetalled	246⅞	267½	40	554⅜	
	Total	522⅜	267½	92	881⅞	
Birbhum	Metalled	126		14½	140½	* Represent village roads
	Unmetalled	297¼	27*		324¼	
	Total	423¼	27	14½	464¾	
Bankura	Metalled	220	21	28½	269½	
	Unmetalled	331	103	9½	443½	
	Total	551	124	38	713	
Midnapore	Metalled	414	1	69	484	
	Unmetalled	273	333¼	43¾	650	
	Total	687	334¼	112¾	1,134	
Hooghly	Metalled	71	.		71	
	Unmetalled	423			423	
	Total	494			494	
Howrah	Metalled	21	.	54	75	
	Unmetalled	61	261	5½	327½	
	Total	82	261	59½	402½	

173 In the Burdwan district, as reported last year, the Burdwan-Katwa Road has been neglected for some years past in consequence of a proposal to construct a railway at present under the consideration of the Government of India

The roads in the Birbhum district are reported to have been in good order during the year under report

As regards the existing roads in the Bankura and Hooghly districts, there is nothing particular to mention

In Midnapore some important district roads were seriously damaged by the heavy floods which took place during the year, and the repairs are reported to have cost Rs 17,000, though in one or two cases no attempt has yet been made to renew the roads washed away

174 With regards to village roads, Mr Faulder remarks —

"In the course of my tours I have never yet found a village road in the Sadar subdivision (with the exception of a few kept up in the interests of European planters) on which there was any sign of any money having been spent on earth-work a few rickety wooden bridges is all the Sadar Local Board has to show Some roads shown on the list are not to be found on the ground "

The roads under some of the other Local Boards are reported to have been kept in good order

The condition of the village roads in the Howrah district is not good, but it is expected that the profits accruing from the Howrah-Amta Light Railway will put the District Board in a fair position to make and maintain feeder roads,

175 No original works of any importance were executed in Birbhum and Howrah districts. Those executed in the Burdwan district have been noticed under head "Railways and other communications." The works coming under this head in the remaining districts consisted of village roads, certain light iron bridges over khals, and one or two inspection bungalows.

In Burdwan the expenditure incurred on original works and repairs were Rs 10,600 and Rs. 1,24,290 respectively.

In Birbhum the outlay incurred on original work was Rs. 5,439, and the cost of repairs amounted to Rs 41,239. Rupees 2,596 were spent on village roads

The District Board of Bankura spent Rs 3,386 and Rs 25,930 on original works and repairs respectively, and the District Board of Midnapore Rs 16,508 and Rs 1,53,024 under each of those heads.

The District Board of Hooghly spent Rs 3,295 on original works and Rs 48,763 on repairs. The Local Boards together spent Rs 5,046 in repairing roads.

Arboriculture

	Rs
Burdwan	4 183
Birbhum	2,231
Bankura	Nil
Midnapore	136
Hooghly	6)
Howrah	399

(Howrah Municipality spent Rs 116 and District Board Rs 283)

176. The marginally noted statement shows the amount spent on arboriculture in the several districts of the Division

As in previous years, a good deal of attention was paid to this subject in Burdwan and Birbhum As in 1897 98, nothing was spent in Bankura under this head The amount spent in Hooghly is very small

The expenditure in Midnapore is also small, though larger than in the preceding year The Magistrate of Howrah reports that the *bar* trees planted on the sides of the Jagatbullavpur Road were almost all destroyed by the villagers, who apprehended that when they attained full growth they would interfere with cultivation It would be well if fruit trees were regularly planted out instead of trees that give shade only If planted in continuous stretches, they could be leased out to contractors by the mile, when they came to maturity, and would thus, in addition to bringing in some revenue to the District Board, also secure a guard against injury

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XXVI —EDUCATION

178 There were altogether during the year under report 11,016 schools with 303,984 boys and 18,290 girls, or 322,274 pupils in all, against 10,821 schools with 313,854 pupils consisting of boys and girls in 1897 98 This increase in the number of schools as well as of pupils was shared by all the districts of the Division except Howrah, where the number of schools decreased by 25, though the number of pupils increased by 79

Financial results

179. The total expenditure on education in the Division during the year was Rs 13,61,360, against Rs 13,21,741 in 1897-98 The expenditure from provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 10,935, while that from each of the other sources, viz, District Boards' Funds, Municipal Funds, fees, &c., increased by a total of Rs 50,554, the increase under the head of fees alone amounting to Rs 27,120. It will be seen that this increase in the expenditure from fees is an advance on the increase of Rs. 29,486 noticed in the last divisional report, and is a very healthy sign.

Colleges

180 No information regarding the Hooghly and the Uttarpara Colleges is available The Burdwan Raj College, which is maintained by the Burdwan Raj estate, sent up 153 candidates to the last First Arts examination, of whom 43 passed, against 118 sent up in 1897-98, of whom 44 were successful The College at Midnapore, which continued to be managed by the Municipality, sent up 31 candidates to the last First Arts examination, of whom 17 passed, against 17 sent up in the preceding year, of whom 8 were successful. No information as regards the College at Hetampur in the Birbhum district, which teaches up to the F. A. Standard, has been received.

High schools

181. There were 93 high schools in the Division at the close of the year, against 89 in 1897-98, the difference being due to the establishment of 2 new schools in the district of Burdwan and 1 in each of the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. The total number of pupils attending schools of this class was 17,274, against 15,510 in 1897-98, the increase being shared by all the districts in the Division.

182 The following table compares the results of the last Entrance examination in the districts of the Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT	1897-98		1898-99.	
	Number of competitors	Number of successful candidates	Number of competitors	Number of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan .	154	71	166	97
Birbhum .	52	35	55	35
Bankura .	70	41	75	50
Midnapore ..	96	64	121	71
Hooghly	138	97	169	120
Howrah .	143	80	168	89
Total ..	653	388	754	462

183 The number of middle schools in the Division during the year was 408, against 403 in the two preceding years, the number of pupils being 27,190 against 26,733.

Middle schools

The subjoined table contrasts the results of the Middle Scholarship examinations during the past two years —

DISTRICT.	1897-98		1898-99	
	Competed	Passed	Competed	Passed
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan .	371	182	365	277
Birbhum	153	94	164	110
Bankura .. .	231	85	220	170
Midnapore ...	404	194	410	319
Hooghly ..	211	102	212	145
Howrah	148	77	140	103
Total	1,518	734	1,511	1,124

The year under review compares favourably with the previous year as regards the percentage of successful candidates, which is 74·3 against 48 3.

184. The number of upper and lower primary schools was 10,454 with 276,426 pupils, against 10,317 such schools with 253,473 pupils in 1897-98, showing an increase of 137 schools and 22,953 pupils. This increase is common to all the districts of the Division except Burdwan, where the number of schools decreased by 40, though the number of pupils increased by 239, and Howrah, which lost 32 schools and 433 pupils. In explaining this decrease, the Magistrate of Howrah remarks —

Primary education

"Such fluctuations do not require any comment, arising as they do from the appearance or disappearance of ephemeral pathsalas, which depend for their existence on the caprice of their *gurus* and various other petty local causes"

As regards the general rise of figures in the Division during the year, it will be seen from the statistics quoted in the margin that the increase is more in the nature of an approach to the state of things which prevailed before the effects of the severe depression caused by successive bad harvests manifested themselves than an actual advance on the normal standard.

	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95	10,624	267,977
1895-96	10,612	263,934
1896 97	10,438	270,652
1897 98	10,317	253,473
1898 99	10,454	276,426

The following table shows the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations during the last two years —

District	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary			
	1897 98		1898-99		1897-98		1898 99	
	Number competed	Number passed	Number competed	Number passed	Number competed	Number passed	Number competed	Number passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	336	314	594	387	2 728	1,696	2 740	2,358
Birbhum	254	253	319	199	1 348	751	1 475	1,083
Bankura	376	364	473	239	2,774	1 387	2 680	1,836
Midnapore	576	483	679	365	5,959	3 629	5 640	4,352
Hooghly	182	152	233	118	2,063	1,075	1 880	1,245
Howrah	151	127	182	96	1,184	651	1 026	805
Total	1,875	1,693	2,480	1,404	16 046	9 189	15 231	11,679

It will be seen that only 56 6 per cent of the candidates in the Upper primary examination were successful This bad result was shared by all the districts of the Division, and was due probably to the stiffness of the papers set at the examination The result of the Lower Primary examination was, however, satisfactory, the percentage of successful candidates being 76 6

Female education.

185 The number of girls under instruction during the year was 18,290, against 17,666 in 1897-98 The number of purely girls' schools in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, and Howrah were 37, 32, 128, 102, and 30. The number of these schools increased in all those districts except Birbhum, where the number was stationary As regards Hooghly, very little information regarding female education has been furnished by the Magistrate

The Uttarpara Hitakari Sava did its usual good work in the cause of female education. The total number of scholarships awarded by the Sava to the most successful girls in the Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Howrah districts was 40. The number of scholarships awarded in Hooghly and Birbhum is not known

The District Board of Bankura, as in the previous year, continued to take a praiseworthy interest in the education of females as well as of Muhammadans and aboriginal tribes, giving rewards at double rates to *pathsala* teachers for passing pupils of these three denominations, and awarding special scholarships

The Wesleyan Mission at Bankura maintained their female schools and passed 1 girl in the Upper Primary and 22 in the Lower Primary examination

Muhammadan education

186 The following table shows that there was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the Division —

1	2		3		4		5	
District.	Population		Total number of pupils attending schools		Total number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils	
	Total	Muhammadan	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99
Burdwan	1,891,880	2,67,224	47,570	49,603	7,221	7,645	15 1	15 4
Birbhum	798,254	1,69,752	25,898	26 899	5 331	5,488	20 5	20 7
Bankura	1,069,668	45,312	41,311	43,924	1,473	1,719	3 5	3 9
Midnapore	2,631,516	1,71,412	123,798	126,718	6,809	6,698	5 5	5 2
Hooghly	1,034,296	1,89,469	44,900	45,586	6 312	6,059	14 05	13 3
Howrah	763,625	1,56,022	33,227	33,306	3,785	3,621	11 3	10 8
Total	7,689,239	9,99,191	316,704	3,25,616	30,931	31,230	9 7	9 5

The following remarks made by Mr. Duke, the Magistrate of Howrah, seems to be applicable to all the districts of the Division —

"By far the majority of the Muhammadans are poor agriculturists It is not from the poverty stricken cultivators, either Hindu or Muhammadan that the school-boys are recruited The bulk of the scholars come from the ranks of the middle and literary classes of both the creeds So before the Muhammadans are taxed with the backwardness of their educational progress in comparison with their Hindu brethren, it is necessary that a census of the upper and middle classes of both persuasions of every district should be taken "

Education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races

187 The 8 schools called colliery pathsalas established for the education of miners' children in the Raniganj and Barakar coal tracts in the district of Burdwan were attended by 149 pupils, of whom 98 were low-caste Hindus, 7 Muhammadans, and 44 aborigines The number of pupils attending these schools in the previous year was 155, of whom 84 were low caste Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, and 57 aborigines The pupils attending these schools receive instruction gratis, each guru receiving a monthly stipend of Rs 8 from Government Three of these pathsalas sent up 4 candidates to the last Lower Primary examination, of whom 3 were successful, all 3 being Sonthals The accommodation afforded to pupils at most of these schools was unsuitable, as previously reported, two of them having no houses at all

In Birbhum there were 15 Sonthal schools with 426 pupils, of whom 386 belonged to the aboriginal races In 1897-98 there were 14 such schools with 327 aboriginal pupils Thirteen of these schools receive aid from the District Board and 2 are unaided The expenditure of the District Boards on these schools was Rs 819, against Rs 854 in the previous year Four Sonthal boys passed the Lower Primary examination against 1 in 1897-98

In Bankura the chief aboriginal races are the Sonthals, the Kurmis, and the Bhumijes The number of boys belonging to these aboriginal races attending school was 1,266, against 1,274 in the previous year Of these, 22 were Christians, against 9 in 1897-98 The Wesleyan Mission continued to take a lively interest in the education of these backward races The Sonthal Training School at Bankura, managed by the Mission, with a monthly Government subsidy Rs 25, was prosperous with its free boarding-house, the roll-number having risen from 30 to 42 One candidate competed from this school at the Middle Vernacular and 2 at the Upper Primary examination, of whom all were successful. The pupil who was successful at the Middle Vernacular examination obtained a scholarship of Rs 4 a month, tenable for four years The Mission also continued to grant subsidies to pathsalas in the interior, in which children of the aboriginal races were taught Two aboriginal pupils from these schools passed the Middle Vernacular, 2 the Upper Primary, and 28 the Lower Primary examinations, against 1, 3, and 21, respectively, in the previous year The two middle vernacular boys obtained a scholarship of Rs 4 a month each, tenable for four years.

The total number of pupils of aboriginal descent returned from Midnapore was 1,905, against 1,548 in the previous year For the encouragement of education among the backward races in the district, the District Board annually awards two special scholarships to two of the best students of aboriginal origin

Special education

188 In Burdwan there were 5 schools for special training with 117 pupils, against 1 school with 32 pupils in the preceding year These include the Burdwan Technical School and Sanskrit *tols* receiving Government stipends, hitherto returned as private institutions, but shown as public institutions for the first time during the year under report The Burdwan Technical School is the only industrial school in the district, and has just completed the sixth year of its existence The number on the roll was 21, against 32 in the preceding year, the maintenance costing Rs 2,534, of which Rs 360 was paid from provincial revenues, Rs 1,261 by the District Board, and Rs 240 from municipal funds, the residue (Rs 673) being met from fees and other sources At the last Sub Overseership examination of the Sibpur College, 19 candidates were sent up, of whom 7 were successful, against 3 sent up during the preceding year, of whom 1 passed

In Birbhum the 3 schools under this head were Sanskrit *tols* attended by 29 pupils The total expenditure on them was Rs 843, of which Rs 139 were contributed from public sources There were 13 special schools in Bankura, viz, 1 Sonthal Training School, 1 Female Training School, 3 music schools, and 8 Sanskrit *tols* The Sonthal Training School which is under the management of the Wesleyan Mission, has already been mentioned under head "Education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races" The Female Training School, which is also under the management of that body and has a boarding-house attached to it, received a monthly grant of Rs 30 from Government Of the 3 music schools, 1 enjoys a monthly subsidy of Rs 10 from Government, and has as many as 24 students on the roll Of the 8 *tols*, 4 were aided by Government, the total contributions being Rs 320

In the Midnapore district the number of institutions coming under this head was 23, viz, the Bhimpur Sonthal Training School, the Raja of Moisadal's Technical School reported on last year, and 21 Sanskrit *tols* The first is managed by the American Baptist Mission, and receives a grant of Rs 1,350 from Government It teaches up to the middle vernacular course, and has a separate class for girls The second was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College during the year under report, and sent up 4 pupils to the Sub Overseership examination, of whom 3 passed

There was no school for special education in the Howrah district, nor was one required, as the Magistrate justly remarks, by the side of the Sibpur Engineering College The District Board annually awards by way of encouragement to technical education a scholarship of Rs 8 a month, tenable in the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College

Indigenous education

189 The institutions which are shown under the head of 'Indigenous or private schools' include Sanskrit *tols* not in receipt of stipends from Government, schools teaching Arabic or Persian, elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, maktabs or schools teaching only the Koran, and other schools not conforming to the departmental standards These are unimportant institutions, which do not require any detailed remarks, and of which the number fluctuated as usual in almost all the districts of the Division during the year

XXVII —HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Burdwan

190 The Burdwan Dispensary is maintained by the Municipality of Burdwan The number of patients treated during the year decreased as compared with the number treated in 1897 98—a falling off due to the remarkable healthiness of the year. The popularity of the dispensary is reported to be undiminished There is a separate hospital for native females in charge of a Lady Doctor The income of the Burdwan Dispensary shows an increase under all heads except private subscriptions, and there was also an increase in expenditure, which was mainly due to the fact that, in consequence of the first-grade Assistant Surgeon, Babu Chandra Kumar Gupta, having been granted privilege leave for three months, the second grade Assistant Surgeon, who acted for him, had to be paid The cost of the diet of the in patients decreased from As 3-8 to As 2 8, daily average

The Raniganj Dispensary is maintained by the Municipality of Raniganj and managed by a Sub-Committee of that Municipality The total number of patients treated fell from 4,716 in 1897-98 to 3,195 during the year under review There was also a decrease in the municipal grant and in the receipt from subscriptions during the year, while the expenditure was also reduced in consequence of the smaller number of patients treated and the discontinuance of the grain-compensation allowance to the menial servants

The Katwa Dispensary is maintained and managed by the Katwa Municipality. Here too there was a decrease in the attendance, but owing to the construction of a building for the possible reception of plague cases, the expenditure increased The Municipality gave the institution a larger grant than in the previous year, but beyond this the Commissioners appear to have taken little interest in the institution.

The dispensary, which during 1897-98 had been removed from Mankar to Bud-Bud, was moved again by the District Board during the year and established at Debipur, as the inhabitants of Mankar failed to pay up what they had promised towards the maintenance of the dispensary, and because Babu Nitya Gopal Sinha, zamindar of Debipur, undertook to pay the same amount if the dispensary was established at Debipur

The Purpastali Dispensary, which is reported to be much appreciated by the people of the locality, was carefully looked after by the District Board.

The Chakdighi Dispensary, supported by the local zamindar, Babu Lalit Mohan Singha, is a great boon to the people of the neighbourhood The number of patients treated at the institution shows a falling off, though not to the extent noticeable in the case of other dispensaries in the district

The two hospitals maintained and managed by the Burdwan Raj estate—one at Burdwan and the other at Kalna—continued to do good work and to enjoy popular favour

Birbhum

191. The Suri Dispensary is a municipal institution, maintained jointly by the Suri Municipality and the District Board The total number of patients treated during the year 1898 was 10,215 against 9,529—an increase which in a healthy year like the past is remarkable, and which is reported to be partly due to the large number of surgical operations performed during the year

The only other dispensaries in the district are the Rampur Hât Dispensary, the Waller Dispensary at Bolepur, and the Hetampur and the Kirnahar Dispensaries founded and supported, the former by Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrovarti and the latter by Babu Satis Chandra Sarkar and his brothers These institutions appear to have done well during the year

Bankura

192 Of the six dispensaries in the district, three are maintained by the Municipalities of Bankura, Vishnupur, and Sonamukhi with the help of contributions from the District Board The first two also receive Government aid The three remaining dispensaries are those at Raipur, Mahara, and Ajodhya, the first being maintained by local subscriptions supplemented by contributions from the District Board and the two others by the local zamindars

The Ajodhya Dispensary is reported to be financially in a bad way A proposal was made by the supporters to endow landed property for its maintenance, but it has fallen through, and the current charges had to be met from the small invested capital of the institution The founders having asked for a reduction of their monthly subscriptions from Rs 40 to Rs 20, the Magistrate proposes to ask the District Board to make up the deficit.

At the instance of the Magistrate of Bankura, I have lately recommended a relaxation, in favour of the Mahara and the Ajodhya dispensaries, of the Government orders requiring each dispensary to contribute Rs 38 a month towards the salary of the Civil Hospital Assistant in charge, irrespective of the grade to which he belonged

The hospital at Bankura alone has separate wards for the treatment of female patients There is also a Dufferin Fund Hospital, which continues to work satisfactorily, the services of the Lady Doctor being utilized also in favour of female patients who resorted to the Bankura Dispensary

The Sonamukhi Dispensary, which had been previously held in a thatched house, was removed during the year to a small pucka building erected with funds raised by local subscriptions, supplemented by grants from the local Municipality, the District Board having promised a contribution of Rs 100 The District Board similarly came to the aid of the Raipur Dispensary, and contributed nearly Rs 200 to equip it with a good supply of surgical instruments.

The attendance at the dispensaries shows a slight increase, which has not been explained.

Midnapore

193 The decrease in patients in Midnapore is referable to the general healthiness of the year.

Nothing has finally been settled with regard to the dispensaries proposed to be opened at Chypat and Kola by Babu Gopal Lal Seal out of the bequest made by his father, the late Babu Kanai Lal Seal.

As regards the proposal for the construction of a zanana hospital at Midnapore out of the donation made by Raja Narendra Lal Khan of Narajol, Government has been requested to ask the Public Works Department to prepare a detailed plan and estimate, and to take in hand the construction of the building

194 The attendance at hospitals seems to have slightly increased As mentioned in the last Divisional Report, a sum of Rs 2,965 was received from the Hooghly Famine Relief Committee towards the maintenance of the Dufferin Hospital Out of this a sum of Rs 2,000 were invested in Government securities, the remainder being utilized under different heads of expenditure

Hooghly

There was no female compounder or dresser, but on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, a nurse was appointed on Rs 5 The Lady Doctor is reported to have worked well

The proposal to remove the dispensary at Rishra to Konnagar has not been carried out in the absence of any very strong grounds in support of it

195 There were 5 charitable dispensaries in the district of Howrah The Howrah General Hospital and the Ulubaria Charitable Dispensary treat both indoor and outdoor patients, and the other three outdoor patients only The total number of patients treated was 26,598, against 28 793 in 1897 98 The Howrah General Hospital continued to be efficiently managed during the year

Howrah

Besides the dispensaries noticed above, three temporary plague hospitals were set up in the town of Howrah Since the close of the year a plague inspection camp for the examination of passengers by steamer from Calcutta and a plague hospital were established at Ulubaria Similar camps and hospitals were erected at Kola in Midnapore, and for railway passengers at Pandua in Hooghly

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XXV —LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

198 *District Boards* —The District Boards on the whole worked satisfactorily during the year As consultative bodies the Boards appear to have proved useful to the District Officers The attendance of the members was fairly good

Mr Fisher, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, has left the following remarks —

"The members of the District Board have continued to show a marked interest in the various questions which have come up for discussion"

Mr Faulder, the Magistrate of Midnapore, writes —

"As a consultative body the Midnapore District Board has been of great assistance to me in introducing several reforms since I joined the district, and the entire absence of party spirit and of any inclination to captious criticism among the members has facilitated the disposal of business brought forward at the meeting"

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200 *Unions* —No Union Committees exist in the districts of Birbhum and Bankura.

The following note has been left by Mr Fisher, the late Magistrate of Burdwan —

"The Union Committees in the district cannot be said to take much interest in their work with the little money at their disposal, and I am of opinion that for the present no more Union Committees should be formed, and do not think that much harm would be done if the existing Committees were abolished The system seems to me to be somewhat premature"

Mr Faulder points out that, considering the large area placed under each Union Committee and the small amount assigned to it, it is idle to expect these bodies to do any real work

Mr. Duke, the Magistrate of Howrah, writes —

"The Union Committees are still, as I remarked last year, infant institutions The members continue to be dilatory or reluctant to submit their accounts, and this is a great

drawback to their usefulness Their work on village roads wherever I have seen it, has been satisfactorily done, but there has as yet been practically no cleansing of tank or other sanitary work"

The Magistrate of Hooghly has offered no remarks on the working of the Union Committee in his district

My opinion as to these Union Committees is the same as that expressed above regarding Local Boards There is no money for them, and they should be abolished

201 *Municipalities*—In Burdwan there were six municipalities, as in the preceding year The difficulty experienced in collecting the taxes at Asansol, reported in the last divisional report, no longer exists. The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj continued Chairman of the Asansol and the Raniganj Municipalities, and the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa was Chairman of Dainhat Burdwan, Kalna, and Katwa all had non-official Chairmen, who were the same as in the preceding year The general condition of the municipalities in the district is reported to have improved

Mr Fisher, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, has left the following remarks on the working of the municipalities in that district —

"The Municipal Committees have continued to do much good work, and have managed their affairs satisfactorily and without any undue friction The Commissioners are always ready to give a hearing to the criticisms and suggestions of inspecting officers Except in Burdwan, the question of water-supply awaits a satisfactory solution"

202 In Suri, which is the only Municipality in Birbhum, a revision of the house-tax made in March 1897-98 came into force from the beginning of 1898-99, with the result that the municipal income was increased by a net sum of Rs 193-2-9, hardly worth the trouble The Commissioners in general took an interest in municipal affairs, and some improvement was introduced in the drainage system by the construction of culverts, etc

203 Of the three municipalities in Bankura, viz, Bankura, Vishnupur, and Sonamukhi, the first two have 12 Commissioners each, 8 elected by the rate-payers and 4 appointed by Government, and the last has 9 Commissioners, all of whom are appointed by Government In Bankura and Vishnupur there was an increase in the receipts consequent on a revision of the assessments, but the collections were bad in Sonamukhi, which shows a heavy outstanding balance The Magistrate speaks well of the management of the first two municipalities and unfavourably of that of the last

204 The municipalities in the district of Midnapore appear all to have been fairly well managed They were all inspected during the year by the Magistrate, who found the accounts properly kept and the collections satisfactory With the exception of Khirai, each of these bodies maintains a dispensary This is a heavy burden in the case of Ghatal, Chandrakona, Khirpai, and Ramjibanpur, whose expenditure under this head swallows up the bulk of the funds at their disposal The expenditure of the Midnapore Municipality on secondary education is characterised by the Magistrate as much too large, but he reports that he has succeeded in securing a reduction in the grants made on this account Roads appear to have been generally properly attended to, notably in Midnapore, Chandrakona, Ramjibanpur, and Tamluk Tanks are reported to have been re-excavated everywhere, though, judging from the habits of the people, the Magistrate does not think that much practical good is done thereby The water-supply question is a very urgent one in Midnapore, but the Commissioners have not been very active in the matter.

205 In Hooghly the collections of the municipalities have been reported to be very bad except in Jahanabad Periodical returns were called for, showing the progress of collections, but the executive generally seems incapable of dealing with their subordinates and poor results are shown The office and collection establishments are often large, and the conservancy starved The incapacity for realizing taxes leads to failure of outdoor works, and the municipalities are unable to show any substantial improvements. During the plague scare special expenditure was incurred As regards the question of improving the Rishra *busti*, noticed in the last divisional report, a survey is being made by the Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division, preliminary to the preparation of an estimate of the cost of the improvements required

206 The Howrah Municipality continued to struggle against adverse circumstances The collections, although still bad by all standards of percentage, gradually improved, and were about 5 per cent better than in the previous year The Commissioners, who were greatly handicapped by the expenditure incurred on plague preparations, were unable to obtain any relief from Government by way of loan, owing to their refusal to increase the house-rate beyond 7½ per cent Although averse to increasing the house rate, they did not object to various increases and alterations in minor taxes, which experience had shown to be necessary

There is little to note in reference to the Bally Municipality, the affairs of which are always very quietly conducted The improvement in collections, which was noticed last year as resulting from the initial efforts of the new Chairman, has, however, not been maintained

XXXI —EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS

207 The number of Muhammadans employed in the several offices and Courts in the districts of this Division was as follows Gazetted officers 8, ministerial officers 160, and menials 578 Looking to the difference between the standard of modern educational attainments acquired by Hindus and Muhammadans respectively, the percentage of appointments held by the latter is fair In filling up vacancies the claims of the Muhammadan candidates are always duly considered, but their qualifications are not often sufficient Mr Duke, the Magistrate of Howrah, writes —

"The Muhammadan population consists chiefly of agriculturists labourers and artisans a few of them have obtained employment in offices and Courts as duftries and chaprasis It is often difficult to find a Muhammadan of good social position and education for superior appointments or for service on local bodies There was not a single Muhammadan on the Howrah Bench, consisting of more than 50 Honorary Magistrates, and I have discovered one who is a clerk in a Government office for this purpose"

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XXXVI —CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS

229 The conduct of zamindars during the year under report appears to have been generally satisfactory

230 The Magistrate of Burdwan speaks well of the relations between landlords and tenants in that district, and mentions with special commendation the good example set in this respect by the Burdwan Raj estate under the able and enlightened management of Raja Bun Behari Kapur

231 In Birbhum no complaints against landlords were received by the Magistrate during the year, except that they are addicted to the practice of ousting chaukidars from their *chakaran* lands in consideration of high *salamis* received from outsiders—a temptation before which they actually fell

232 The zamindars of the Bankura district, most of whom are poor, conducted themselves peacefully during the year under review The zamindars of Mahara, Ajodhya, Kunchiakol, and Rajgram deserve commendation for their liberality, the first two for maintaining dispensaries in their respective villages and the others for supporting high class English schools The Burdwan Raj, which is the largest land-owner in the district, generally contributes towards all institutions maintained for the public good

233. In Midnapore, among the zamindars of the district, Raja Joti Prosad Gorga deserves special praise for his enlightened management of his estate and the conspicuous liberality of his expenditure on objects of public importance

234 In Hooghly Babu Siva Narayan Mukerjee, zamindar of Uttarpara, and Babu Piari Mohon Roy of Khanakul are reported to have rendered assistance to such of their raiyats as had suffered from the floods during the year

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XXXVII —GENERAL REMARKS

236 The record of the year is one of steady progress, one good year having followed another Taking the Division as a whole, the public health was unusually good. No serious epidemic broke out anywhere, and the

mortality from cholera and fever, which annually claim the largest number of victims, fell off considerably. Notwithstanding the appearance of plague in many parts of Bengal, the death-rate perceptibly declined, with an equally appreciable rise in the birth-rate. An advance in the material condition of the people is indicated not only by a diminution in the number of those who emigrated to the tea districts, of bonds and mortgage deeds registered and of cognizable offences, but by the development of manufactures and industries and the increased activity of trade. The price of food was lower, while the wages of labour continued unchanged, and although the cheapness of rice, the sheet-anchor of the agricultural classes, poured somewhat less than the usual stream of wealth into their pockets, their general level of prosperity appears to have been maintained in most places. While the necessaries of life were easily procurable, the advance in excise revenue shows that the people had the wherewithal to indulge in luxuries.

237. Considerable progress was made in the introduction of the Village Chaukidari Act in all the districts of the Division save Midnapore, where proceedings are in abeyance pending orders on a reference made to Government, and much has been done towards the amelioration of the *personnel* of the village and the municipal police. The ghatwali settlement has been nearly completed in Bankura, but the ghatwali lands in Burdwan and Birbhum remain still to be dealt with. Speaking of local self-government, the workings of the Local Boards and the Union Committees were not as satisfactory as could be desired, nor did municipal administration generally attain a very high standard of efficiency. In the matter of improving communications the most important event was the establishment of railway communication between Kola and Puri by the completion of the line from that place to Balasore *via* Kharagpur. In criminal administration a fair amount of success appears to have been achieved, and Benches and Honorary Magistrates were found useful as auxiliaries to the regular magisterial staff.

238. The large number of dacoities deserves mention. They appear mostly to have been carried out by ordinary villagers and up-country coolies employed down here, two important gangs having been discovered after the close of the year. It is hoped their detection will, for a time at least, reduce the figures of this class of crime.

239. The plague scare in Calcutta and Howrah drove large numbers to seek temporary refuge in the districts of the Division.

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242. The necessity of decreasing the unwieldy size of the Midnapore district is strongly pressed by Mr. Faulder, who states it is far too extensive for proper supervision by the heads of the departments in the district—a fact which cannot, I think, be denied. The time is fast approaching when the Howrah Municipality will have to be placed under a special Chairman. As it is, the work of the Magistrate of Howrah is mainly in connection with the Municipality, and if the mufassal part of that district were with part of Midnapore made into a separate district, the administration would undoubtedly gain. It seems to be really a question of expense.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898 99

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 4170

READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99

THE total receipts of the Garden were Rs 45,750, which sum includes an opening balance of Rs 7,331. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 38,419 as compared with Rs. 39,557 during 1897-98 and Rs 40,643 during 1896-97 While the donations and subscriptions increased from Rs. 566 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,276 during the year under report, there was a noticeable falling off in the entrance receipts, which amounted to Rs 10,843 only as against Rs. 12,526 in the previous year The decrease under the latter head is ascribed to the outbreak of plague in Calcutta, which deterred a large number of people in the mufassal from visiting the Garden The number of visitors who paid entrance money is shown below in comparison with the numbers since 1891-92 —

Year	Number of visitors
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	162,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152
1896 97	160,008
1897-98	151,640
1898-99	128,909

2 The total expenditure of the Garden decreased from Rs. 50,544 in 1897-98 to Rs 36,925 during the year under report. The decrease was due chiefly to smaller amounts spent on "Original construction" and "Establishment." Under the former head Rs. 3,126 only were spent as against Rs 12,907 in the previous year, and the establishment charges fell off from Rs 14,269 to Rs. 12,973 in consequence of some of the coolies having left the Garden on account of the plague scare and the discontinuance of the famine allowance paid to the menial servants last year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,825

3. Since the close of the year the buildings and roads of the Garden have been taken over by the Public Works Department, and works and repairs will be carried out by that Department in future from such funds as are deposited by the Managing Committee in advance As a special concession, the usual charges of 24½ per cent. made by the Public Works Department for establishment, tools and plant will be remitted in this case

4 The collection of animals in the Garden received an addition of 103 mammals, 253 birds, and 69 reptiles during the year These were obtained as gifts or on deposit, or by purchase or by exchange with foreign Zoological Gardens. These statistics do not however permit of any opinion being formed with regard to the actual progress which the various collections of animals, &c., in the Garden have made during the year, and His Honour desires that the requisite information on this subject may in future years be supplied The Committee specially thank the Raja of Gangpur in Chota Nagpur for the presentation of a valuable collection of animals, including a full-grown tiger

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the Committee have arranged, as an experimental measure, to throw the Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore Library open, under proper safeguards, to students of zoology.

6 The deputation to the International Congress of Zoology at Cambridge of the Superintendent of the Garden has already brought forth an interesting note on the methods of management adopted in European gardens, some of which appear to be suitable for adoption in Calcutta.

7 During the year Mr A Simson, an old member of the Committee, retired on his departure from India, and the Committee recognised the value of his services by presenting him with the silver medal of the Society.

8 The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are again due to the President, Secretaries, and Members of the Committee for their management of the Garden

ORDER —Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, for the information of the Committee

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A SLACK,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DONATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS MADE BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES AND WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY DURING THE YEAR 1898

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 6196M

In the month of March 1899, a Resolution was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, showing the names of the gentlemen who during the year 1897 had made gifts of money or land for public purposes or for works of public utility. The Lieutenant-Governor has now much pleasure in publishing, for general information, a statement showing by Divisions and Districts the gifts that were contributed during the year 1898 The sums contributed are stated against each gentleman's name, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to avail himself of this opportunity of thanking them, one and all, for their liberality and public spirit.

2. The following are the chief donations which deserve special notice —Nawab Sir Khajeh Ahsunulla Bahadur, K C I E, of Dacca, contributed Rs. 1,00,000 for making arrangements for the prevention of plague coming to Dacca and for checking its progress in case it might appear in that town. He also gave Rs 8,846 for deepening the Baigan Bari Khal and Rs 5,000 towards the 'Indian Heroes Fund in England' Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Cassim Bazar gave Rs. 1,00,000 to the Building Fund of the Victoria Zenana Hospital A donation of Rs 1,00,000 was also made by the late Babu Mohiny Mohon Rai as an endowment for the relief of Hindus and Muhammadans of Bengal rendered destitute by incurable disease, physical infirmity or extreme old age. Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, Kt , C I E , placed a house in the town of Calcutta at the disposal of the Plague Commission, Bengal, for use as a plague Hospital, and also offered another garden house at Sintee with its extensive compound for the same purpose, and gave Rs 1,000 in cash for expenses in connection with the Hopitals.

The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in noticing also the contribution of Rs. 6,500 made by Babu Ashutosh Biswas for tanks in the district of Hooghly the donation of Rs 6,000 made by Srimati Krishna Kumari Chaudhurani of Taras for founding a scholarship for, and awarding a silver medal, to the two boys passing best in Sanskrit from any of the schools in the district of Pabna the gift of Rs 7,000 made by Rai Banomali Rai Bahadur of Pabna for erecting a boarding house for the students of the technical school at that place the contributions of Rs. 5,000 each, made by Babu Mohendra Narain Patra and Kumar Upendra Chundra Chaudhuri, respectively, for buildings for the Diamond Harbour Higher English School and the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh.

The acknowledgments of Government are also especially due to the following three gentlemen —Babu Gopal Sahu who contributed Rs. 8,333 for a pond in the district of Muzaffarpur Raja Satish Chandra Pandey who gave an annual contribution of Rs 600 for a charitable dispensary at Pakour and a donation for a building for the Jubilee Institute erected in 1891 and Kumar Indra Narain Singh of Moheshpur who also gave Rs 120 annually for the dispensary and Rs. 1,012 held in deposit for the maintenance of the Jubilee Institute.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Judicial, Political, Appointment, Revenue, General, Financial, Legislative, Marine and Public Works Departments of this Government for information and necessary action.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution and the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Board and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N BAKER,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Annual Statement of works of public utility constructed by Private Individuals during the year 1898

Division	District	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total of District	Grand Total Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Babu Ram Chandra Samanta	Excavation of a tank at village Palashbora independent out-post Faridpur	500 0 0		
		" Ishan Chandra Mukerjee	Excavation of a tank at village Bonkapashi, police station Mangalkote	500 0 0		
		" Umesh Chandra Mukerjee	Excavation of a tank at Madanpur, police station Raniganj	4,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		1,215 0 0	6,215 0 0	
	Birbhum	Works costing less than Rs 500 each		2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	
	Bankura	Works costing less than Rs 500 each		1,370 0 0	1,370 0 0	
	Midnapore	Nimi Bowa	Excavation of a tank at Akuabad, police station Hera	500 0 0		
		Babu Gobinda Prosad Nanda	Construction of a wooden bridge 123 feet long and 5 feet broad at Nanda's chak across the Sadar khal, Contai	1,200 0 0		
		" Kripa Sindhu Das	Excavation of a tank at Khar, police station Potashpur	500 0 0		
		" Jiban Poddar	Excavation of a well at Nasirpur, police station Chandrakona	600 0 0		
		Kuor Laik	Re excavation of a tank at Sirampur, police station Tamluk	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		6,265 0 0	9,565 0 0	
	Hooghly	Babu Nani Lal Chatterjee	Excavation of a new tank at Nabagram, Serampore subdivision	1,000 0 0		
		" Annoda Charan Addy	Excavation of a new tank at Nonadanga Serampore subdivision	1 000 0 0		
		" Ashutosh Biswas	Excavation of two new tanks at Satgora and Mathurbati, Serampore subdivision, thana Kristanagar	6,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		285 0 0	8 785 0 0	
	Howrah	Babu Purna Chand Dutt	Enclosing burning ground at Khatore, Domjur	2,000 0 0		
		" Dalu Jamadar	Excavation of a tank at Bhatora	800 0 0		
		" Harish Chandra Pakhira	Ditto at Narikelabar	2,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		768 0 0	6,068 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			34,303 0
	Calcutta	Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore Kt C I E	Establishment of Plague Hospitals	1,000 0 0 And the use of one house in town and also another garden house at Sintee with extensive compound for Plague Hospital if necessary		
		Babu Benode Behary Mullick	Ditto ditto	1,000 0 0		
		Rajah Ashutosh Nath Roy of Cossimbazar	Building Fund of the Victoria Zenana Hospital	1,00,000 0 0		
	24 Parganas	Babu Mohendranarain Patra	Pucka building for the Diamond Harbour Higher English School	5,000 0 0		
		The late Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy	Relief of Hindus and Mahamadans of Bengal destitute by reason of incurable disease, physical infirmity or extreme old age	1,00,000 0 0		
		The late Rai Bahadur Shashtivar Roy, Assistant Surgeon of Benares	For the maintenance and management of the Shashtivar girls' School at Taki	8,000 0 0		
		Donation below Rs. 500		371 0 0	2,10,371 0 0	
	[illegible]	Babu Gayaram Goldar	Excavation of a tank at Fultolla	600 0 0		
		" Chandrakanta Goldar		500 0 0		
		" Biswanath Biswas	Ditto at Daibagga Kati	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each		750 0 0	2,250 0 0	
		Carried over				

SION	District	Name of Donor	Purpose.	Amount	Total of District	Grand Total of Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P
		Brought forward				
	Nadia	Amedali Dhabak	Excavation of a tank at Shamnagar	2,000 0 0		
		Babu Protap Chandra Rakhit	Construction of a masonry well at Joonghy	600 0 0		
		,, Banka Bihari Nandi	Excavation of a tank at Agrakundi	800 0 0		
		,, Jadub Pramanik	Ditto at Raghunathpur	1,500 0 0		
		,, Banikanta Ghose	Ditto at Kadirpur	2,000 0 0		
		,, Haris Chandra Shaha	Ditto at Barodi	2,000 0 0		
		Muhammad Chand Pramanik	Ditto at Char Haripur	2,000 0 0		
		Meru Sheik	Ditto at Jugia	600 0 0		
		Babu Jariprasanna Bhoumik	Ditto at Sengram	700 0 0		
		,, Mahor Mandal	Ditto at Bolghoria	1,500 0 0		
		,, Sadhu Mandal	Ditto at Hatikandha	600 0 0		
		Amin Mandal	Ditto at Katdanga Durzipara	500 0 0		
		Mati Mandal	Ditto at Dhigra	600 0 0		
		Haran Mandal	Ditto at Natapol	1,000 0 0		
		Mossab Khan	Ditto at Bahir Bhepur	1,000 0 0		
		Babu Gopalchandra Ghose	Ditto at Bhepur	500 0 0		
		,, Arjun Pramanik	Ditto at Dubli	1,600 0 0		
		Panchu Mandal	Ditto at Huda	600 0 0		
		Babu Rakhal Chandra Pal	Ditto at Kancharapara	1,600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		1,475 0 0		
					22,975 0 0	
RSI CY— eld	Jessore	Johiraddi Sheikh	Excavation of a tank at Bahadanga	800 0 0		
		Bhim Mandal	Ditto at Samashpur	650 0 0		
		Babu Rampati Mandal	Ditto at Benahati	500 0 0		
		,, Behari Lal Bose	Ditto at Akrupara	1,200 0 0		
		,, Chandra Kanta Das	Ditto at Mauli	1,600 0 0		
		,, Guru Das Bhuttacharjee	Ditto at Mallikpur	1,000 0 0		
		,, Jadab Chandra Roy	Ditto at Mauli	800 0 0		
		,, Dina Bandhu Chakravarti	Ditto at Kulsur	600 0 0		
		,, Surja Kanto Roy Chowdhuri	Construction of a road 1 mile in length at Chhota Anchora.	2,500 0 0		
		Salim Mullik	Excavation of a tank at Raghunathpur	1,700 0 0		
		Babu Koniram Pandey	Ditto at Shikri	1,500 0 0		
		Panchu Mandal	Ditto at Kota	700 0 0		
		Bholu Mandal	Ditto at Chinili	650 0 0		
		Babu Bireswar Goldar	Ditto at Huingli	600 0 0		
		Bholai Tarafdar	Ditto at Digra	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		7,550 0 0		
					22,190 0 0	
	Murshidabad	Rao Jogendra Narain Roy	Construction of two masonry wells at Paharpur and Dhongora	600 0 0		
		Babu Manil Chandra Sarkar	Excavation of a tank at Nrisingapur	1,300 0 0		
		Raja Ranjit Singh, Bahadur of Nashipur	For the annual award of a gold medal to the successful candidate at the entrance examination who secures the highest mark in mathematics	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		198 0 0		
					4,098 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			2,61,884 0 0
JSHAHI	Rajshahi	Jimon Haji	Tank at Jamira	500 0 0		
		Gonibulla Pramanik	Do at Hatineda	500 0 0		
		Brojo Mondal	Do at Haridebpur	1,000 0 0		
		Janulla Mondal	Do at Saranjai	1,000 0 0		
		Sarat Shaha	Do at Phoolsho	700 0 0		
		Kismatulla Sarkar	Do at Mohabutpur	1,000 0 0		
		Binda Mandal	Do at Malbandha	1,000 0 0		
		Ram Taron Ghose	Do at Madaripur	700 0 0		
		Panchanunda Shaha	Do at Chandragati	1,500 0 0		
		Mohi hulla Molla	Do at Majampur	500 0 0		
		Sariat Sardar	Do at Sreerampur	1,000 0 0		
		Kailash Chandra Bagchi	Do at Kamardiar	2,000 0 0		
		Abdul Aziz Sardar	Do at Kamarpara	900 0 0		
		Kaimulla Haji	Do at Aghpunna	1,500 0 0		
		Arajulla Sarkar	Do at Jalsukha	1,100 0 0		
		Sirajdi Pramanik	Do at Hulhula	1,000 0 0		
		Bashida Pramanik	Do at Aghtian	800 0 0		
		Madhu Pramanik	Do at Bhadom	850 0 0		
		Biswa Nath Chakrabutty	Do at Halkami	1,000 0 0		
		Mukunda Thakur	Do at Durgapur	1,000 0 0		
		Ram Chandra Bagchi	Do at Kumria	575 0 0		
		Debendra Nath Thakur of Calcutta	Do at Patishor	3,000 0 0		
		Ram Lal Ghose	Do at Hingalkandi	900 0 0		
		Shyama Charan Sarkar	Do at Bouka	600 0 0		
		Chini Pramanik	Do at Jatial	900 0 0		
		Abdul Sarkar	Do at Dhontara	600 0 0		
		Moharum Akunda	Do at Ratal	1,800 0 0		
		Babon Molla	Do at Sahopur	1,100 0 0		
		Shukhor Molla	Do at Hindoorboil	500 0 0		
		Kasta Kapuria	Do at Kuyash	600 0 0		
		Fakir Gain	Do at Gangla	500 0 0		
		Carried over			30,525 0 0	

Division	District	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total of district	Grand Total of Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
RAJSHAHI —concld.		Brought forward		30,525 0 0		
	Rajshahi	Kangal Mondal	Tank, at Chak Gobinda	600 0 0		
		Gopal Chandra Roy	Do at Thakur Manda	500 0 0		
		Boli Mondal	Do at Bagdanga	700 0 0		
		Gopal Mondal	Do at Chaul	1,000 0 0		
		Bir Sardar	Do at Madhupur	500 0 0		
		Chini Pal	Do at Khorda Nararpur	700 0 0		
		Mahabut Shaha	Do at Mainum	2,000 0 0		
		Tonu Mondal	Do at Bura	1,000 0 0		
		Subash Goal	Do at Sultanpur	1,000 0 0		
		Tarip Mondal	Do at Sarta	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		6,050 0 0	45,575 0 0	
	Dinajpur	Gour Chandra Sha	Do at Faat	4,000 0 0		
		Krishna Chandra De	Do at Marnai	3,050 0 0		
		Hijo Mondal	Do at Chak Jalal	800 0 0		
		Arip Mondal	Do at Harshura	900 0 0		
		Tinkori Das	Do at Jogomishbati	900 0 0		
		Sundar Sarkar	Do at Jagannathpur	600 0 0		
		Bakatulla Sarkar	Do at Bilair	500 0 0		
		Ram Charan Bansha	Do at Lahar	1,000 0 0		
		Biranath Sardar	Do at Fasmta	800 0 0		
		Rati Muhamed Mondal	Do at Jangalpur	1,200 0 0		
		Tara Mondal	Do at Fanditpur	1,000 0 0		
		Sheruba Mondal	Do at Bidarnail	1,100 0 0		
		Anulla Mondal	Do at Mandalshai	800 0 0		
		Petu Mondal	Do at Shabia	600 0 0		
		Anulla Mondal	Do at Matash	800 0 0		
		Jafar Mahamed Sarkar	Do at Chota Singa	1,792 0 0		
		Wife of Bhola Nosya	Do at Ramganj	1,000 0 0		
		Kadar Mondal	Do at Sundaria	700 0 0		
		Juan Mahammed Mondal	Do at Khadatpur	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		4,825 0 0	27,867 0 0	
	Jalpaiguri	His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E.	Patgram Jayragi Hat Road (contribution)	500 0 0		
			Completing pucka bridges 26 miles (Emigration road)	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		1,109 0 0	3,609 0 0	
	Darjeeling					
	Rangpur	Works costing less than Rs 500 each		951 0 0	951 0 0	
	Bogra	Mug Fakir of Palankuri, police station Adamdighi	Tank with a masonry ghat at Palankuri	1,000 0 0		
		Samatulla Sarkar of Sudin, police station Sudin	Do at Sudin	650 0 0		
		Dhota Pramanik of Sudin, police station Sudin	Do at Sudin	775 0 0		
		Malara Mandal of Haludghar, police station Haludghar	Do at Haludgar	550 0 0		
		Nawab Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri	To supplement the deficiency caused by the conversion of Government securities in the income of the Fund created by him for founding two scholarships, three prizes and and two medals	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		4,117 0 0	7,992 0 0	
	Pabna	Sreemati Krishna Kumari Chaudhurani of Taras	For founding a scholarship and awarding a silver medal to the two best boys in Sanskrit who pass the entrance examination from any school in that District	6,000 0 0		
		Chandra Kanta Dutta	Tank at Sudpur, police station Dulia	2,400 0 0		
		Raghu Nandan Gossami	Do at Joyghar, ditto Chatmohor	500 0 0		
		Hematulla Sarkar	Do at Tangorjani	2,000 0 0		
		Bhobani Charan Chaudhuri	Do at Haripur, police station Chatmohor	1,500 0 0		
		Sridhar Gossami	Re excavation of a tank at Handial, police station Chatmohor	1,000 0 0		
		Parbati Charan Chaudhuri	Re excavation of a tank at Haripur, police station Chatmohor	700 0 0		
		Shashi Mohan Saha	Tank at Bonbaria, police station Sirajganj	1,500 0 0		
		Hara Nath Saha	Do at Beltoil, ditto Shazadpur	2,000 0 0		
		Srimanta Lal Sen	Do at Sattia, ditto Raiganj	800 0 0		
		Dabu Mollah	Do at Kusambi, ditto do	800 0 0		
		Kashi Sarkar	Do at Dighara, ditto do	900 0 0		
		Bharshi Sarkar	Do at Kamargaon	1,000 0 0		
		Rai Banomali Rai Bahadur	Erection of a boarding house for the Technical School students	7,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		385 0 0	28,485 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			1,14,479 0

Division	District.	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P
DACCA	Dacca	Babu Nabadip Chandra Basak	Land acquisition for widening of road at Kaltabazar	821 0 0		
		Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsanulla Bahadur, K C I E	Deepening Baigan Bari khal at Baigan Bari	8,846 0 0		
		Rai Obhoy Charan Mittra Bahadur	Water pipe extension to Sangattola Lane, Sangattola	750 0 0		
		Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur	Dispensary building at Kapasia	1,500 0 0		
		Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsanulla, Bahadur, K C I E	Arrangements for the prevention of plague coming to Dacca and for checking its progress in case it may appear in that town	1,00,000 0 0		
		Ditto ditto	Indian Heroes Fund in England	5,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		961 0 0	1,17,878 0 0	
	Mymensingh	Kumar Upendra Chandra Chaudhuri of Golakpur	Construction of the Alexandra Girls School in Mymensingh	5,000 0 0		
		Babu Brajendra Kisor Roy Chowdhry, zamindar	1 Tank at Iswarganj	800 0 0		
		Babu Shubal Nandi	1 Do at Curi	500 0 0		
		Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur	2 Do at Moshakhali	1,000 0 0		
		Shobjat Ali Sirkar	1 Do at Dhopaghat	500 0 0		
		Alim Sarkar	1 Do at Khorshimul	600 0 0		
		Ronjat Mandal	1 Do at Udnapara	500 0 0		
		Sadir Mia	1 Do at Korail	500 0 0		
		Ilim Sirkar	1 Well at Sudampara	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		7,982 0 0	18,882 0 0	
	Faridpur	Babu Janoki Nath Roy	Tank at Baghia	500 0 0		
		" Jitno Pramanik	Do at Horirampur	500 0 0		
		" Guru Charan Biswas	Do at Karatia	500 0 0		
		" Khudiram Pramanik	Do at Lakhipur	1,200 0 0		
		" Baikunta Chandra Shaha	Do at Dudkhali	500 0 0		
		" Nilkamal Kar	Do at Brrangal	500 0 0		
		Mabul Khan	Do at Bamanpatty	500 0 0		
		Babu Kali Mohan Ghosal	Do at Moishar	1,307 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		13,205 0 0	18,712 0 0	
	Backergunge	Srimati Kamal Kumari and Kristo Kamini Choudhurain	Road at Kowkhali	1,900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		2,390 0 0	4,290 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			1,59,762 0 0
CHITTAGONG	Tippera	Babu Loke Nath Chaudhuri and others	Tank within the Brahmanbaria Municipality	3,000 0 0		
		Adhar Chandra Shaha	Excavation of a tank and erection of a pucka ghat thereon at Abannapur	1,100 0 0		
		Iamiruddin	Excavation of a tank at Atikura	575 0 0		
		Mahomed Hossain Chaukidar	Ditto at Dobpur	500 0 0		
		Taz Mahomed	Ditto at Bar Bijaia	500 0 0		
		Abdul	Ditto at Binduail	500 0 0		
		Mainuddi	Ditto at Zimmura	775 0 0		
		Ram Lal Shukul Beni Madhab Shukul and Gura Das Gope	Ditto at Niz Meher	1,350 0 0		
		Lokenath Saha, with the help of District Board and Municipality of Brahmanbaria	Ditto at Brahmanbaria town, close to Government offices	6,000 0 0		
		Ramgati Kaibarta	Excavation of a tank at Bholachong	500 0 0		
		Gholam Hossein	Ditto at Shalkundi	500 0 0		
		Naba Kishore Chowdhury	Ditto at Shibpore	850 0 0		
		Beni Madhab Pal	Ditto at Rasullabad	600 0 0		
		Bashanta Kumar Chowdhuri	Ditto at Sharippur	500 0 0		
		Naider Chand Nath	Ditto at Kalyanpur	700 0 0		
		Keramat Ali	Ditto at Haker	500 0 0		
		Fazir Ali	Ditto at Dakhin Chandia	5[illegible]0 0 0		
		Kamaruddi	Ditto at Baghra	500 0 0		
		Jabbar Ali	Ditto at Shedhuu	500 0 0		
		Tilak Chandra Chakravarty	Ditto at Akhaura	500 0 0		
		Arab Sheikh	Ditto at Pomokura	500 0 0		
		Ram Shundor Shil	Ditto at Gholkhar	600 0 0		
		Maheswari Seel	Ditto at ditto	600 0 0		
		Gobindo Chandra Chakravarti	Ditto at Binauti	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		18,700 0 0	41,350 0 0	
	Noakhali	Nasir Miyan	A road from Shonapur to Nilakhi	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		50 0 0	550 0 0	
	Chittagong	Works costing less than Rs 500 each		900 0 0	900 0 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts					
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			42,800 0 0

Division	District	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total of district	Grand Total of Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
PATNA	Patna	Babu Raghu Nath Prasad	Well, Gona, police station Bikram	600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each	..	260 0 0		
					860 0 0	
	Gaya					
	Shahabad	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each		7,060 0 0		
					7,060 0 0	
	Saran	Babu Sri Kanta Prashad	Bridge, Bairani, outpost Baniapore	3,000 0 0		
		Mir Inayat Hossein	Do, Saran, outpost Baniapore	1,500 0 0		
		Babu Durga Prasad	Tank, Manik Hossainpura, outpost Gurkha	2,000 0 0		
		,, Sundergir	Do, Champuttee, outpost Kuchackote	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		5,857 0 0		
					12,857 0 0	
	Champaran	Maulvi Doman Mia	Tank, Parsarampore	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		7,433 0 0		
					7,933 0 0	
	Muzaffarpur	Babu Gopal Sahu	1 Pond, Fatehpura	8,333 0 0		
		,, Kamla Pat Sahu	1 Do, Jahsaul	4,000 0 0		
		Mussamat Lila Bati	1 Do Dih Karnowte	1,100 0 0		
		Babu Jhumak Sahu Kalwar	3 Wells, Chilra	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each		11 425 0 0		
					25,358 0 0	
	Darbhanga	Babu Darbari Pattak	Well, village Kabir Chak	500 0 0		
		,, Rai Ganga Prashad	Dharamsala, village Hajeepore	900 0 0		
		Mussamat Jaiman Missrain	Tank, ,, Misrauli	900 0 0		
		Babu Kohar Pande	Do, ,, Dadhia	600 0 0		
		Narhan Court of Ward's Estate, Rani Bisesri Koer, proprietress	Charitable Hospital building, Dalsing Sarai	1,608 0 0		
		Wife of Faquira Rai	Tank, village Kallyanpore	1,500 0 0		
		Babu Bechu Jha	Do, ,, Pahanwar	1,200 0 0		
		,, Gopal Mander	Do, ,, Bithauni	1,000 0 0		
		,, Naun Thakur	Do, ,, Sawrath	1,000 0 0		
		,, Hakru Dass	Do, ,, ,,	2 000 0 0		
		,, Nirsan Jha	Do, ,, Goanuli	1 000 0 0		
		,, Dharam Nath Jha	Do, ,, Mani	1,000 0 0		
		,, Lalu Thakur	Do, ,, Biraulih	600 0 0		
		,, Musharu Sah	Do, ,, Kawrihad	900 0 0		
		,, Chhakhu Sundi	Do, ,, Deadha	600 0 0		
		,, Amrit Nath Jha	Do, ,, Gonaur	700 0 0		
		,, Lachuman Gope	Do, ,, Itobar	800 0 0		
		Babu Kishun Gope	Do, ,, Bisfi	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		13,770 0 0		
					31,668 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			85,736 0 0
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr	Lal Kanth Sahai	Well, Mohanpur Shaikhpura	500 0 0		
		Nawab Ali Khan	Do, Hosenabad, ditto	500 0 0		
		Ram Singh ..	Do, Mohiuddinpur, Baha, out post	525 0 0		
		Jib Lal Chaudhuri	Well, Manapur, Tegra	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		16,384 0 0		
					18,409 0 0	
	Bhagalpur	Mahashoy Tarak Nath Ghose	Tank, Sanjha	2,172 0 0		
		G W Panes, Esq ...	Do, Charka Palthai	800 0 0		
		Kari Gaeth	Do, Sitapur	650 0 0		
		Lalit Gope	Do, Amba	500 0 0		
		Jhumak Kunjra	Do, Rajpur	500 0 0		
		Amrit Sahu	Do, Mongaur	500 0 0		
		Sadho Sahu	Dharamsala Parbatta	2,500 0 0		
		Mahashoy Tarak Nath Ghose	A covered platform, with pucka floor for hât, Bharko	1,259 0 0		
		Ditto ditto	A covered platform with pucka floor for hât Singha.	543 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each		1,855 0 0		
					11,279 0 0	
	Purnea	Banaily Raj	Construction of a Lady Dufferin Cottage Hospital at Madhopara in the town of Purnea	Land		
		Raja Padmanand Singh, Kumar Kalanand Singh	Bund, Purnea	1,000 0 0		
		Munshi Roy	Tank, Purandaha	1,006 0 0		
		Bulaki Mundal	Do, Dhamdaha	500 0 0		
		Kooman Das ..	Well, ditto	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each		2,370 0 0		
					5,376 0 0	
		Carried over	..		..	

Division	District	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total of district	Grand Total of Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
		Brought forward				
BHAGULPORE—*concld*	Malda	Arandi Mandal	Tank at Talakuri	700 0 0		
		Sonil Mandal	Do at Chok Sunder	614 0 0		
		Safli Mandal	Do at Seal Danga	600 0 0		
		Kaloo Sarkar	Do at Saludanga	530 0 0		
					2,444 0 0	
	Sonthal Parganas	Chulhai Jha	Well at Pokria, Godda	500 0 0		
		Raja Satish Chandra Pandey	Establishment of a Charitable Dispensary at Pakour	600 0 0 annually and building of the Jubilee Institute erected in 1891		
		Kumar Indra Narain Singh of Moheshpur	Ditto ditto	1,012 0 0 held in deposit for the maintenance of the Jubilee Institute and Rs 120 annually		
		Rai Sitab Chand Nahar, Bahadur	Construction of a ward for females in connection with the Charitable Dispensary at Dumka in commemoration of the visit of Sir Alexander Mackenzie	1,384 0 0		
		Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabarti, Bahadur of Hetampur	For awarding a medal to the student of the Dumka Government School, who may stand highest in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		1,200 0 0		
					5,316 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			42,8[illegible]4 0 0
ORISSA	Cuttack	District Board, Cuttack	A plague camp and well at Khannagar, Cuttack	1,800 0 0		
		Kanika Wards Estate	A road at Rajnagar to Satl[illegible]	1,690 0 0		
		Babu Monmoth Mittor	A school house at Pattamundai	800 0 0		
		Gopinath Panda	A temple and well at Sikhurnarainpur	650 0 0		
		Raja of Killa Aul	Tank at Deymul	515 0 0		
		Babu Lakhmi Narayen Jagdeb	Excavation of a tank at Sam[illegible] in Ichhapur	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		4,799 0 0		
					10,754 0 0	
	Balasore	Jujosti Mahapatra of Ertal	Tank at Ertal	750 0 0		
		Baikuntha Upadhaya of Kristopur	Do at Kristopur	700 0 0		
		Ganesh Sathpatti of Chakpada	Do at Dhangadia	600 0 0		
		Kristo Prasad Das of Sitasarpur	Do at Bamba	500 0 0		
		Balbhadra Prasad Bhunj of Mangalpur	Do at Baghadi	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		9,525 0 0		
					12,575 0 0	
	Puri	Bhagi Panda of Gobindpur	Tank at Nandpur	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		1,624 0 0		
					3,124 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION			26,453 0 0
CHOTA NAGPUR	Hazaribagh	Raja of Padma	Contruction of a new dispensary building for the Charitable Dispensary at Hazaribagh	4,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		200 0 0		
					4,200 0 0	
	Ranchi	Works costing less than Rs 500 each		300 0 0		
					300 0 0	
	Palamau	Works costing less than Rs 500 each		460 0 0		
					460 0 0	
		Carried over				

Division	District	Name of Donor	Purpose	Amount	Total of district	Grand Total of Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
		Brought forward				
CHOTA NAGPUR—concld.	Manbhum	Rajib Kolu	Tank at Nagdobpur	600 0 0		
		Lachha Mahato	Do at Burgram	500 0 0		
		Moheswar Rai	Do at Dandua	600 0 0		
		Kanu Kamar	Do at Khoraktbad	550 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each	(Includes a tank at Bukulla excavated by Kamalakant Sinha at a cost of Rs 400 but shown in Deputy Magistrate's statement as Rs 100—500.)	2,824 0 0		
					5,074 0 0	
	Singhbhum	Abhiram Mandal	Tank at Batuposh	500 0 0		
		Hajee Moosajee Ahmed Salajee	For providing better accommodation for high class Muhammadan gentlemen at the Chakradharpur Plague Camp	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each		2,250 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs 500 each in the Political States of Seraikella and Kharsawan		1,810 0 0		
					6,560 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division			16,594 0 0
			PROVINCIAL TOTAL			7,84,835 0 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

For the week ending the 27th November 1899

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sugar-cane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs	
Sadar	14½	per rupee
Kalna	13	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* cultivation continues. Early *aman* is being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* has commenced. Sugarcane doing well. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and 15 seers 10 chitaks at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice very good. Harvesting is progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee
Contai	16	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	15	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Sowing of *rabi* almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Report not received.

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* almost finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* and harvesting of early *aman* continue. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Early *aman* paddy is being harvested. Prospects good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs	
Sadar	16	per rupee
Jhenida	18	
Magura	17	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs	
Sadar	17½	per rupee
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Price of common rice 17¾ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Standing crops good No cattle-disease Plenty of fodder and water Rice 17½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 16 seers at Thakurgaon

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable State of *haimanti* paddy good Transplantation of tobacco going on Sowing of mustard nearly finished Common rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—No rain Weather seasonable *Hills—Haimanti* paddy and *kalai* being harvested, *bara marua*, *phaphar*, wheat, barley, *tori*, and potatoes are progressing *Terai—Haimanti* paddy being harvested, potatoes and mustard are thriving Coarse rice sells as follows —

		Srs	
Hills	...	9	per rupee
Terai		17	per rupee

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 23 seers per rupee

Rangpur—No rain Sowing of *rabi* crops still in progress Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari

Bogra—No rain Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings going on Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee

Pabna—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Price of common rice stationary

Dacca—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Harvesting of paddy going on Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall nil Weather cool and dry Prospects of crops excellent Health of cattle good Fodder and water ample Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee

Faridpur—No rain Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee

Tippera—No rain Weather seasonable *Aman* being harvested and *rabi* sown Prospects fair Average price of common rice 17⅛ seers per rupee

Noakhali—No rain Prospects of crops good Cattle-disease at Companiganj Veterinary Assistant directed to go there Fodder and water available Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee

Chittagong—No rain Prospects of crops good Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Patna.—Rainfall nil Harvesting of paddy commenced in many places *Rabi* sowing nearly completed and germinated well Condition of cattle fair Fodder and water for cattle plentiful Common rice in Patna sells at 18½ seers per rupee

Gaya—No rain Harvesting of paddy continues *Rabi* doing well Poppy being sown Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Shahabad—No rain Harvesting of paddy in progress Sugarcane doing well Fodder and water sufficient One hundred and three cases of cattle-disease at Sasaram. Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee

Saran—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy going on *Rabi* and poppy doing well Average price of common rice 14¼ seers and of *makai* 14 seers 14 chitaks per rupee

Champaran—No rain Harvesting of *aghani* begun in places Poppy and *rabi* sowings nearly completed, and young plants doing well Prices stationary

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil *Rabi* sowings almost completed Prospects good Prices are—Common rice 13¼ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 16½ seers, gram 15½ seers, *rahar* 15½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good *Rabi* sowings going on Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani and Roserah Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	0	
Madhubani .	13	10	

Monghyr.—No rain Weather seasonably cool *Rabi* sowings and sugarcane-pressing continue Standing crops doing well Poppy sowings are in full progress Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Monghyr .	13¼	per rupee
Begusarai	12⅞	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aghani* paddy commenced *Rabi* sowings continue Sugarcane being pressed Sporadic cattle-disease reported from the interior Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar ,	17	10	per rupee
Banka ..	13	12	
Madhipura	13	0	
Supaul	20	0	

Purnea—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aghani* rice going on Prospects of *rabi* crops good Transplantation of tobacco continues Sugarcane being cut No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	18	

Malda—No rain Weather rather warm for the season Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished State and prospects of crops generally good Early paddy being harvested Cattle-pox reported from Manikchak thana Fodder and water sufficient Coarse rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Sonthal Parganas—Rainfall nil Weather clear and cold Harvesting of early rice nearly finished Prospects of all standing crops good Cattle-disease in Rajmahal Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice 14 seers 9 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Laghu sarad* being harvested *Guru sarad* maturing *Arhar* and sugarcane growing Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Cuttack	16	6	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara .	19	11	
Banki .	16	0	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil *Sarad* ripening *Asu* is being harvested *Rabi* crops growing well Cutting of sugarcane commenced Prospects of crops good Rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 14 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle disease reported from Basudevpur and Dhamnagar Circles

Angul—No rain Harvesting of *laghu* rice in progress Rain wanted for *rabi* Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee in Angul and 8¼ to 9 seers in Khondmals

Puri.—No rain Weather seasonable. *Laghu* being harvested *Sarad* ripening *Kulthi*, *biri*, and other pulses thriving Sugarcane being pressed Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	13	13	
Interior of district	14	5	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable Harvesting of rice continues Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy still in progress Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee and in the interior 13 seers No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—No rain Weather seasonable Paddy, *til*, and *kurthi* still being harvested Rain urgently wanted Cattle-disease reported from a few places Fodder and water sufficient Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12 seers, gram 15 seers, *makai* 14 seers, barley 17 seers, and wheat 13 seers per rupee

Manbhum—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Winter rice an average crop *Rabi* crops promise well Cattle disease reported from thanas Purulia and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 3 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—Rainfall nil *Rabi* crops need rain Average price of common rice 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee In Chaibassa it sells at 14 seers per rupee

General Summary—No rain fell during the week The harvesting of winter rice is progressing The *rabi* crops are nearly all sown and the young plants are doing well, except in Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, and Angul, where rain is still much needed Poppy is germinating well in Bihar, and sugarcane-pressing has begun in some districts The price of common rice is stationary with a tendency to fall Cattle are in good condition, there being plenty of fodder in every district Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 28th November 1899

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th November 1899

Month	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature: Mean	Temperature: Maximum	Temperature: Range	Temperature: Minimum	Hygrometry: Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry: Vapour tension	Hygrometry: Dew point	Hygrometry: Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Miles recorded	Rain	Weather
1899.		°		Inches	°	°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches	
Nov	19th	135 4	7 8	30 082	69 6	82 3	21 9	60 4	64 4	0 539	61 0	77	N and calm	38	Nil	Day partially cloudy, night clear,
"	20th	135 2	9 2	106	68 7	82 0	22 4	59 6	63 9	[illegible]	60 7	78	N and calm	37	"	Chiefly clear,
"	21st	135 1	9 1	077	69 0	82 0	23 6	58 4	64 2	[illegible]	61 0	78	N and calm	22	"	Chiefly clear,
"	22nd	133 9	7 0	[illegible]	69 2	82 2	21 8	60 4	65 1	565	62 [illegible]	81	Calm and variable	11	"	Chiefly clear
"	23rd	131 8	7 8	072	69 7	82 1	21 1	61 0	65 5	574	62 [illegible]	81	N by E and calm	19	"	Day partially cloudy, night clear,
"	24th	132 2	4 3	057	69 6	81 5	20 3	61 2	66 5	611	61 [illegible]	[illegible]	ENE and calm	10	"	Chiefly cloudy,
"	25th	132 4	7 1	030	70 0	81 3	20 6	60 7	64 7	530	60 [illegible]	70	N and calm	21	"	Chiefly clear

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	30 073
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 996
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ..	52 3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine . ..	76 5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days . ..	69 5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72 5
The extreme variation of temperature .	23 9
The maximum temperature .	82 3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	71
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th November 1899 . .	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office .	0 01
The total fall from 1st January to 25th November 1899 .	71 95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ..	65 15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c , are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h , 10h , 16h , and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No 66, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of November 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year

Nature of Cargo	Week ending Saturday the 25th November 1899			Week ending Saturday the 26th November 1898		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	825	1,07,725	1,606	539	92,450	1,514
Jute	213	1,21,6[illegible]0	1,806	339	1,8[illegible],250	2,910
Firewood	[illegible]9	59,175	8[illegible]1	132	94,125	1,424
Other articles	72[illegible]	1,86,625	2,632	822	2,00,275	2,911
Total	1,862	4,75,125	6,895	1,832	5,67,100	8,759

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of September 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year

Articles	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	Total 1899	Total 1898	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	1 435	41	0		1 4/6	550	926	
Cotton raw				4		4		4
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn European	82		35		8	35	47	
Ditto Indian			1			1		1
Piece-goods, European	216	2	83		218	83	135	
Ditto, Indian	1	1		2	2	4		2
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium								
Non intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark								
Others	2		4		2	4		2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrabolams								
Cutch			2			2		2
Turmeric	6	7	5	2	13	7	6	
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes								
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)								
Others								
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat								
Rice in the husk	7	34	10	10	41	115		74
Do not in the husk	15	1 /14	8	/41	1 7 9	749	980	
Jawar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	42	345	79	10	387	89	298	
Others								
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep &c —		26		38	26	38		12
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns								
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	2	6 414		2 413	6 416	2 413	4,003	
Gunny bags and cloth	35	12	13	19	47	32	15	
Lac—								
Stick								
Shell								
Leather manufactured	6		3		6	3	3	
Liquors—								
Ale and beer								
Spirit of all kinds including country spirit								
Wine	2		3			3		1
All other sorts including toddy and fermented liquor other than ale and beer								
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought								
Brass, ditto								
Copper, wrought								
Brass ditto	1	2	3	4	3	7		4
Iron and steel—								
Cast	1				1		1	
Unwrought	2				2		2	
Wrought	9		3	1	9	33		24
Manufactures of iron and steel	1				1		1	
Others	16	22	19	20	38	39		1
Oils—								
Kerosine	101	4	1 6	2	105	1/8		73
Castor								
Cocoanut	14		17		14	17		3
Mustard and rape	29				29		29	
Others			41			41		41
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		43		42	43	42	1	
Rape and mustard	1	39	28	19	40	47		7
Til or jinjili		46		47	46	47		1
Poppy								
Earth nuts								
Castor								
Others				6		6		6
Opium								
Paper and Pasteboard	13	1	14		14	14		
Provisions—								
Ghee	2		5		2	5		3
Dried fruits and nuts		100	2	55	100	57	43	
Others	49	39	14	65	88	109		21
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof								
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish plates								
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron								
Other sorts								
Salt	311	4	473	9	315	482		167

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c —								
Saltpetre ...								
Other saline substances					...	...		...
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	...	...		...				
Indian ...	...							
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	...			...	...	...		
Indian	...							
Spices—								
Betel nuts	1	70	2	148	71	150		79
Pepper	...						...	
Ginger ...								...
Chillies	7	60	3	1	67	4	63	
Cardamoms								
Others ...		24	9	4	24	13	11	
Stone and lime ...	20	18	107	2	38	109	...	71
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized including sugar candy	35	2	34		37	34	3	
Unrefined, viz molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	13	33	42	121	46	163		117
Tea—								
Foreign								...
Indian ...	2	...	...		2		2	
Timber ...	23	18	43	10	41	53		12
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	23	36	42	77	59	119	...	60
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts			1			1		1
Wool—								
Ballast stone ...			110	10		120		120
Manufactured ...								
Carpets and rugs				...			...	...
Piece-goods, European				...			...	
Ditto Indian ...								...
Other sorts of manufactures								...
All other articles of merchandise	155	179	121	107	334	228	106	
Total	2 680	9 336	2 166	4 084	12 016	6 250	6,675	909

T SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th November 1899*

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of August 1899, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year

Articles	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	Total 1899	Total 1898	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways	9 5[illegible]8	28 083	11 131	39 004	3[illegible] [illegible]41	50 135		12 494
II.—Cotton, raw	44	418	83	300	462	383	79	
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1 Twist and yarn European	8	67	7	5	75	62	13	
2 Ditto Indian	72	474	4[illegible]	318	546	397	149	
3 Piece goods European	63	24	92	8	87	120		33
4 Ditto Indian	26	77	26	144	103	170		67
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1 Intoxicating other than Opium		1		1	1	1		
2 Non intoxicating—								
(a) Chinchona bark								
(b) Others	4	3	5	2	7	7	...	...
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1 Indigo	1		9		1	2		1
2 Myrabolams	103	15	578	17	118	595		477
3 Cutch	7	5	2	1	12	3	9	
4 Turmeric	30	8	36		38	41		3
5 Alizarine and aniline dyes	1			...	1	2		...
6 Al (morinda citrifolia)								
7 Others	22	5	5	1	27	6	21	
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1 Wheat	3 175	47	999	95	3 222	1,094	2 128	
2 Rice in the husk	12	243	8	1	255	9	246	
3 Rice not in the husk	4 181	1 842	3 0 7	948	6 023	3 682	2 341	
4 Jawar and bajra	1	236	14	3	237	17	220	
5 Gram and pulse	3 188	258	1 013	3 9	3 446	1 422	2 0 4	
6 Others	19	91	5	...	110	7	103	
VII.—Hides and skins—								
1 Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned								
(b) Raw	118	223	44	94	341	138	203	
2 Skins of sheep &c								
(a) Dressed or tanned								
(b) Raw	1	4	2	1	5	3	2	
VIII.—Horns	13	12	6	7	25	13	12	...
IX.—Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
1 Raw			1			1		1
2 Gunny bags and cloth	106	30	74	54	195	128	67	...
X.—Lac—								
1 Stick	114	715	12	248	829	260	569	
2 Shell	1	33	1		34	41		7
XI.—Leather manufactured	5	1	3	3	6	6		
XII.—Liquors—								
1 Ale and beer	9	39		44	48	49		1
2 Spirit of all kinds including country spirit	7	2	4	...	9	4	5	
3 Wines	7	1	4	3	8	7	1	
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors other than ale and beer		...						
XIII.—Metals—								
1 Copper, unwrought		1			1		1	
2 Brass			1	6		7		7
3 Copper, wrought	1	1	1	1	2	2		
4. Brass	5	17	6	11	22	20	2	...
5 Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	1	1			2		2	
(b) Unwrought		26			26		26	
(c) Wrought	125	95			220		220	
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	67	35	204	64	102	268		166
6. Others	8	13	23	7	21	30		9
XIV.—Oils—								
1 Kerosine	278	32	309	45	310	354		44
2 Castor	19	1	5	6	20	11	9	
3 Cocoanut	7	1	7	1	8	8		
4. Mustard and rape								
5 Others	30	6	24	6	36	30	6	
XV.—Oil-seeds—								
1 Linseed	337	52	4 5	41	389	496		107
2 Rape and mustard	16	52	8	20	68	28	40	
3 Til or jinjili	235	266	237	61	501	298	203	
4 Poppy	7		13	1	7	14		7
5 Earthnuts		1		2	1	2		1
6. Castor		81	3	4	81	7	74	
7 Others	393	94	17	192	487	209	278	
XVI.—Opium	1	...	1		1	1	...	...
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard	15	1	6	1	16	7	9	
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1 Ghee	12	211	32	32	223	64	159	
2 Dried fruits and nuts	11	34	20	25	45	45		
3 Others	138	54	103	54	192	157	35	...

Articles	1899 Up	1899 Down	1898 Up	1898 Down	Total 1899	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
XIX Railway plant and rolling stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1 Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	18	7	32		25	32		7
2 Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	4				4		4	
3 Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish plates	1		9		1	9		8
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron								
(c) Other sorts	681	3 306	220	3 302	3 987	3 522	465	
XX —Salt	687	302	514	185	989	699	290	
XXI - Saltpetre &c —								
1 Saltpetre	1			1	1	1		
2 Other saline substances	2	1	1	6	3	7		4
XXII —Silk raw—								
1 Foreign								
2 Indian	3	5	1	2	8	3	5	
XXIII —Silk piece goods—								
1 Foreign								
2 Indian	1				1		1	
XXIV —Spices—								
1 Betel nuts	30	4	25	2	34	27	7	
2 Pepper	7		3	1	7	4	3	
3 Ginger	2	1	2	1	3	3		
4 Chillies	6	11	13	2	17	15	2	
5 Cardamoms	1		1		1	1		
6 Others	104	13	48	4	117	52	65	
XXV — Stone and lime	122	1 0 8	14	983	1 150	997	153	
XXVI —Sugar—								
1 Refined or crystalized including sugarcandy	91	79	51	33	170	84	86	
2 Unrefined viz molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	93	13	99	26	106	125		19
XXVII —Tea—								
1 Foreign								
2 Indian	2	30	2	11	32	13	19	
XXVIII —Timber	823	930	232	705	1 753	937	816	
XXIX —Tobacco—								
1 Unmanufactured	80	37	109	40	1 7	149		32
2 Manufactured								
(a) Cigars		1	1	1	1	2		1
(b) Other sorts	6	5	7	3	11	10	1	
XXX —Wool -								
(a) Raw				1		1		1
(b) Manufactured—								
I Carpets and rugs								
II Piece goods European								
III Ditto Indian	1	1	1	7	2	8		6
IV Other sorts of manufactured								
XXXI —All other articles of merchandise—								
1 Firewood	266	232	196	8	498	134	364	
2 Bamboos	118	85	37	30	203	67	136	
3. Mowha	93	95	255	37	188	292		104
4. Others	694	384	513	374	1 078	887	171	
Total	6 902	40 561	21 117	48 130	67 463	69,247	11 814	13 598
Net decrease							1,784	

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipt on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 1,710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s (a)	Rs A (a)	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	318 566	3 66 570 5 0	44 24 178 30	9 90 080 7 0	29 901 0 0	13 86 ,51 12 0	97,855	189 654	287,509
Or per mile of railway		214 4 10		543 11 10	17 7 8	775 8 4			
For previous 18½ weeks of half year	5 760 830*	59 65 860 9 0*	7 78 73 5?5 30†	† 1 45 00 121 4 0	‡ 4 03 490 0 0	2 08 69 471 13 0	§ 1 730 005	§ 3 011 868	§ 4,741,873
Total for 19½ weeks	6 079 396	63 32 430 14 0	8 22 97 704 20	1 54 30 201 11 0	4 33 391 0 0	2 21 96 023 9 0	1 827 860	3 201 522	5 029 382
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	287 335	3 68 370 15 4	42 45 663 20	8 79 830 5 4	24 838 8 9	12 73 039 13 5	93 212	159 999	253 211
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		2 5 5 4		514 4 11	14 8 4	744 2 [illegible]			
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year	5 724 717½	59,02 130 5 8	7 58 96 256 30	1,39,62 0 6 14 7	3 [illegible] 321 8 6	2 02 61 078 12 9	1 761 254	2 972 034	4 733 288

(a) The increase is chiefly in both the upward and downward despatch of food grains from [illegible] Dinapore and Allahabad districts

* Added number of passengers 8 158 and Rs 17 992 }
† Deducted Mds 1 51 ,09 and added 4 8 3 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th
‡ Ditto 532 } and 23rd September 1899

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November 1899 on 1 710 53 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s (a)	Rs A P (a)	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]34 733	3 54 435 14 0	47 20 992 0	9 89 137 9 0	28 ,06 0 0	13 73 169 7 0	97 073	186 692	283 ,65
Or per mile of railway		207 3 4		578 11 [illegible]	16 13 4	802 14 5			
For previous 19½ weeks of half year	6 091 353*	* 63 4[illegible] 409 14 0	† 8 27 16 416 20	† 1 54,47 719 11 0	‡ 4 31 104 0 0	2 22 21 293 9 0	1 829 344§	3 211,866§	5 041 210§
Total for 20½ weeks	6,425 086	66 36 845 12 0	8 74 46 408 20	1 64 37 6[illegible] 7 4 0	4 [illegible]9[illegible]0 0 0	2 35 94 463 0 0	1 926 417	3 3[illegible]8 558	5 3[illegible]4,975
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	289 229	3 37 847 1 9	36 74 163 30	7 59 000 5 3	20 ,80 10 11	11 17 628 1 11	93 893	154 968	248 861
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		197 7 10		443 10 10	12 2 5	653 5 1			
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year	6 013,046½	62 39 9,7 7 5	7,95 70 420 20	1 47 21 627 3 10	4 16 102 3 5	2 13 77 706 14 8	1 835 147	3 127 002	4 962 149

(a) The heavy increase is chiefly in upward despatch of food grains from almost all the principal stations on the line and from N W and O & R Rys to Agra Junction and Delhi and in coal traffic both upwards and downwards, and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore City to Howrah

* Added No of passengers 11,8?7 and Rs 9 97 }
† Ditto Mds 4,18,712 and „ 1? 518 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th
‡ Deducted „ 2 227 } September 1899

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November 1899 on 22 23 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	M s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	23,391	5 502 8 0	28,433 0	818 4 0	10 0 0	6 830 12 0	1 084	104	1 188
Or per mile of railway		247 8 5		36 1[illegible] 11	0 7 3	284 12 7			
For previous 18½ weeks of half year	341 307*	79,658 15 0*	2 56 360 20†	8,555 6 0†	159 0 0‡	88 373 5 0	19 714§	1 816§	21 30§
Total for 19½ weeks	363,698	85 161 7 0	2 78 793 20	9 373 10 0	169 0 0	94 704 1 0	20 798	1 920	2[illegible],18
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21 612½	5,208 11 5	16 362 20	605 0 0	8 14 0	5 822 9 5	1 084	104	1 1[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		234 5 0		27 3 5	0 6 5	261 14 10			
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year	371 316	85 628 9 6	1 82 406 0	7 019 4 0	13[illegible] 7 9	92,787 5 3	21 334	1 [illegible]3[illegible]	23,166

* Added number of passengers 1 095 and Rs 370 }
† Ditto Mds 1 601 and „ 7 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th
‡ Deducted „ 4 } and 23rd September 1899

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 22 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	21 487	5 2 8 2 0	31 705 0	819 13 0	10 0 0	6 087 15 0	1 072	116	1 188
Or per mile of railway		236 8 6		36 14 1	0 7 2	2 [illegible] 13 0			
For previous 19½ weeks of half year	364 748*	8 [illegible]78* 7 0	2 80 797 20†	9 440 10 0†	169 0 0	94 988 1 0	20 7[illegible] ‡	1,964‡	22 729‡
Total for 20½ weeks	386 235	90 636 9 0	3 02 500 20	10 260 7 0	179 0 0	1 01 076 0 0	21 817	2 0[illegible]	23,917
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19 138	4 461 15 0	8 743 10	393 5 0	8 12 3	4 864 0 3	1 105	160	1 265
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		200 4 3		17 11 1	0 6 4	218 5 8			
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year	390 484	90 050 8 6	1 91 09 10	7 412 9 0	148 4 0	97 611 5 6	22 439	1 992	24 431

* Added No of passengers 1 050 and Rs 21 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th September
† Do Mds 2 004 and 6 } 1899
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	15 378	18 386 12 0	84 151 0	12 425 5 0	77 0 0	30 889 1 0	7 521	3 628	11 149
Or per mile of railway		113 5 3		76 9 5	0 7 7	190 6 3			
For previous 18½ weeks of half year	306 612*	2 96 94 3 0*	16 56 393 10†	2 25 019 0 0†	1 280 0 0‡	5 22 893 3 0	130 421§	64 281§	1 94 702§
Total for 19½ weeks	321 990	3 14 480 15 0	17 40 544 10	37 444 5 0	1 357 0 0	5 53 782 4 0	137 942	67 909	2 05 851
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16 410½	19 8 7 8 1	93 365 20	12 098 12 0	84 2 6	32 010 6 10	7 956	4 077	12 033
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		122 3 4		74 9 2	0 8 4	197 4 10			
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year	3 29 437½	3 01 419 11 8	12 66 184 30	1 82 360 0 7	1 228 9 0	4 85 588 7 3	140 126	62 447	2

* Deducted No of passengers 4 57[illegible] and Rs 5 746 }
† Added Mds 40 338 and deducted 416 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th and 23rd
‡ Do 3 } September 1899
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899

DELHI UMBALLA KALKA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November 1899 on 162 24 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	18 006	16 127 6 0	83 600 10	12 102 7 0	75 0 0	28 304 13 0	6 967	3,350	10,326
Or per mile of railway		99 6 6		74 9 6	0 7 5	174 7 5			
For previous 19½ weeks of half year	3 22 624*	3 1[illegible] 458 15 0*	17 30 851 10†	2 35,315 5 0†	1 335 0 0‡	5 54 109 4 0	138 317§	67 197§	205 514§
Total for 20½ weeks	340 630	3 33 586 5 0	18 14 451 20	2 47 417 12 0	1 410 0 0	5 82 414 1 0	145 284	70 556	215,840
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16 638½	17 763 1 7	69 03 30	7 293 1 0	72 5 9	25 068 8 4	6 810	3,874	10 684
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		109 7 9		44 6 4	0 7 2	154 5 3			
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year	346 076	3 19 702 15 3	17,34,217 20	1 89 569 1 7	1,190 14 9	5 10 626 15 7	146,936	66,821	213,257

* Added No of passengers 6 4 and Rs 2 178 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th September
† Deducted Mds 9 6 3 and 2 1 } 1899
‡ Do 2 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	8 010	4 8[illegible]5 9 0	37 654 0	2 914 1[illegible] 0	1 0 0	7 805 [illegible] 0	1,945	281	2 226
Or per mile of railway		61 13 7		36 15 7	0 3 1	99 0 8			
For previous 17½ weeks of half year	161 008*	77 217 7 0*	5,17 236 0†	41 175 1[illegible] 0†	10 0 0‡	1 18 603 6 0	24 3 4§	4 703§	29 057§
Total for 18½ weeks	169 018	8 0 3 0 0	5 54 890 0	44 070 11 0	10[illegible] 0 0	1 6 485 11 0	26 [illegible]9	4 984	31,283
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

* Added No of passengers 2 1[illegible]5 and Rs 231 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th
† Do Mds 3[illegible] 328 and 1 7[illegible]8 }
‡ Do [illegible] } and 3rd September 1899
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November 1899 on 78 83 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	10 248	4 9[illegible]9 9 0	46 717 90	8 577 9 0	1[illegible] 0 0	8 53[illegible] 2 0	1 932	294	2 226
Or per mile of railway		62 11 8		4 2 1	0 3 0	108 3 9			
For previous 18½ weeks of half year	170 7[illegible]5*	84 762 0 0*	5 6[illegible], 06 0†	44 429 11 0†	305 0 0	1 29 496 11 0	25 210‡	4,963‡	30 173‡
Total for 19½ weeks	181 013	89 7[illegible]1 9 0	61 223 30	47 987 4 0	320 0 0	1 38 028 13 0	27 142	5 257	32 399
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year									

* Added No of passengers 877 and Rs 2 061 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Do Mds 13 616 and [illegible] } 30th September 1899
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(Including N B Dacca, K D and Assam Bihar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 834 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipt	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	228 880	1 13 790 0 0	11 04 720 0	2 66 940 0 0	14 080 0 0	3,94 750 0 0	35 460	46 317	81 777
Or per mile of railway	274	136 0 0	1 [illegible] 0	320 0 0	1 0 0	457 0 0	4		
For previous 19 weeks of half year†	3 767 409	17 69 197 0 0	2 07 94 237 0	43,48 063 0 0	3 1[illegible]8 0 0	64 49 028 0 0	681 448	830 151	1 511 599
Total for 20 weeks	3 996 289	18 82 [illegible]7 0 0	2 19 0[illegible] 957 0	46 15 003 0 0	[illegible] 518 0 0	68 43 7[illegible]8 0 0	716 908	876 468	1 593 376
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1[illegible]3 800	98 673 0 0	9 19 807 0	2 06 005 0 0	11 [illegible] 0 0	3 1 281 0 0	35 002	37 774	72 [illegible]76
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	35	120 0 0	1 116 0	21[illegible] 0 0	1 0 0	370 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,705 463	16 [illegible]0 2[illegible]3 0 0	1 [illegible] 88 917 0	40 59 545 0 0	3 0 7[illegible] 0 0	60 80 562 0 0	688 451	787,665	1 476 116

Note —Increase is chiefly due to [illegible] &c
[illegible] steamer earnings
† Audited up to 30th September 1899

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	25 610	10 590 0 0	43 150 0	4 990 0 0	920 0 0	16 500 0 0	2,378	2 061	4 439
Or per mile of railway	298	123 0 0	502 0	58 0 0	11 0 0	192 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half year*	4 46 134	1 40 [illegible] 0 0	7,89 077 0	74 546 0 0	3 876 0 0	2 19 387 0 0	48 280	32 636	80 916
Total for 20 weeks	4 71 744	1 51 [illegible] 0 0	8 32 227 0	79 536 0 0	4,796 0 0	2 35,887 0 0	50 658	[illegible]	85,355
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25 630	8 4 3 0 0	52 862 0	5 523 0 0	74 0 0	14 020 0 0	2 478	2 116	4,594
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	298	98 0 0	615 0	64 0 0	1 0 0	163 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4 59 364	1 41 825 0 0	6,86 [illegible] 0	63 141 0 0	3 799 0 0	2 08 765 0 0	48,361	44 323	92,684

* Audited up to 30th September 1899

MYMENSINGH JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 51 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4 910	1 090 0 0	13 940 0	760 0 0	10 0 0	1,860 0 0	710	214	924
Or per mile of railway	91	20 0 0	278 0	14 0 0		34 0 0			...
For previous 19 weeks of half year* ..	70 406	16 017 0 0	1 01 161 0	5 593 0 0	119 0 0	21 779 0 0	11 628	10,416	22,044
Total for 20 weeks	75 316	17 107 0 0	1 15,101 0	6 353 0 0	129 0 0	23 589 0 0	12 338	10 630	22,968
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2 325	524 0 0	5 738 0	259 0 0	..	783 0 0	263	199	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	70	16 0 0	114 0	8 0 0	..	24 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6 375	1 480 0 0	23 651 0	1 087 0 0		2 567 0 0	634	1,742	2,376

* Audited up to 30th September 1899

BRAHMAPUTRA SULTANPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 24 75 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1 950	640 0 0	12 100 0	620 0 0	30 0 0	1 290 0 0	184	[illegible]	*798
Or per mile of railway	79	26 0 0	489 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half year†	28 361	8 304 0 0	1 42 531 0	8 001 0 0	928 0 0	17 233 0 0	4 058	12 077	16 135
Total for 20 weeks ..	30 311	8 944 0 0	1 54 631 0	8 621 0 0	958 0 0	18 523 0 0	4,242	12 691	16,933
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									

* Includes ballast train-miles 448
† Audited up to 30th September 1899

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 33 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings including ferry	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	3 220	1,020 0 0	12 510 0	1,100 0 0	50 0 0	2 170 0 0	330	752	1,082
Or per mile of railway	97	31 0 0	377 0	33 0 0		*64 0 0			..
For previous 19 weeks of half year†	39 517	13 679 0 0	1 64 318 0	14 812 0 0	2 025 0 0	30 510 0 0	6 346	15,787	22,133
Total for 20 weeks	42,747	14 699 0 0	1,76 828 0	15 912 0 0	2,075 0 0	3 680 0 0	6 676	16 539	23,215
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 210	461 0 0	48 056 0	3 333 0 1	104 0 0	3 918 0 0	140	572	712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	55	21 0 0	2 112 0	152 0 0		173 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,319	8 633 0 0	1 31 865 0	13 053 0 0	1 111 0 0	23 817 0 0	3 054	10 685	13 739

* Excluding coaching ferry
† Audited up to 30th September 1899

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 131 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	32 390	14 5[illegible]8 0 0	134 507 0	15 [illegible]24 0 0	38 0 0	30 328 0 0	4 196	1 778	6 474
Or per mile of railway	249	112 0 0	968 0	112 0 0	2 0 0	226 0 0			... ..
For previous 18 weeks of half year* ...	574 494	2 23 024 0 0	15 4 465 0	1 70 850 0 0	1,[illegible]2 8 0 0	4 11 112 0 0	82 5 5	74 468	156 993
Total for 19 weeks	606 814	2 37 590 0 0	16 [illegible]8 972 0	1 86,[illegible]4 0 0	1 [illegible]6 0 0	4 41 440 0 0	87 [illegible]1	76 246	163 467
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27 715	12 885 0 0	118 408 0	9 111 0 0	305 0 0	22 301 0 0	3 933	3 9[illegible]6	7 891
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	222	103 0 0	947 0	73 0 0	2 0 0	78 0 0	..		......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	611 557	2 19 074 0 0	14 94 026 0	1 10 788 0 0	6 [illegible] 0 0	3 30 817 0 0	78 644	65,014	143 658

* Audited up to 30th September 1899
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 11th November 1899 on 1 085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)122 570	53,320	(a)5,64 340	69,230	(a)14 400	(a)1 36 950	27,620	(b)26,947	52,567
Or per mile of railway	112 97	49 14	520 13	63 81	13 27	126 2[illegible]			
For previous 18½ weeks of half year (c)	2 302,283	8 63 049	1 07 21 730	11 77 2[illegible]6	2 48 [illegible]0	22 88 63[illegible]	468 769	484,823	9 3,592
Total for 19½ weeks	2 424 853	9,16,369	1 12 86,070	12,46 440	2 62 7[illegible]0	24 25 585	494 389	511 770	1 006 159
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99,703	40 987	5,03 303	68,037	13 175	1 22 199	21 658	(d)23 608	45 266
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	107 79	44 31	544 11	73 56	14 24	132 11		...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,036,2[illegible]2	7,43 709	78 09 668	9,40,194	2 34 388	19 18,344	412,510	403 563	816 073

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage
(b) Includes 4,463 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(c) „ audited figures up to week ending 23rd September 1899
(d) „ 1,820 miles of ballast trains run on open line

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 18th November 1899 on 1,085 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)172 390	66 580	(b)4 68 310	63 190	(a)17,110	1 40 880	28,824	(c)25 738	54 562
Or per mile of railway	158 82	61 36	431 6[illegible]	58 24	15 77	133 37			
For previous 19½ weeks of half year (d)	2 440 802	9 18 [illegible]	1 10 8[illegible]	12 12 164	2 65 923	23 96 371	497 537	514 411	1 011 948
Total for 20½ weeks	2,613 122	9 84 [illegible]	1 15 [illegible] 132	12 75 3[illegible]4	2 83 033	25 43 251	526 361	540 149	1,006 510
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 9[illegible] miles open	101 1[illegible]	10 [illegible]36	4 [illegible]9 33[illegible]	5[illegible] 21[illegible]	11,006	1 11 6[illegible]4	22 026	(e)23,084	45,110
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	10[illegible] 38	44 [illegible]6	4 3 34	61 01	[illegible] 44	120 71			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	[illegible]137 [illegible]7	7 84 [illegible]	82 2[illegible] [illegible]7	9 [illegible] 407	2 1[illegible] [illegible]94	20 29 999	434 536	420 647	861 183

(a) Increase is due to Sonepur and Ajodhya *mehlds*
(b) Increased mileage
(c) Includes 1 706 miles of ballast trains run on open line
(d) Audited figures up to week ending 7th October 1899
(e) 1 2[illegible] miles of ballast trains run on open line

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(Worked by the B & N W Railway)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 18th November 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of Passengers	Coaching Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	756	131	10 7[illegible]	243	2	376	170	82	252
Or per mile of railway	42 00	7 [illegible]8	[illegible] 78	13 [illegible]0	0 11	[illegible]0 89	...	...	...
For previous 2½ weeks of half year	1 013	4[illegible]0	2[illegible] 7 3	[illegible]83	22	1 17[illegible]	310	302	612
Total for 3½ weeks	1 7[illegible]	601	[illegible] 5[illegible]	[illegible]6	24	1 5[illegible]1	480	384	864
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									...
Total to corresponding date of previous year									...

SEGOWLIE RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY

(Worked by the B & N W Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 18th November 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Passengers carried	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
	No	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	745	139	10 452	414	4	557	168	84	252
Or per mile of railway	41 39	7 72	580 67	23 00	0 22	130 94			
For previous 3½ weeks of half year	1 769	601	35 549	926	24	1 551	480	384	864
Total for 4½ weeks	2 [illegible]14	740	46 001	1,340	28	2,108	648	468	1,116
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year					...			...	...

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 11th November 1899	17,577	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	22,379	0	0
Decrease	4,802	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 11th November 1899	344	10	4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	438	12	10
Decrease	94	2	6
Receipts from 1st July to 11th November 1899	2,17,577	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,74,853	0	0
Decrease	57,276	0	0

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A	P
Approximate earnings for the week ending 18th November 1899	18,979	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	21,121	0	0
Decrease	2,142	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 18th November 1899	372	2	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	414	2	2
Decrease	42	0	0
Receipts from 1st July to 18th November 1899	2,36,556	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,95,975	0	0
Decrease	59,419	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Dated Calcutta, the 4th December 1899

RESOLUTION—No 3782

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1898-99

1. *Charge* —Mr. Savage was in charge of the Division for the whole of the year.

2. *Tours and Inspections* —The Commissioner's tour programme was very comprehensive, including as it did every district and subdivisional head-quarters and all the municipalities except one, whilst those of the Collectors, except in the case of Dacca, were satisfactory. The tours of the subdivisional officers were sufficiently long, except in the case of the Tangail subdivision. The necessary inspection of their offices appears to have been made by all save seven subdivisional officers This duty cannot be neglected without detriment to the efficiency of the office, and the attention of the Commissioner is directed to this point.

3. *Crops, Public Health, and Material Condition* —The crops, taken altogether, were exceptionally good, and general prosperity was the result Mr Roe, the Collector of Mymensingh, estimates the income of a fairly typical raiyat at Rs 200 to Rs. 300 a year. If this is so, it explains why labourers come to Eastern Bengal in crowds from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces to perform the necessary field labour Rice was cheaper than at any period in the last six years, whilst wages remained the same, much to the benefit, undoubtedly, of the poorer classes. Another sign of this prosperity is the fact that the native potter is finding his wares unsaleable in the presence of European pottery and enamelled ironware. The year, comparatively speaking, was healthy, but was marked by certain outbreaks of plague which were, fortunately, quickly checked. The Lieutenant-Governor takes with pleasure this opportunity of acknowledging the services of the Commissioner and Messrs Bell, Rankin, and Temple in checking the inroads of plague, and the valuable

assistance given to Mr Temple in that work by Babu Kumud Nath Mukherji, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur

4 *Trade and Commerce*—The main feature in the trade of the year has been the great decrease in the export of jute, which, owing to a short crop, fell from 95 to 44 lakhs of maunds, and this very considerably affected the trade of the local port of Narayanganj As was to be expected, the good local harvests caused a very marked diminution in the import of food-grains, more especially of rice, as compared with last year, exports increasing to some extent. The great development in the import of coal has not been explained. Most of the loan offices appear to be in a flourishing condition, and the enterprising "Marriage Companies" are giving no trouble, save in Mymensingh The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the figures giving, as regards Backergunge, the average number of people to each tank of wholesome water. Presumably, so far as the subdivisions are concerned, these figures had been prepared thana by thana, and, that being so, the District Board will, as the Commissioner observes, be able to see where their efforts are most needed to improve the existing water supply

5 *Civil Justice*—The total number of civil suits instituted in the year was 129,093, and the number disposed of 132,757, being a decrease in each instance of nearly 6 per cent as compared with the corresponding totals of the preceding year The total number of rent suits was greater than that of 1897 a result due entirely to the increase in the district of Backergunge. The percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 13 6, which is a marked increase for the worse over the figures (10 6) of the preceding year, Mymensingh having the most unsatisfactory record.

6 *Crime*—There was a decrease, especially in Backergunge and Faridpur, in the total number of cognisable crimes, and an increase, notably in Backergunge and Dacca, in that of non cognisable cases. An explanation for each fact is sought in the greater prosperity of the year The number of murders increased from 67 to 93 There was only one gunshot murder in Backergunge, though the number of other murders was higher there than elsewhere The number of cases of riot slightly decreased, though it is reported that those due to the instigation of influential men are still unduly numerous. Special attention is being given to this class of cases The dacoities, too, increased, though to no serious extent

The work of the criminal courts was lighter during the year, though as many as 10,498 prisoners were tried in the district of Mymensingh. The Honorary Magistrates, with the exception of some Benches in Faridpur, are reported to have done good work, and they tried more than a quarter of the prisoners sent up Although the Commissioner says the attendance has been better than in previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the very large number of instances in which Honorary Magistrates' absented themselves without leave or giving notice He does not believe that this was intentional, involving as it does so much inconvenience to the public, but would be glad to hear this explanation There has been a satisfactory decrease in the percentage of A form cases in which the remands were six or more, and the notice taken of the conduct of the Magistrates who erred in this respect is approved.

The conduct of the police is reported to have been fairly good, though the Commissioner has doubts with regard to their improvement in respect of smartness and efficiency. The departure of Mr Ryland on leave, and the illness of Mr Coates, who succeeded him, necessitated changes of the District Superintendent of Backergunge until a permanent arrangement could be made by posting the present officer to the district It is satisfactory to see that the amount (Rs 15,663) distributed as rewards to chaukidars, exceeds what was similarly spent last year, and His Honour hopes that the efforts to secure good dafadars, on which, as the Commissioner remarks, the success of the chaukidari system depends, will be maintained

7. *Land Revenue and Cess*—The land revenue collections in permanently-settled estates were satisfactory, so far as current collections are concerned but no explanation is offered for the failure to completely collect the arrears in Dacca and Faridpur With regard to estates leased in farm to *thikadars*, it was necessary last year to draw pointed attention to the bad results obtained This year only one of the districts collected up to the Board's standard. The Collector of Faridpur, the figures for which district show a decided

improvement as compared with those of the preceding year, reports that the farmers withhold payment until the last stage of the certificate procedure. It is presumed that by this is meant that they wait until action is taken against their property or person. If this is so, it would save time to proceed to that stage immediately the legal period of notice has expired and probably a sharp lesson of this kind would not require repetition The collections in the khas mahals also were unsatisfactory, especially in Dacca and looking to the measure of prosperity enjoyed by the raiyats of this division, the Lieutenant Governor cannot consider the explanations advanced, save in the case of Faridpur, to be satisfactory A raiyat who is in difficulties is worthy of the most careful consideration, but one who can afford to pay, but insists on waiting to be made to do so, is deserving of none, and the difference may, apparently, with advantage, be brought to the knowledge of some of the raiyats of the khas mahals in Dacca

The zamindari dâk cess was collected satisfactorily The amount involved, about Rs 65,000, is, however, small

The Road and Public Works cess collections are not so satisfactory as those of last year, the outstanding balance increasing from Rs 1,69,000 to Rs 2,16,000 or over 16 per cent of the gross demand In Mymensingh only 85 per cent. of the current demand was collected It is explained that several big zamindars, who are habitual defaulters, failed to pay the kists of January and March within the year Unless they are insolvent, it is desirable that the inconvenience of this practice should be clearly brought to their personal notice Other complaints of a similar kind have been brought to the Lieutenant Governor's notice, and it may be necessary to consider whether the present system of collection should not be revised. There were 110 resettlements in the year, resulting in an increase of Rs 13,025 in the revenue, while the 69 original settlements and 12 summary settlements resulted in an increase of Rs 1,744 only

The improvement exhibited by the previous year's working of the Certificate Act was not maintained The number of cases for disposal were almost the same in each year, but 6,000 were remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year under report It is a matter for regret that the certificate office of Faridpur was in so unsatisfactory a condition, and it is expected that the Collector will, under the guidance of the Commissioner, effect an improvement in this important branch of his office.

Of the 341 partition cases pending at the close of the year, nearly the whole relate to the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh The Lieutenant-Governor recognises that the slow progress made during the year in the former district, where there are 62 cases pending over five years was practically due to causes beyond the Collector's control, and trusts that the Commissioners anticipations as regards the speedy disposal of these old cases will be realised

8. *Wards' Estates* —The collections were good, amounting to 90 per cent. After deducting remissions, the balance was just over 6 per cent and the expenses of the management came to about 15 per cent of the collections

9 *Excise, &c* —Owing to better settlements and probably also to greater prosperity, the revenue derived from excise showed, as compared with the previous year, an increase of about 2 7 per cent, and, as a result chiefly of the excellent crops, the total revenue derived from the sale of stamps was greater by 4 1 per cent than that for 1897-98.

With regard to the income-tax, the balance at the end of the year was less than one per cent of the final demand, and while, at the same time, the cost of collections was slightly lower than in the preceding year

10 *Roads and Communications.*—As regards Mymensingh, the Commissioner remarks that only by opening lines of rail can the want of means of communication, due to the gradual silting up of the Brahmaputra and other smaller streams, be effectually removed It has been suggested by the Commissioner that the District Board should make similar efforts to those so successfully made in other districts to induce private capitalists to develop this district by means of light railways In the direction of arboriculture, the measures taken by the various District Boards have been very small.

11. *Education* —The progress made in educational matters during the year was considerable. The number of children at school increased from 229,07 to 238,066 and the number of schools from 8,462 to 8,572 Thus the ground lost in the previous year owing to the high price of food which resulted from scarcity elsewhere was regained The number of high schools is now 62 and

nearly all are pecuniarily prosperous and educationally successful There was also an increase in the number of Middle English Schools, and there is little room for doubt that in this Division the English education which is prescribed by the Calcutta University is efficiently provided and eagerly pursued Equally flourishing in its own way is the Medical School, which likewise opens the door to a respectable profession But the same measure of success has not attended the institutions which provide vernacular education, female education, so far from progressing, is losing ground, the practical training afforded at the Survey School and the two industrial schools is falling into neglect, and the classical education given by the *tols* and *maktabs* and the religious teaching of the *Koran* schools are sought by a constantly diminishing number of pupils English education is the door to the public services, it at present affords the surest prospect of success in those pursuits which are considered respectable, and like Aaron's rod it devours its rivals This is a development, however, which is not peculiar to the Dacca Division, and the consequent adjustments are engaging the serious attention of Government

12 *Dispensaries* —The Lieutenant Governor observes with much satisfaction that the number of these most useful and beneficial institutions has increased from 85 to 88, and that the number of patients during the year exceeded 6 lakhs, being an increase of 9 2 per cent, over the total of the preceding year. Numerous improvements have been effected during the year, and an excellent plan has been adopted in Mymensingh, whereby a trained female medical officer has been placed in each subdivision The upper classes outside a few big towns have scarcely any facilities for obtaining medical attendance in their zananas, and the arrangement made in Mymensingh ought to involve little expense to the District Board, while it gives a great convenience to the people The amount of medical aid which is now at the disposal of the people cannot, however, be considered sufficient, and in a Division so well off as that of Dacca, the system, followed with such advantage by Mr Greer in Tippera, might, with advantage, be introduced whereby a dispensary was furnished to every place which guaranteed the building and the cost of the yearly supply of medicines.

13 *Local Self Government institutions* —The working of the District Boards during the year shows that they are, what the Commissioner calls them, "useful institutions," but it is clear that Local Boards, except where the Chairman is the Subdivisional Officer, have so far not proved a success in the Dacca Division The Municipalities have on the whole worked fairly well, except in the case of Dacca, the administration of which is the matter of very condemnatory comment alike by the Commissioner and the Magistrate The thanks of Government are due to the various non-official Chairmen and Vice Chairmen who have devoted their time and labour to the performance of their duties

14 *Employment of Muhammadans* —Although the Muhammadans in this Division are nearly twice as numerous as the Hindus, the proportion of offices held by the former is only about a quarter of that held by the latter. This result is due chiefly to the almost total absence of any middle class among the Muhammadans, nearly all of whom are cultivating raiyats, and, from the reports before him, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the claims of Muhammadans to a share of the appointments under Government are fully considered by the District Officers

15 *Conduct of zamindars* —The Commissioner has reported as deserving of recognition the manner in which their estates were managed by Nawab Sir Khwajah Ahsanullah Bahadur, K C I E, Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensingh, Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry Bahadur of Bhowal, Kumar Upendra Chandra Chaudhuri of Golokpur, Rai Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhuri, Bahadur, of Ram Gopalpur, and Babu Satis Chandra Chaudhuri of Bhowanipur, who are not less liberal in public matters than just in their relations with their raiyats Other landlords are spoken of in very different terms, as having little regard for the welfare of their raiyats or their own reputation, while a very large proportion is non-resident.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Savage for his careful and excellent administration of the Division. Extracts from his report are published below for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F A SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1898-99.

* * * * * * *

III—WEATHER AND CROPS

15. The average rainfall of the year under report for the Division was 83·83 against 72 0 in the previous year, and 72 11, the average of the five years ending 1897-98 The distribution was favourable to the crops which were generally good.

16 The outturn of the *aus* and *aman* rice was above the normal. Jute was a bumper crop on the area sown, but the area was restricted on account of low prices obtained in the previous years, and the minor crops generally were fair.

17. The *aman*, or the principal rice crop, was probably the best there has been in the Division for many years except in Backergunge, where unprecedented damage, caused by an insect called the *pamari*, reduced the outturn by at least one-fourth.

IV—PUBLIC HEALTH

18. The Division was comparatively healthier in the year under report than in the previous year, the death-rate per mille of population being 30·6 against 32·2 in 1897. The following table shows the death rate per mille, and the percentage of deaths on population due to several causes, in each district, compared with the year 1897 —

District	Death rate per mille of population		Percentage of deaths due to—													
			Fever		Cholera		Bowel complaint		Injuries		Small pox		Plague		Other causes	
0	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898.	1897	1898	1897	1898
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca	27 9	29 1	1 9	1·9	18	2	11	13	03	03	008	001			5	56
Mymensingh	27·7	26 04	2 1	2 06	2	12	02	015	0	02	004	007			3	3
Faridpur	30 4	36 09	2 9	2 9	5	1	03	03	03	01	001	·01			4	4
Backergunge	42 4	31 35	2 7	2 3	5	1	02	01	05	05	003	001		0005	9	8

19. Fever as usual is credited by far the largest number of deaths, but the most noticeable feature in the returns is the appearance, for the first time, of the word "plague" of which disease, imported from Calcutta, there was a smart outbreak in September in two villages in Nalchiti thana, in Backergunge district, but which was happily stamped out by the vigorous measures taken Sharp outbreaks of the disease from which the mortality will be shown in the current year's return took place in the first quarter of the current year (1899) in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district and in two thanas in the Dacca district, all directly traced to imported cases from Calcutta or Howrah In all cases the measures taken prevented the spread of the disease beyond narrow limits

* * * * * * * *

24 The number of tanks and wells dug and repaired during 1898-99 by the several District Boards is shown below:—

District	Number of tanks dug.	Number of new wells sunk	Existing sources of water-supply repaired
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	1	51	52
Mymensingh .	20	127	27
Faridpur	5	4	17
Backergunge ..	32	1	31
Total .	58	183	127

V—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

25 The year has been one of good crops, fair prices and general prosperity throughout the Division All traces of the evils wrought by scarcity and earthquake in the past have disappeared, and though plague made its appearance in a virulent form in three districts, the steps taken to prevent its spread were happily successful, and to the great bulk of the population its presence in their midst was probably unknown.

26 Mr Roe, Collector of Mymensingh, writes of his district, and this is true of the whole Division —

"The cultivating class is probably among the most prosperous in the Empire The well-to-do raiyats' income may be taken at between Rs 200 and Rs 300 a year, and the majority of the raiyats are well to do The indigenous labouring class is practically non-existent A few of the poorer raiyats labour in the fields, but almost the whole bulk of the manual labour of the district is done by immigrants from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces"

27 Mr Rankin of Dacca writes that the year under report may be regarded as one of prosperity, and adds that the traders, artisans and jute merchants fared well

28 From Faridpur Mr Temple reports the condition of the people as excellent, and remarks that —

"Poverty, as it is known in Northern Europe, simply does not exist The average of necessaries and comforts is high One can hardly help contrasting the lot of even the poorest raiyat with his comfortable thatched hut and little plot of garden with that of the denizen of a Manchester slum or the worker in a London dockyard on a cold day in January"

29 Backergunge, the richest of the four districts, has alone not enjoyed its full share of the general prosperity. Mr Beatson-Bell, the Collector, writes —

"The crop, although good, was uneven In the north the normal was exceeded, while in the south the crop was lamentably short in many places This was owing to the ravages of an insect known as *pamari* In some villages agricultural loans will be given to help the cultivators through the sowing season They are in no sense starving I saw a deputation of them yesterday, and they scornfully refused to work on a Local Board road The middle classes on fixed incomes are more comfortable than they have been for some time, owing to the moderate price of provisions The cultivators, on the other hand, have indulged in some grumbling for the same reason Neither side has much to complain of at present"

* * * * * * *

VII—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR

34 Compared with the preceding two years, the prices of all articles of food fell considerably during the year under report owing to excellent harvests of last two years

35 The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March was —

	S	CH
1893-94	11	8¾
1894-95	17	11
1895-96	13	12
1896-97	9	4$\frac{5}{16}$
1897-98	11	14$\frac{5}{16}$
1898-99	18	7¼

36 The wages of labour have not been affected by the fall in the price of food

VIII—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

37 There are no mines in the Division, and the manufactures are of small importance Mill-made cloth is gradually driving the local weavers from their looms, and the rapidly growing taste for European pottery and enamelled iron-ware is depriving the local potters of their best customers Outside competition has, however, not as yet affected the shell-workers in Dacca, nor the makers of embroidered Kasidas, who with the reedmat-makers, cane-workers, soap-makers and medicine compounders still find their industries profitable.

38. The only manufacture in which steam power is used in the Division is that of mustard-oil. There are two steam oil mills, one at Dacca and the other at Jhalokati, and both are said to be paying concerns

39. In the Dacca district there were 27 steam and 3 hand jute-presses at work during the year

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE

40. There was no change in the trade routes or trade centres of the Division during the year under report, except that the extension of the railway line from Mymensingh to Jamalpur was opened for traffic in October last The extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Central Section, to Faridpur, though completed during the year, was not opened to traffic till after its close In Mymensingh the damage done to the roads by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897 has been for the most part repaired by the District Board, but only by opening lines of rail can the want of means of communication in that district, caused by the gradual silting up of the old Brahmaputra river and other smaller streams, be effectually removed.

41. The principal articles of import into this Division are, as reported in previous years, European piece goods, cotton twists, rice, paddy, gram and pulse, molasses, sugar, salt, lime, timber, corrugated iron, kerosene oil, potatoes and conch-shells The chief articles of export are jute and Dacca made piece-goods, such as plain and striped muslins, kasida, jamdani and plain dhutis and chadars from the district of Dacca, jute and musked seed, hides, dried fish and ghee from the district of Mymensingh, rice, paddy, gram, pulses, jute, linseed, mustard seed and fishes from the district of Faridpur, and rice, betel-nut, cocoanut, timber, pulses, jute, molasses, chillies, linseed and mustard seed from the district of Backergunge.

42 It is very difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the trade in the above articles, as a considerable portion of the traffic is carried on by means of large country boats, which do not pass through any registering centres The statistics, now supplied by the Railway, the Calcutta Canal and the Nadia River authorities, and the statistics we get from the customs office at Narayanganj, the most important centre of trade in this Division, however, gives us a general idea of the course of trade

43 In the port of Narayanganj there entered during the year under report 262 vessels with a tonnage of 30,090 as against 352 vessels with a tonnage of 42,370 in the preceding year, and the number of vessels cleared was 269 with a tonnage of 30,573 as against 368 vessels with a tonnage of 43,211 in 1897-98 The decrease is attributed to smaller export of jute to Chittagong during the year under report

44. Of the vessels that entered the port, 121 were with cargo and 141 in ballast. The 121 vessels with cargo came from Chittagong, and of the 141 in ballast, 135 were from Chittagong, 2 from Coconada, 1 from Coringa, 1 from Masulipatam and 2 from Negapatam. The 269 vessels that cleared all went with cargo to Chittagong

45 The following table shows a large increase in imports, but a still larger decrease in exports for the port, as compared with the preceding year —

	1897 98	1898-99	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
	MDS	MDS	
Imports ..	2,5?,?05*	4,01,670	* These figures are not the same as given in last year's report They have been taken from the printed report on the administration of Customs Department for the year 1897-98
Exports	57,83,021	41,45,607	
Total ..	60,40,026*	45,47,277	

46 The statistics of the import trade of the port for the past two years are given bellow —

ARTICLES	1897 98		1898 99		REMARKS
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs		Rs	
Salt	Tons 10 682	92 320*	Tons 15,897½	1,80 954	* Less the value of 7,159 tons the value of which was not known (*vide* remarks in the last year s report)
Cotton	Cwt 3,123	21,950	Cwt 1,910	13,000	
Rice and paddy	,, 19 849	1,05,127	,, 517	3,126	
Jute	,, 1,021	8,102	,, 2,632	19 431	
Kerosene oil			Gals 275,417	1,16,175	
Timber	Tons 237	11,006	Tons 489	27,338	

47. The increase in the importation of salt is due to the opening of another bonded warehouse by * * and increase in the importance of the port as a centre for the salt trade. The decrease in rice and paddy is due to an excellent crop in the district of Dacca during the year under report The increase in jute is said to be due to damaged jute having been returned. The increase in timber is due to the decrease in price in Chittagong.

48 The following table compares the export trade of the port during the year under report with that of the previous year —

ARTICLES	1897 98		1898-99		REMARKS
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs		Rs	
Chalk and lime	Cwt 5,808	3,590	Cwt 12 362	16 134	
Jute	,, 817,339	55,24,172	,, 529,368	39,53,874	
Salt	Tons 18	2,000			
Gram	Cwt 221	1,343	Cwt 703	2,273	
Pulse	,, 1,554	8,661	,, 2,331	6,166	
Rice	,, 5,587	31,435	,, 7,322	21,262	
Paddy			,, 588	800	
Metals (iron)	Cwt 36	450	,, 73	400	
Oil (other kinds)	Gals 176	300	Gals 2,404	3,119	
Kerosene	,, 156,310	83,750			
Ghee	lbs 287	128	lbs 986	440	
Mustard	Cwt 8,247	42,324	Cwt 5,946	27,572	
Other kinds of seeds	,, 26	202	,, 4	20	
Sugar refined	,, 102	1 130	,, 1 561	9,433	
Tobacco	lbs 627,646	43,153	lbs 508,320	32,511	

49. The decrease in jute is due to a smaller crop during the year under report The variations in other articles are said to be due to differences in the prices ruling between Narayanganj and Chittagong

50. The following statement prescribed by Government Circular No. 1 of 12th January 1899, shows the import and export trade of the Division as carried

on by rail, the Nadia rivers and the Calcutta canal in the 26 articles during the year under report, as compared with the previous year —

IMPORTS

Articles	By rail 1897-98	By rail 1898-99	By Nadia rivers 1897-98	By Nadia rivers 1898-99	By canals 1897-98	By canals 1898-99	Total 1897-98	Total 1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 Rice	1 [illegible] 071	9 171	1		10	[illegible]	[illegible] 02 [illegible]	9[illegible] 0[illegible]
2 Paddy	[illegible]	1 58 [illegible]	2[illegible]		61 [illegible]	5 10[illegible]	3 87 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
3 Wheat	1 [illegible]	530					1 8 3	[illegible]
4 Gram and pulse	[illegible] 30	47 [illegible]			2 [illegible]	6 0	61 37	48 [illegible]
5 Other food grains	[illegible]	1 6 7					[illegible]	1 [illegible]
6 Jute raw	330	161				1 500	330	1 [illegible]
7 Gunny bags	1 10[illegible]	12 [illegible]	200				1 30[illegible]	12 361
8 Linseed								
9 Mustard seed	1 012	43[illegible]			1 0	60	1 192	487
10 Tea Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]					1 [illegible]	[illegible]
11 Cotton raw	[illegible]	610			50		[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Silk do								
13 Sugar — Refined	2[illegible]	10 815			1 040	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
13 Sugar — Unrefined	1 [illegible]	1 48 11[illegible]			[illegible]	800	2[illegible] 837	1 48 91[illegible]
14 Tobacco — Manufactured	1	73					[illegible]	3
14 Tobacco — Unmanufactured	[illegible] 2 0	3 [illegible]	[illegible]		74	310	[illegible]	4 2 [illegible]
15 Indigo	[illegible]	2					61	2
16 Cotton piece goods — European — In bales	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 008			370	11[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 180
16 Cotton piece goods — European — In boxes	2 [illegible]	[illegible]					2 03	[illegible]
16 Cotton piece goods — Indian — In bales	[illegible] 2	1 [illegible]		5			2 0	1 [illegible]
16 Cotton piece goods — Indian — In boxes	7						7	
17 Cotton twist and yarn — European	43 [illegible]	14 3[illegible]			162	80	44 [illegible]	14 4[illegible]
17 Cotton twist and yarn — Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Salt	[illegible]	1 [illegible]			8 31 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	10 78 8 [illegible]	[illegible] 648
19 Kerosene oil	8[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible] 437	2 10 002	[illegible]	[illegible] 32 09
20 Coal and coke	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	4 [illegible] 500	4 78 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 103

EXPORTS

Articles	By rail 1897-98	By rail 1898-99	By Nadia rivers 1897-98	By Nadia rivers 1898-99	By canals 1897-98	By canals 1898-99	Total 1897-98	Total 1898-99
	Mds	Mds	Mds		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 Rice	41 [illegible]	[illegible] 31			2[illegible] 43 10[illegible]	30 96 120	27 84 83[illegible]	31 31 651
2 Paddy	4 4[illegible]	[illegible] 709			11 106	27 7[illegible]	1[illegible] 566	30 184
3 Wheat	44[illegible]	8 5 6					445	9 [illegible]
4 Gram and pulse	50 11[illegible]	1 0[illegible]	1 [illegible]		31 5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 70 641
5 Other food grains	13	3 [illegible]					13	3 [illegible]
6 Jute raw	69 0[illegible] 31	2[illegible] 38			[illegible]	19 63 925	94 97 [illegible]	43 61 63
7 Gunny bags	7 20	8 [illegible]					7 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
8 Linseed	3[illegible] 7	5 3[illegible]			10 [illegible]	23 900	[illegible]	78 5[illegible]
9 Mustard seed	2 71 [illegible]	[illegible] 278			[illegible]	[illegible]	3 24 [illegible]	[illegible] 903
10 Tea Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Cotton raw	14 [illegible]	8 50			[illegible]	100	1[illegible]	8 [illegible]
12 Silk do	14						14	
13 Sugar — Refined	1				[illegible] 0	3[illegible]	[illegible]	300
13 Sugar — Unrefined	[illegible]	1 381			1 1 0	4 7 [illegible]	2 10[illegible]	[illegible] 10[illegible]
14 Tobacco — Manufactured	43						43	
14 Tobacco — Unmanufactured	2 [illegible]	536			1[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 03[illegible]
15 Indigo	[illegible]						[illegible]	
16 Cotton piece goods — European — In bales	1	9					13	[illegible]
16 Cotton piece goods — European — In boxes								
16 Cotton piece goods — Indian — In bales	[illegible]	2[illegible]				10	[illegible]	2[illegible]
16 Cotton piece goods — Indian — In boxes		4						4
17 Cotton twist and yarn — European	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	
17 Cotton twist and yarn — Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible] 7	[illegible]
18 Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Kerosene oil		14						1[illegible]
20 Coal and coke		1[illegible]						1[illegible]

51 The decrease in import and the increase in export of rice, paddy, wheat and gram and pulse are both due to an excellent crop in almost all parts of the Division during the year under export The large decrease in the export of jute is due to a very large decrease in the area sown, owing to the low prices of 1897 The reasons for the decrease in the export of mustard seeds is not very clear, but presumably it was also due to a decrease in the area sown No satisfactory explanation can be given of the fluctuation in the trade of other articles The decrease in some cases of imports from, and exports to, Calcutta has been attributed to the outbreak of plague in Calcutta during the year under report

52 Mr Beatson-Bell, the Collector of Backergunge, gives the following interesting account of trade in rice of his district —

"During the year, at the request of the Director of Land Records, I went into the question of rice exports at some length, and I finally arrived at the conclusion that the total outturn of normal year (*aman*, *aus* and *boro*) is 204 lakhs of maunds of rice, while the total local expenditure (food + reaper's share + seed) is 144 lakhs of maunds Sixty lakhs of maunds are therefore available for export About half of this now goes to Calcutta, and half to the north The proportion which goes north has increased of late years In the year 1898 99, the *aus* and *boro* crops were normal, but the *aman* crops, owing to the attacks of

insects, was only 87 5 per cent of normal Working on this basis, there was in 1898 99 an available surplus for export amounting to 41 lakhs of maunds The short *aman* crop of 1898-99 did not, of course, make its effect felt in exports until January 1899 Simultaneously with the reaping of a short *aman* crop came a fall in the price of rice The export trade, therefore, became very dull, and is still in that state The canal figures show rice exports to Calcutta for the complete years to be—

1897 98	28 lakhs of maunds
1898-99	29 ditto

while the year, as a whole, thus shows a total increase of one lakh The last three months (January to March) show a fall of nearly two lakhs These are the figures for the Calcutta trade If we double them, we shall get roughly the whole trade of the district—a total increase of two lakhs in the year, but a decline of four lakhs in the last three months "

58 The price of cocoanuts in Backergunge was about Rs 30 per thousand and that of betel-nuts was Rs 8 per maund, against Rs 38 and Rs 10, respectively in 1897 98 The outturn was fair in both cases There is at present no betel nut plague in the district of Backergunge It is estimated that about Rs 25,000 worth of *sundari* wood was exported from the Sundarbans of that district during the year under report

* * * * * * *

XI —STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES

59 No statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year under review, except that steps were taken towards completing and correcting statistics as to water-supply Only in Backergunge, however, are approximate figures available These are given below, and it is hoped that similar figures for wells and tanks will be available next year from the other districts in the Division —

	Number of Tanks		One wholesome tank to—		Remarks
	Wholesome	Unwholesome	Population	Area in square miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barisal Municipality	237	10	65	03	
Pirojpur „	362	264	33	03	
Patuakhali „	9	29	542	38	
Jhalakati „	22	2	107	02	
Nalchiti „	39	60	43	04	
Sadar Subdivision	8,978	18,361	98	12	
Pirojpur „	4 447	12,190	116	15	
Patuakhali „	1,218	4 153	407	1 002	
Bhola „	4,228	6 539	61	14	
Total	19,540	41,597	112	18	

The figures are very valuable to the District Board, as an indication of the localities where good water is most needed.

* * * * * * *

XIII —CRIME

69 The statements below show the variations, district by district, in crime (cognizable and non cognizable) in the past two years. The figures for 1897 differ from those given in last year's report, especially under the head of cognizable The difference is due chiefly to the exclusion of nuisance cases in compiling the figures for the last year The figures now given are correct.

Statement of cognizable crimes for 1897 and 1898

District	1897			1898			Increase or decrease as compared with the previous year			
	Cognizable crime excluding conservancy cases	Public and local nuisance cases	Total of all cognizable crimes	Cognizable crime excluding conservancy cases	Public and local nuisance cases	Total of all cognizable crimes	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of increase	Percentage of decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	4,323	1,634	5 957	4 227	1 647	5 874		83		1 39
Mymensingh	7,856	767	8 623	7 513	732	8,245		376		4 3
Faridpur	3 819	995	4 814	3 433	918	4,351		463		9 6
Backergunge	5 846	225	6,071	4 858	257	5 115		656		11 3
Total	21,864	3,611	25 165	20 033	3 554	23 587		1 578		7 2

70 *Statement of non-cognizable cases for 1897 and 1898*

District	1897	1898	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of increase	Percentage of decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	6,064	6,283	219	..	3 6	
Mymensingh	8,005	7,776		229		2 8
Faridpur	2,783	2,838	55		1 9	
Backergunge	2,986	3,652	666		22 3	
Total	19,838	20,549	711	229	3 5	..

71. The general decrease in cognizable and increase in non-cognizable crime is the resultant in the main of good crops and general increase in prosperity Occasional thieves and burglars, relieved from the pressure of hard times, restricted their operations, and the total of thefts and burglaries fell from 9,826 to 8,556, but on the other hand funds were more plentiful and petty private injuries were aired before the Courts to a much greater extent, and the number of cases under class IV (minor offences against the person) rose from 11,382 to 11,901

72 In serious crime the variations are shown below The number of murders district by district were —

	1897	1898
Dacca	9	8
Mymensingh	24	32
Backergunge	30	42
Faridpur	4	11
Total	67	93

In Backergunge the almost total immunity from gunshot murders continues (there was only one in the year), and as to the increase in the figures for murders in that district the Magistrate remarks —

"If we add together murders, attempts to murder and culpable homicide the year shows a decrease compared with the previous year The courts at present show a tendency to class

cases as 'Murder with extenuating circumstances,' rather than 'Culpable homicide not amounting to murder'"

Possibly this variation in classification accounts for the increase in Mymensingh and Faridpur also

73 The figures for riots and unlawful assemblies given below show on the whole a decrease —

	1897	1898
Dacca	152	117
Mymensingh	194	201
Backergunge	133	145
Faridpur	166	145
Total	645	608

The bulk of the cases are petty family or village squabbles, but agrarian riots instigated by influential men are still numerous, and special attention is being paid to their prevention

74 Dacoities increased from 26 to 31 The district variations are shown below —

District	Dacoity cases 1897	Dacoity cases 1898	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	3	7	4	
Mymensingh	8	13	5	
Faridpur	12	9		3
Backergunge	3	2		1
Total	26	31	5	

75 There were two regular gangs or two branches of the same gang at work along the Jamuna and Padma rivers, and their depredations account for the increase in Dacca and Mymensingh Special Inspector Babu Kali Kishore Chaudhuri, whose success in breaking up the Faridpur gangs has practically cleared that district of dacoits, is now engaged in Mymensingh, and will, it is hoped, soon bring the gangs there to justice

XIV —POLICE

76 The numerical strength of the regular police force was practically the same in 1898 as in the previous year, but there were numerous changes in the personnel, especially among the higher officers, which militated against constant and strict supervision, and tended to cause, and has, I am afraid, actually caused, deterioration in the discipline and general conduct of the force

* * * * * * *

78 The police force, as a whole, was undoubtedly well conducted throughout the year

79 It is satisfactory to note that, in particular in Mymensingh, the number of charges brought against the police by the public have decreased, and that no heinous offence has been proved against them

80 *Additional and special police* —During the year additional police forces to prevent agrarian riots were posted at Haturia in Backergunge and at Bahadurpur in Mymensingh, and in the latter district 10 special constables were appointed at Nandanpur and Konabari, in consequence of a quarrel between the owners of rival hâts

81 *Rural police* —The large chaukidari village system is now in force in Backergunge, Faridpur, Mymensingh and part of Dacca, and the current year will probably see it extended to the remainder of this district.

82 The success of the system depends mainly on the proper selection of dafadars In Backergunge one dafadar is a Brahmin, and the rest for the most part respectable Musalmans and Namas In Mymensingh, the original selection was badly made, but the staff is under revision, and the Magistrate hopes in a year or two to have only literate men of fairly good caste. In Faridpur, among the dafadars are 27 Brahmins, 88 Kayesths, 2?5 Musalmans, and one Christian, and in Dacca the enlistment of two Brahmins during the year makes the Magistrate hopeful for the future, and I believe if the large village system be extended, he will not be disappointed The duties of the rural police have, as might be expected, been performed best where there are good dafadars, and worst where the dafadars are inefficient. For good conduct rewards have been given to—

649 men in the sum of Rs	9,092 8	in Backergunge
3?8 " " "	1,328	in Faridpur
814 " " "	3,500-12	in Mymensingh
266 " " "	1,742	in Dacca

While punishments have been imposed on—

1,289 men in Backergunge	1,024 men in Dacca
1,299 " in Faridpur	2,148 " in Mymensingh

XV—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

83 There were 32,607 persons under trial during the year before the Courts in the Division Of these, 31,177 were actually tried, and 18,514 convicted The number under trial was largest in Mymensingh (10,498), and least in Faridpur (7,127) Dacca stood second with 7,811 and Backergunge third, with 7,171 Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the total of a little over one thousand. There was a large decrease in Backergunge of 1,252 and a small one in Mymensingh of 496, but Dacca shows an increase of 457, and Faridpur of 99 The fluctuations seem to be chiefly due to greater or less care taken to test complaints before issue of process, and to greater or less stringency in the measures taken to prevent breaches of the peace or commission of nuisances

84 Of the persons tried, 661 were tried by the Courts of Session, 8,545 by Honorary Magistrates, and the remainder by Stipendiary Magistrates Session work was heaviest in Mymensingh, where 224 persons were tried, Backergunge comes next with 195, Faridpur had 149, and Dacca only 95

85 Honorary Magistrates tried 3,475 persons in Mymensingh, a little over 2,000 in Dacca, and about the same number in Faridpur, while in Backergunge they tried only 989

86 Gentlemen, for the most part resident zamindars, fit to occupy the position of Honorary Magistrates, are to be found in Mymensingh and Dacca, not merely at the Sadar and subdivisional head quarters, but at several outlying towns and villages, but in Backergunge and Faridpur most of the influential zamindars are non resident, and except at the Sadar, and one or two subdivisional head-quarters the formation of competent Independent Benches of Magistrates is a difficulty the recognition of which accounts for the comparatively small number of persons tried by Honorary Magistrates in Backergunge, and the failure to recognise which accounts for the unsatisfactory work done by some of the Honorary Magistrates in Faridpur, whereas as the Magistrate reports, and as I found when inspecting, the working of several of the Benches of Magistrates has been far from satisfactory.

87. In the other districts the work done by Honorary Magistrates has, I am glad to report, been on the whole well done

Attendance has been better than in previous years, and cases have been disposed of much more promptly

88 The Stipendiary Magistrates to whose lot fell as usual the heaviest part of the criminal work, with one or two exceptions, performed their duties with zeal and discretion

89 The number of cases which the District Magistrates show as false is 661 against 799 in the preceding year but of the 661, it is probable that not 100 have been properly classed as false.

90 Mr Bell, Magistrate of Backergunge, writes that of the 124 cases shown as false in his returns probably not 24 were without a substratum of truth

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XVI —REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

93 The statement below shows the working of the Registration Department during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year —

District	Number of deeds registered in 1897 98	Number of deeds registered in 1898 99	1897 98		1898 99	
			Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Dacca	38,670	42 633	45,511	21 213	51 865	25 182
Mymensingh	65,745	67 863	67 720	8 428	73 750	40 530
Faridpur	14,228	12 132	38,472	24 966	36 653	24 709
Backergunge	78 640	79 069	71 001	43 910	75 026	14,620
Total	2 27 283	2,31,747	2 26 631	1 31,527	2 37,294	136,061

94 All the districts, except Faridpur, show an increase, for which various, and in some cases conflicting, reasons are given in the district reports New settlements by zamindars seem to have had the most effect in Dacca, where the increase is considerable In the other districts the changes are small, and indeed the point most worthy of remark is the small variation in the figures from year to year

95 The registration of 1,005 deeds was refused against 950 in 1897 98 In 47 cases criminal prosecutions were instituted, and 54 persons were brought to trial, 28 of whom were convicted Of the remaining accused persons, 22 were discharged, 1 died and 3 are under trial Three hundred and fifty deeds were impounded by the Sub-Registrars Only three deeds were discredited by the Civil Court

96 Faridpur, Backergunge and Mymensingh each report an instance of detection of forgery through thumb impressions In a case in Backergunge the forger, when accused, tried to escape by rubbing his thumb on a brick to obliterate the markings, he was however convicted

97 There has been an increase in the number of operations under Act I (B C) of 1876 (Voluntary Registration of Muhammadan marriages) in this Division during the year under report, the total number of marriages and divorces registered being 10,080 against 9,105 in the previous year The increase is shared by the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge

98 Mr Roe observes that the popularity of the Muhammadan marriage registry offices still leaves much to be desired

99 Mr Beatson Bell reports that the Act is said to have been fairly popular with the villagers, but unpopular with the Mollas

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XX —STAMPS

167 The total revenue derived from the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year under report was Rs 28,21,424 against Rs 28,09,792 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs 11,632, or 4 1 per cent The increase was the result of excellent crops, increased prosperity and improvement in trade

168 The number of cases of insufficiently-stamped or unstamped instruments detected during the year under report was 631 as compared with 596, and the duty and penalty realised in these cases amounted to Rs 4,668 against Rs. 4,016 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of 35 cases and Rs 652 on account of duty and penalty Of these cases, 245 were detected by Civil Courts and 386 by Revenue Officers.

169. The number of prosecutions instituted for breach of stamp law during the year was 55 against 70 in the preceding year Out of 81 persons brought to trial, 77 were convicted and 4 acquitted Rupees 602 was imposed as fines and Rs 64 disbursed as rewards to informers.

170 No case of fraudulent abstraction of court-fee labels and no case of defalcation was brought to light during the year under report

171 During the year under review, 5 cases against the same number in the previous year were sent up from Backergunge in connection with short payment of stamp duty on probate and letters of administration Out of these, in one case it was, on enquiry, found that the properties were not undervalued, in another the deficit duty was realised and the penalty remitted by the Board of Revenue, and the remaining three cases are under enquiry

XXI—INCOME TAX

172 There was no change in the mode of assessment in any of the districts of the Division. In the establishment employed, there was no change in the district of Dacca The Assessors were changed in the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge

173 Out of 11,871 villages in the area selected for revision, 6,435 villages were actually visited by the Assessors and other officers during the year, as compared with 5,626 out of 8,899 villages in the preceding year Besides the villages actually visited, the Assessors made enquiries regarding 3,025 other villages from the vicinity without actually visiting them, against 2,725 in the previous year

174 The final demand of the year on account of the tax stood at Rs 3,40,124 assessed on 12,728 persons, against Rs 3,18,609 on 12,445 persons in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs 21,515 and 283 persons The bulk of the increase is in Dacca, and is in the main due to improvement in the jute trade

175 The collection made during the year under report on account of tax alone was Rs 3,37,609, as compared with Rs 3,17,278 in the preceding year. The percentage of collections was 99 9 in Dacca, 98 3 in Mymensingh, 98 9 in Faridpur, and 99 8 in Backergunge Coercive measures were resorted to in 459 cases against 447 in the previous year, but in only 53 cases was it found necessary to proceed to actual sale of the property of defaulters The percentage of the cost of collection on the total collections was 3 8 against 4 3 in the preceding year

176 In the table below are shown the proportion of persons assessed to population, and the incidence of tax in the several districts of the Division —

DISTRICT	Proportion of persons assessed to population			Incidence of tax			REMARKS
1	2			3			4
	Assessees		Persons	Rs		Persons	
Dacca	1	to	781	1	to	23	
Mymensingh	1	to	852	1	to	33	
Faridpur	1	to	616	1	to	33	
Backergunge	1	to	830	1	to	30	

177. Payment of income-tax by postal money-orders continues to advance in public favour, and is undoubtedly the easiest and safest mode of making remittances No sum remitted by money-order was kept in revenue deposit for want of proper description in the money-order form

178. No case of fraud or embezzlement was brought to light during the year under review Nor was there any prosecution under Act II of 1886

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XXIII —RAILWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

185. The gross receipts from the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year under report amounted to Rs 5,59,347, against Rs 5,56,220 in the previous year 1897-98 The increase is due to the extension of the railway line from Mymensingh to Jamalpur and improvement of trade

186 The extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Central section, to Faridpur was completed during the year, but opened for traffic in April 1899

187. The Mymensingh-Jamalpur extension was opened for goods on the 15th October 1898 and for passengers on the 1st November 1898, and it is expected that the work on the unopened portion from Jamalpur to Jagannathganj will be completed by August.

188 The Government of India have lately sanctioned the undermentioned surveys as extension to the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway —

(1) Mymensingh to Netrakona
(2) Sripur to Tangail
(3) Dacca to Tangail
(4) Left bank of the Jamuna (opposite Goalundo) to Dacca

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XXIV —COMMUNICATIONS

192. Below are given the usual statistics under this head The length of roads in the Division is given below —

District	District Roads								Village roads	
	Embanked, bridged and metalled		Embanked bridged but not metalled		Not metalled and not bridged		Total			
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	M	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dacca	7	5	206	0	63	5	277	2	277	7
Mymensingh	34	0	629	0	100	4	663	4	1,624	0
Faridpur	11	0	123	2	29	2	169	4	28	5
Backergunge	15	0	261	2			276	2	488	2
Total, 1898 99	67	5	1,119	4	193	3	1,380	4	2,361	6
Total, 1897 98	65	3	1,124	6	183	5	1,373	6	2,337	0
Increase or decrease	+ 2	2	— 5	2	+ 9	6	+ 6	6	+ 24	6

193 The table below shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards on communications (new works and repairs) —

District Board	New work		Repair.	
	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Dacca ..	16,011	10,393	20,711	26,430
Mymensingh ...	35,322	39,594	74,387	62,749
Faridpur ..	22,118	5,011	10,626	8,999
Backergunge .	73,956	55,265	36,128	31,136
Total .	1,47,407	1,10,263	1,41,852	1,29,284

194 The expenditure on village roads is given in the subjoined table —

District	1898-99 Original works	1898-99 Repairs	1898-99 Total	1897-98 Original works	1897-98 Repairs	1897-98 Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Dacca	1,633	3,574	5,207	658	3,826	4,484
Mymensingh	20	18,733	18,753	4,093	14,164	18,257
Faridpur	4,087	6,124	10,611	2,345	3,976	6,321
Backergunge	23,786	36,889	60,674	17,121	21,913	39,034
Total	29,475	65,570	95,015	24,217	43,579	68,096

195 The number of ferries managed by different bodies in the Division is shown in the following statement —

District	Under Government management 1898-99	Under Government management 1897-98	Under District Board management 1898-99	Under District Board management 1897-98	Under Municipal management 1898-99	Under Municipal management 1897-98	Total 1898-99	Total 1897-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	2	2	72	70	4	4	78	76
Mymensingh	2	2	160	179	2	2	164	183
Faridpur			24	21	4	4	28	25
Backergunge	4	4	33	30	5	5	42	39
Total	8	8	289	300	15	15	312	323

Some of the ferries in Mymensingh have been closed on account of the upheaval of the river beds by the earthquake and others as the result of construction of new bridges.

196 The steam ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the District Board of Dacca, and was farmed out as usual

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XXVI — EDUCATION

205 The number of public institutions, which are schools of organised instruction, teaching the various standards prescribed by the Education Department, increased by 140 from 8,432 to 8,572, and their pupils by 8,993 from 229,073 to 238,066 Of the total pupils at school, 222,843 were boys and 15,223 were girls Besides the public institutions there were 3,188 private institutions (such as tols, muktabs, Koran schools, etc, that do not teach the departmental standards) with 35,956 pupils There was a loss of 441 schools and of 1,629 pupils in this class The decline is confined mostly to Koran schools, which are schools of no educational value

206 Of the boys of school-going age in the Division, 34 1 per cent, and of girls 2 4 per cent, are actually at school. The corresponping percentages in the preceding year were 32 9 and 2 6 respectively

207. The total expenditure on education increased by Rs 32,989, the increase in contribution from public sources being Rs 9,964 only and that from private sources Rs 23,025 The contribution from public sources formed 30·2 per cent of the total expenditure, the Government share being only 14 3 per cent The percentages in the previous year were 30 2 and 14 1 respectively. There was an increase of Rs. 6,528 in the total Government expenditure, which was due mainly to a Government contribution of Rs 5,000 towards the cost of a boarding-house for Muhammadans at Barisal The

expenditure from District Funds increased by Rs 3,474, while that from municipalities remained nearly the same as in the previous year

208. There was a remarkable increase in the number of high schools by 5 in Backergunge, 3 in Faridpur and 3 in Dacca, a proof of the great and rapidly increasing demand for higher education in Eastern Bengal Of the 62 high schools now in existence, the great majority pay their own way and their efficiency is manifest from the fact that all excepting those that were opened during the year sent up pupils who successfully competed at the Entrance examination Out of a total of 937 candidates sent up, 595, or 63 5 per cent, were successful, 159 in the first, 294 in the second, and 142 in the third division The Government schools, as usual, obtained the best results, the Dacca Collegiate School taking the first place, and the Barisal Zilla School the second, but some of the private institutions were not far behind The apprehension that the Barisal Zilla School would deteriorate under the management of the Joint-Committee has proved to be unfounded

209 Middle English schools increased from 192 to 202, but middle vernacular schools decreased from 282 to 269, as the direct result of the withdrawal of the privilege of appearing at the Mukhtarship examination from passed students of these institutions At the Middle English Scholarship examination 91 per cent of the competing schools and 80 per cent of the competing candidates were successful, at the Middle Vernacular examination, the percentages of competing schools and candidates were 85 and 67 respectively

210 Upper primary schools increased from 909 to 948, and the lower primaries from 6,310 to 6,391 At the upper primary examination 71 1 per cent of the competing schools and 53 6 per cent of the competing candidates were successful, the corresponding figures for the lower primary examination were 57 5 and 35 5

211 The number of girls' schools decreased by 142 from 1,042 to 900 and their pupils by 1,609 from 13,198 to 11,589. There were more than half as many girls in boys' schools as in girls' schools, and this raised the total number of female children under instruction to 17,767 The Eden Female School at Dacca is the only Government institution for girls, it had 130 girls on its rolls (of whom 105 were Hindus, 20 Brahmos, 4 Christians and 1 Muhammadan), and cost Rs 6,800 to Government It passed 2 girls at the upper primary examination and 2 at the lower primary examination, but sent in no candidates for any higher examination.

212 Eleven girls passed the middle vernacular examination, 10 from Backergunge and 1 from Mymensingh, 28 girls passed the upper primary and 245 girls the lower primary examination.

213. There were 80 special schools in the Division, the training school, the survey school, the Government medical school and Homœopathic school, all in the town of Dacca, two industrial schools, one at Mymensingh and the other at Barisal, and 74 tols transferred for the first time from the class "private" to "public" schools

214. The Medical School is a very useful and popular institution, but neither of the industrial schools answers expectations, and the Dacca Survey School, though passed pupils readily find employment, has lost in popularity so much that its roll number now (144) is less than half what it was two years ago

215 The Madrassa at Dacca had 553 pupils against 491 in the previous year It cost Rs. 17,395, of which the Mohsin Fund contributed Rs 13,674.

216 The number of Muhammadans under instruction increased by 3,781 from 133,657 to 137,438 The Muhammadans constitute 65 3 per cent. of the total population, but the percentage of Muhammadans at school to total school population is 50 2 against 50 1 of the previous year. At the lower primary examination, the Muhammadans were fairly successful, 1,180 pupils, or 28·8 per cent of the total successful candidates, being of that religion, but at higher examinations they were less successful, the percentages being at the upper primary examination 19 2, at the middle examination 12 2, and at the Entrance examination only 4·4.

XXVII—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS

217 There were 88 dispensaries open during the year—an increase of three as compared with the preceding year, and the number of patients treated rose from 552,971 to 603,749 The increase in patients was shared by all the districts in the Division, but that in the number of dispensaries and hospitals was in Backergunge alone In all districts much was done to improve the existing institutions In Dacca a new ward, styled the "Johnson Ward," in memory of my predecessor, Mr Luttman-Johnson, and erected at the expense of Raja Rajendra Narain Ray Bahadur of Bhowal, was added to the Mitford Hospital for the treatment of women of the respectable classes

218 In Nasirabad (Mymensingh) the "Mackenzie" Eye Ward was completed, and at Faridpur the new dispensary building was completed.

219 In outlying dispensaries numerous improvements have been effected, and the institutions are on the whole well managed and useful, but in some instances the want of effective control over those maintained at the cost of the District Boards and Municipalities is apparent, and to remedy this steps have been taken to place these dispensaries, wherever it has been found practicable to do so, under local Committees, who will, it is hoped, be able to supplement the fixed allowance for maintenance granted by District Boards or Municipalities by local subscriptions, and enhance both the efficiency and usefulness of the intitutions

220 It is especially satisfactory to note that attention has been paid to improvement of facilities for female patients I have mentioned above the new ward for respectable females at the Mitford Hospital In Backergunge separate rooms for the examination and treatment of female patients have been added to 14 dispensaries and in Mymensingh arrangements were made so that at each subdivisional head-quarters there was either a Lady Doctor or a trained midwife throughout the year

221 The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries of this Division, district by district —

Name of District	Income from—				Total	Expenditure
	Municipal grant	District fund	Government	Local subscription		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Dacca*	13,58[illegible]	28,[illegible]9	1,019	27,886	45,359	33,832
Mymensingh	7,[illegible]84	6,794	1,118	2[illegible],[illegible]48	43,844	43,09[illegible]
Faridpur	2,494	5,547	2,085	8,9[illegible]5	21,367*	18,60[illegible]
Backergunge	2,000	15,08[illegible]	2,221	6,293	26,904*	25,55[illegible]
Total	25,163	80,296	6,443	71,017	1,37,474	1,21,089

* Including last year's cash balance { Faridpur Rs 2,250; Backergunge Rs 2,300

XXVIII—LIBRARIES

Office Library

222 The office libraries at the Sadar and subdivisions of all the districts of this Division are reported to be in good order and the books to be in a good state of preservation. The revision of the catalogues of the Sadar libraries has been completed at Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge during the year under report, and useless and superfluous books in the libraries have been disposed of.

Public Library

223. The following are the important public libraries in this Division —

(1) The Northbrook Hall Library and reading room in the town of Dacca founded in 1882 This is the principal public library in the Division, and contains 3,797 volumes

(2) The Railway Institute Library at Dacca, founded in October 1885, contains 1,139 volumes.

(3) Mymensingh Town Hall Library
(4) The Romesh Chandra Hall Library at Tangail
(5) Karim s Library, now called the Public Library at Madaripur, in the Faridpur district
(6) The Barisal Public Library, which has attained its 42nd year, contains 2,432 volumes, including periodicals

224 In addition to the above, there are Bar Libraries maintained by pleaders and mukhtars for their own use.

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XXX—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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228 The fifth general election for the Local Boards in Dacca and Faridpur took place during the year The elections failed in the Bhanga and Madaripur thanas in the district of Faridpur, as the requisite numbers of voters did not attend A fair amount of interest was taken by the electors in most of the other thanas, but the elections led to no considerable change in the constitution of the Boards

229 The following statement shows the financial position of the District Boards during the year, as compared with the year 1897-98 —

Name of District Board	Opening balance		Total income		Total expenditure		Closing balance	
	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Dacca	68 300	54 260	1 1[illegible]0	1 85 801	1 48 984	1 71 781	[illegible] 078	68 300
Mymensingh	28 [illegible]06	41 880	2 95 [illegible]	3 2[illegible] 05[illegible]	2 00 184	3 48 [illegible]	33 717	28 766
Faridpur	2[illegible]	15 708	1 10 4[illegible]3	1 18 063	1 13 886	1 07 1[illegible]1	23 217	26 6[illegible]0
Backergunge	90 [illegible]3	[illegible]	2 97 788	2 74 418	[illegible]	2 83 494	60 [illegible]10	90 3[illegible]3
Total	2 13 [illegible]09	2 19 277	8 [illegible] 438	9 00 334	8 78 [illegible]85	9 05 742	1 93 322	2 13 869

230 The remarks recorded by the Magistrates of districts as to the working of the District and Local Boards in this Division are quoted below —

231 Mr J T Rankin, Officiating Magistrate of Dacca writes —

"As to the general working of the District Board, I may say that the members as a body exhibit a good deal of common sense and are anxious to make good use of the money at their disposal The Local Boards are backward, but I hope to see some improvements under altered conditions, during the present year (1899-1900) The Vice-Chairman has has rendered invaluable service * * * "

232 Mr Roe, Officiating Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes —

"I have found the Sub-Committees of very great assistance, and the Board had in almost every instance shown good sense by accepting their recommendations when endorsed by me In matters of general interest I have found, for the most part, the opinions of the non-official members worth hearing The Vice Chairman, Babu Chandra Kanta Lahiri has again done much very useful work during the year The Local Boards, with the exception of Netrakona, are practically useless, those at Kishorganj and Tangail being particularly apathetic They practically have only to see that the money paid for repairs of small roads is spent properly and to collect ferry and pound rents Both these they entirely fail to do when any difficulties arise The order of the Accountant-General refusing to pass travelling allowance bills of non-official members when employed on inspection duty has naturally resulted in no inspection work being done The Local Board is really simply the sub-overseer The Netrakona Local Board is, however, a striking exception The work of the Chairman, Babu Dwaraka Nath Lahiri, has been extremely useful "

233 Mr K C De, Officiating Magistrate of Faridpur, entirely agrees with the remarks left by his predecessor, Mr Temple, which run as follows —

"The District Board has worked satisfactorily during the year, and members are occasionally useful in giving local information, but the real work is done by the District Engineer, Vice-Chairman and Chairman Local Boards are, in my opinion, of no use and should be abolished Members take little or no interest in the small amount of work they have to do, and I must confess that I do not wonder at this Such works as fall to the lot of Local Boards could be more efficiently and far more economically managed from head-quarters, and I find that the interest of the remote mufassal are not neglected in the District

Board's meetings If thought desirable, the number of the District Board's members might be increased When the Subdivisional Officer is Chairman, so far as my experience goes, Local Boards do a certain amount of good work * * * "

234 Mr. Beatson Bell, Officiating Magistrate of Backergunge, writes —

"The District Board worked in a smooth and businesslike manner throughout the year The Vice Chairman, Rai Dwarka Nath Dutt, Bahadur, and his *locum tenens*, Babu Rajani Kanta Das, both rendered great service to the public at considerable personal sacrifice to themselves "

235 On the whole, the District Boards are useful institutions, but the utility of Local Boards, unless presided over by the Subdivisional Officers, is practically limited to supplying *sinecure* posts for incompetent clerks and providing a medium for payment of money supposed to be spent on village roads.

236 For the most part non-official Chairmen and Vice Chairmen have neither the time nor the inclination to inspect Local Boards' works at a distance from head quarters, and, with rare exceptions, such works are carried out in a slovenly and costly manner With the Subdivisional Officer as Chairman, Local Boards can be of practical use if the members restrict themselves to advice and leave the executive part of the work to the Chairman who, in the course of his annual tour has to visit every place of importance in his subdivision, and is, indeed, the only person who is in a position to see that any work, which is undertaken, is properly executed

Municipalities

237 The constitution of the Municipal Committees of this Division is shown below —

Profession or occupation of Municipal Commissioners	Municipalities in the district of—				Total
	Dacca	Mymensingh	Faridpur	Backergunge	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Government servants	6	14	6	9	35
2 Ditto pensioners		1			1
3 Zamindars and other landholders	8	25	3	8	44
4 Pleaders and Mukhtars	6	34	13	14	67
5 Merchants, traders and money-lenders	7	3	2	10	22
6 Medical practitioners	2	8		3	13
7 School-masters other than Government servants		10	1	3	14
8 Unspecified ...	4	14	5	7	30
Total	33	109	30	54	226

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239 As to the working of the municipalities in Dacca, Mr J T Rankin, Officiating Magistrate of Dacca, writes —

"Narayanganj is still a model municipality For the greater part of the year, Mr Morgan was Chairman, and he is deserving of all praise for his zeal and able management Dacca is the antithesis of Narayanganj Nothing is ever done, except what can be carried out by the Chairman alone Great credit is due to Khajeh Mohamed Yusuff, the present Chairman, for what he has accomplished single-handed in the way of opening out sweepers' passages But the members fail to back him up they oppose nearly every proposal for the welfare of the town Many parts are still in a filthy condition Sweepers and carts are insufficient The roads are bad The management of the water-works is a disgrace, and the Commissioners refuse to listen to advice regarding them "

240. On the working of the municipalities in Mymensingh, Mr. F. Roe, the Magistrate, writes —

"The municipalities of this district have, on the whole, worked fairly well The funds at their disposal are so small that much cannot be expected of them * * * "

241. Mr. K. C. De, the Magistrate of Faridpur, has quoted the following remarks left by his predecessor, Mr. Temple, on the municipalities in the district —

"The Faridpur Municipality appears to be smoothly and successfully managed. * * *. I am tired of inspecting the Madaripur Municipality * * * The town has been held up for years past by every inspecting officer as an example of what municipal management should not be A new era of thing arose about December 1897, since which date there have been some signs of activity * * *

242. Mr Beatson Bell, Magistrate of Backergunge, writes on the working of the municipalities in his district —

"The municipalities worked well on the whole, the exception is Nalchiti where internal quarrels prevail Matters became so bad that I had once to have recourse to the extreme provision of section 63 in order to save the municipal doctor from a summary and illegal dismissal at the hands of a factious majority who suspected that the doctor was on good terms with the minority"

243. I have little to add to what the Magistrates have placed on record. In all the municipalities, and in particular in Dacca, Narayanganj, and Barisal, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen have worked heartily for the improvement of their towns, and, with the one glaring exception of Dacca, have in general received the well deserved support of their brother Commissioners. As to Dacca, I fully endorse all the Magistrate has said Opposition to all reforms is apparently the watchword of the elected members, and if their aim be to prove that Dacca is not ripe for the elective system, they may congratulate themselves on their success.

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XXXIII(a)—FAIRS

261 The following are the important fairs held during the year under report in this Division —

District	No.	Fair
Dacca	1	Kartik-Baruni
Mymensingh	2	Jhulan *mêla*
	3	Jamalpur *mêla*
Faridpur	4	Faridpur *mêla*
Backergunge	5	Kalisuri *mêla*
	6	Lakutia fair
	7	Kalaskati fair

262 The Kartik-Baruni fair was, as usual, held on the south bank of the Dhaleswari river close to the head-quarters of the Munshiganj subdivision, and lasted for two months and 15 days from 12th December 1898 Necessary arrangements were made by the Local Board under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj The number of people who visited the fair was estimated at 107,325 as against 110,680 in the previous year The value of goods brought for sale and of goods actually sold were respectively Rs 12,17,725 and Rs 7,30,415, as compared with Rs. 11,40,700 and Rs. 7,75,600 in the preceding year There was no epidemic of any kind.

263. The Nangalbund fair of Dacca did not fall during the year under report.

264. The Jhulan *mêla* was held within the Kishorganj Municipality, and lasted for two months. The daily average attendance was 250. The Jamalpur *mêla* was held within the Jamalpur Municipality It commenced a little earlier than usual this year, viz, on 15th of January 1899, and closed on 18th April 1899 Five thousand five hundred and fifty head of cattle were offered for sale in the year under review against 4,573 in the previous year. Rupees 3,121 was realised as fees at the rate of 9 annas per head of cattle. About 4,000 people assembled in the *mêla*. The proprietors of the *mêlas* made satisfactory sanitary arrangements.

265. The Faridpur *mêla* lasted for one and-a-half months. The average daily number of people who visited the *mêla* was estimated at 500. Sanitary arrangements were made. No epidemic disease broke out.

266 The Kalisuri *méla*, the Lakutia fair and the Kalaskati fair did not last for more than a fortnight The visitors chiefly belong to the neighbouring villages and return to their homes at night Necessary sanitary arrangements were made, and there was no outbreak of disease.

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XXXVII —GENERAL REMARKS

279 The year was one of general prosperity, crops were excellent, food was cheap, trade flourished and crime decreased. There was improvement in education and advance in sanitation Hospitals increased in number and efficiency Much was done to improve the supply of good drinking-water The public health was good and plague which threatened to establish itself in our midst was stamped out

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO INSPECT THE BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND DRAINS IN AND AROUND DARJEELING AFTER THE LANDSLIPS OF 24TH SEPTEMBER 1899, AND TO SUGGEST MEASURES CALCULATED TO PREVENT LANDSLIPS IN DARJEELING AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899

RESOLUTION—No 5161M

In Government Resolution No 4901M, dated the 3rd October 1899, a Committee consisting of—

Mr D Joscelyne, Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal	*President,*
,, A Earle, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling	*Members,*
,, H N C Clerke, Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle,	
,, A S Thomson, Executive Engineer	
,, A E Silk, Sanitary Engineer	
,, Edmond Upton, Solicitor	
,, S H. Shaw, Municipal Commissioner, Darjeeling	
,, John White, ,, ,, ,,	
,, F Stuart Menteth, Engineer, Darjeeling Municipality,	

was appointed to inspect the buildings, roads, and drains in and round the town of Darjeeling after the disaster of the 24th September 1899, to give such assistance and advice to the residents as might, under the circumstances, be useful, and to suggest any measures which might seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of landslips in Darjeeling in the future, and to confine the damage done by them, should they be inevitable, within as narrow limits as possible

The following gentlemen were subsequently added to the Committee —

Mr E R Gardiner, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	*Member and Secretary*
Mr H Lee, Military Works Department	*Member*

Messrs A E Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, S B Carey, Manager, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and T H Holland, of the Geological Survey Department, were requested to assist the Committee with their professional advice. The Committee have now submitted their Report, which is published below for general information The Report is under the consideration of Government, and it is proposed shortly to introduce legislation in order to give effect to such of the Committee's proposals as may be approved

2 The thanks of Government are due to the President and Members of the Committee for their very practical and valuable Report, and to the gentlemen who assisted them in their enquiries

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Dated Darjeeling, the November 1899

From—D JOSCELYNE, ESQ., Chief Engineer, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department

WITH reference to the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No 4901M, dated 3rd October 1899, appointing a Committee to inspect and report upon buildings, roads and drains at Darjeeling, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of the report of that Committee, together with detailed proceedings of the several meetings and other appendices explanatory of and illustrating the work and recommendations of the Committee

2 The work of the Committee extended over four weeks, the first meeting being held on Monday, the 9th October, and the last on Saturday, 4th of November There were thus in all 19 meetings of the full Committee, besides numerous Special Sub-Committee meetings, to determine technical matters of law and engineering procedure The work of outdoor inspections was arduous, covering upwards of four hours daily, and I desire to commend the zeal and energy of the members in these and other matters to the notice of Government The names of Messrs Holland, Wild, and Cary have been specially mentioned in the final report. I desire here to mention also Mr Gardiner, whose labours as Secretary to the Committee have been arduous and indefatigable.

3. I am glad to be able to say that the conclusions in the report are those of a unanimous Committee. The proceedings of the last meeting show that the question of municipal control, when the proposed new Act will come into force, was duly considered

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Report of a Committee appointed, under the orders contained in Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 4901M, dated 3rd October 1899, to inspect the buildings, roads, and drains in and around the town, to give assistance and advice to the residents as may under the circumstances be useful, and subsequently to suggest any measures which may seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of landslips in Darjeeling in the future, and to confine the damage done by them, should they be inevitable, within as narrow limits as possible

THE Committee was composed as folllows —

Mr D Joscelyne, Chief Engineer, Bengal — *President.*

,, A Earle, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling
,, H N C Cloete, Superintending Engineer
,, A. S Thomson, Executive Engineer, Darjeeling
,, A E Silk, Sanitary Engineer ...
,, E Upton, Solicitor ... ...
,, S. H Shaw, Municipal Commissioner, Darjeeling.
,, John White, Municipal Commissioner, Darjeeling
,, F Stuart Menteth, Municipal Engineer, Darjeeling.

} *Members*

Under subsequent orders of Government, the following officers were added to the Committee —

Mr H Lee, Subdivisional Officer, Military Works Department

Mr. E R Gardiner, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (to be also Secretary to the Committee)

The services of Mr. T. H Holland, Superintendent, Geological Survey, were kindly placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government in connection with this enquiry. The Committee is greatly indebted to Mr Holland for the valuable assistance cordially furnished throughout its proceedings Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Report are specially the result of his enquiries.

Mr A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. S. B. Cary, General Manager and Chief Engineer, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, have from time to time been good enough to attend the meetings, and have greatly assisted the Committee's investigations.

2. A preliminary meeting was held on the 9th of October, at which the order and manner of the detailed inspection of the town, section by section, was determined.

The resolution passed at this meeting and the proceedings of the subsequent meetings will be found in Appendix No. 1 to this Report.

3. The town of Darjeeling is situated on the spur which projects to the north from the Singalila-Senchal Range of mountains. It begins at Jore Bungalow to the south, and, including the Jellapahar and Katapahar Cantonments, extends to a point on the road to Tukvar below St. Joseph's College on the north. On the east it is bounded by the Calcutta Road and a strip of land below it. The boundary line then runs past and below the Chowrasta and the Bhutia Busti, taking in the said Busti and the Lebong Cantonment, until it joins the boundary below St. Joseph's College. On the west it is bounded by the Cart Road and a strip of land below it, the boundary line continuing past and below the Bazar through the Happy Valley Tea Estate, until it reaches the boundary below St. Joseph's College above referred to. The total area of the town, including the Katapahar, Jellapahar and Lebong Cantonments, is 5 square miles. The mean length of the town from south to north is approximately 3 miles, and its mean breadth is roughly about 2½ miles. The population is, according to the census of the year 1891, 14,145, including the Katapahar, Jellapahar and Lebong Cantonments, or, excluding the same, 13,136. As, however, the census was taken in the month of February, when the town is comparatively empty, the above figures do not in any way represent the population during the summer months, March to October, when it may be estimated at fully 20,000, including the cantonments. If the figure 20,000 be taken, the number of Europeans and natives may be estimated at 2,440 and 17,560, respectively.

Except at Jore Bungalow and in the Government forests of Birch Hill and Lebong, European houses are situated wherever good sites are found, while the native *bustis* (10 in number) and their population are as follows, beginning from the south:—

Name	Approximate population
(1) Jore Bungalow *busti* on the south	400
(2) Ghoom ditto	900
(3) Aloobari *busti* on the east	600
(4) Toong soong ditto	80
(5) Bhutia ditto	500
(6) Kaloo Singh's *busti* on the north	300
(7) Lamboo ditto	150
(8) Prodhan's *busti* on the west	750
(9) Kag *jhora* ditto	250
(10) Batasia ditto	40

The number of deaths owing to the landslips which occurred on the 24th and 25th September 1899 in the town of Darjeeling was 72, the victims in 10 cases being European children, and in 62 cases natives. The deaths of Europeans occurred only on the east slopes below Observatory Hill and the Mall Road, 6 occurring at 2 Mall Villas and 4 at Ida Villa in the same locality. The deaths of natives occurred as follows:—

No. 2 Mall Villas	2
Ida Villa	2
Arcadia School	7
No. 4 Mall Villas	1
The Parsonage	2
Toongsoong *busti*	11
Richmond Villa	2
Pekoe Tip	4
Jellapahar Cantonment	4
Newstead House	5
Native School below the Presbytery	6
Kaloo Singh's *busti*	3
Singunpore, the *busti* of Babu Hari Das Prodhan, or Prodhan's *busti*	3
Roadside Villa	10
Total	62

It is noticeable that no deaths occurred on the ridge, that 35 deaths (including Europeans and natives) out of a total of 72 occurred on the slopes to the east of Observatory Hill and below the Mall, and that 46 out of the said total of 72 occurred on the eastern face of the hill from Jellapahar to Lebong.

Nature of the rocks.

4. The hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Darjeeling are formed of a well foliated and banded biotite-gneiss, with occasional lenses and deformed veins of granitic rock. The same formation stretches, with unimportant variations, from about a mile and a half south of Kurseong northwards to Tukvar. The foliation planes dip at comparatively low angles and are often highly contorted. Their disposition has no constant connection with the recent landslips, which are merely slips of the superficial covering of decomposition products—the "soil cap" formed by normal weathering of the gneiss. The stones and large boulders included in the soil cap, and occasionally carried down with the sliding earth, are composed of precisely the same rock material and have been detached from the parent *massif* by decomposition along joint planes.

Fault lines.

Along lines of faulting the rocks have been smashed into a jumble of irregular fragments, through which, on account of the relative instability of the materials, water channels (*jhoras*) have naturally been eroded. In the Darjeeling area the two principal systems of fault-lines are W. N.-W.—E. S. E., parallel to the general trend of the folds in the stratified rocks, and transverse dislocations or cross faults which run approximately N. N.-E.—S. S.-W. In the immediate neighbourhood of the station two such lines of evident weakness, parallel to these two main systems of faulting, have determined the direction of the Kág *jhora* and the Rungnú river respectively.

The eastern slopes.

The rapid deepening of the Rungnú Valley, in advance of the denudation of the adjacent hillsides, accounts for the high average angle of the eastern slopes of the Jellapahar ridge. The loose materials and decomposition products on this slope are constantly kept at or near their angle of repose by the rapid erosive action of the river at its foot, and when locally this angle becomes temporarily exceeded, or, which is the same thing in all essential respects, when its coefficient of friction is sufficiently reduced by saturation with rain-water, portions of the soil-cap fall as landslips, and so restore equilibrium until further material is ready for a repetition of the process. Throughout the eastern slopes, from Observatory Hill to the Ghoom saddle, an angle of 41° is frequently found, often for a vertical interval of over 150 feet, and as the rocks at lower levels are very much broken, it is unlikely that any approach to permanent stability will ever be obtained in this area.

The western slopes.

On the western slopes the average inclination of the surface is much gentler, and the covering of decomposition products forming the soil cap much thicker. Except in the Kág *jhora*, the rocks are little disturbed on the western side, and the physiographical characters generally are more favourable for the location of building sites, which can be rendered safe with a comparatively small expenditure in protective works.

The soil cap.

The soil-cap being the result of the decomposition of the rocks through the ordinary agencies of weathering, its thickness is extremely variable. There is no general rule for distinguishing in this respect one area from another, and where it is the intention to rely on the proximity and stability of the massive rock, its actual existence should be proved throughout by direct observation. Even then reliance on its stability should only follow a satisfactory proof that the exposed rock is part of the *massif in situ*, and not a fragment isolated by weathering from its parent mass.

Isolated rock fragments.

The best general rule for distinguishing between isolated rock fragments and out-crops of the main body follows from observations on the disposition of the foliation planes. Boulders which have been isolated and transported from their original position by movement of the soil-cap present the foliation planes of the gneiss at various angles, whilst exposures of the massive rock will conform approximately

to the general foliation of the area in which they occur. The reliance to be placed on boulders must be limited naturally by the frictional stability of the earth in which they are embedded.

Angle of repose of the soil cap

The common form of earth on the slopes of Darjeeling reposes at an angle of 41° when damp, and for short vertical intervals may be found standing at higher inclinations when held together by roots, but earth slopes of 41° must be regarded as decidedly unsafe and liable to slide on the access of water. Observations on the numerous slips which followed the unprecedented heavy rain of September 24th and 25th show that such slopes generally fall to an angle of 38° or 39°

Nature of the landslips

5. The landslips which recently occurred in such great numbers in Darjeeling were entirely confined to the soil-cap—the class known to the Swiss Geologists as *Schutt-stutze* As usual they probably commenced as soil cap creeps (*Schuttrutschungen*), but the heavy rain which immediately preceded the slips was so very excessive and sudden that the whole series of phenomena from the preliminary creep to the final catastrophe followed one another too rapidly to permit diagnosis of the usual premonitory warnings which precede all landslips In many instances the slips can be traced to a preliminary fall of earth on to a high level road, thereby blocking a drain and turning a large stream of water down the unprotected hill-face. In these instances, however, the slips in the lower part of the hill partake of the nature of a very rapid scour, reaching the foot as a river of mud and boulders.

Conditions for the development of landslips

Although it is true that the cause of the slips recently examined can be immediately traced to the heavy rain of September 24th-25th (*infra* section 6), it must not be forgotten—and this is a lesson of permanent value to all hill stations—that the necessary facilities have been in the course of gradual development for many years The soil-cap is the direct product of the atmospheric decomposition of the rocks, and through the action of percolating meteoric waters is in process of continual growth at the superficial expense of the latter The removal of soil from the surface by the mechanical action of running water, and the simultaneous addition of decomposition products below the sub-soil by the chemical activity of percolating water are not concurrently compensatory in slopes covered with vegetation there is a balance in favour of the latter process which is periodically restored by slips from the surface The formation of a soil-cap does not in itself contribute to an increase in the surface slope, but its removal from the foot of a slope by streams, which there acquire a greater erosive activity through increased velocity and volume, increases the average slope of the hillside Such active undermining of the foot of a hill may be seen in a marked degree at the junction of two *jhoras*, as, for instance, below the spur separating the two first branches of the Kág *jhora*, or where a river like the Rungnú cuts a line parallel to the lower contours of the hill. The increase in the angle of a slope by the undermining action of a river is supplemented by the slow process of creep which proceeds step-fashion in every inclined soil-cap with the regular succession of wet and dry seasons The expansion which follows the saturation of a soil-cap during each monsoon naturally takes place in the direction of least resistance, which is down the hill-side The desiccation which follows in the succeeding dry season merely makes a pause in this movement—not a return to original conditions Such a ratchet and paul kind of creep downwards and outwards proceeds until the conditions of stability are exceeded, and a landslip occurs to restore equilibrium. It is delusive, therefore, to suppose that because a slope has apparently withstood the action of twenty monsoons, the absence of accident is an index to its stability and an insurance against danger in the twenty-first wet season. On the contrary, in a steep earth slope unprotected by artificial means, every monsoon brings it nearer to the inevitable landslip, and the more perfect appreciation of this fact by the authorities in our hill stations will help to guard against the constant, but fatal, tendency there always appears to be to repose confidence in a slope which has not by chance been the scene of an accident for a generation. The limits of stability having been established for slopes in different materials under various degrees of saturation, the rules so determined should not be superseded by the necessarily limited experience of any local authority.

Local subsidences

The angles at which free landslips are possible on earth slopes capping the undisturbed massive rock are not conformed with in areas where the rocks have been crushed by earth movements Marked settlement, for instance, on slopes with an average inclination of 32° has been noticed between the two branches of the Kág *jhora*, where the subsidence has resulted in the production of serious cracks behind and above Manor Lodge and through Blossom Grove, and again on the eastern side of the ridge, where the W N -W —E. S -E fault which determined the position of the Kag *jhora* has cut through the hill In each of these cases the crushed condition of the rock has permitted the free percolation of water, which, issuing as springs at lower levels, has been enabled, through the loose texture of the fractured rocks, to carry away large quantities of material in suspension, instead of acting in the usual and much slower fashion by chemical solution In these cases, besides the occurrence of free slips at lower levels, where the foot of the slope has been undermined, the higher levels of the slopes have undergone serious subsidence with the production of numerous ramifying fissures through the surface Such cases of local subsidence by removal of material from the deep portions of the soil are necessarily rare in Darjeeling The rocks are very uniform in composition, and include no specially soluble formations whose removal would result in destructive local subsidence Practically, therefore, the only landslips which we have to deal with in this affected area are free falls of earth from highly inclined slopes

Cyclone and heavy rain of September 24th

6 The immediate cause of the numerous and destructive landslips of September 25th can be satisfactorily traced to the excessive rainfall on that and the previous day. Up to the 24th the monsoon rainfall had been some 17 inches in excess of the average, and although there had been a partial cessation during the previous week, there was no break in the rains sufficient to permit of any appreciable drying of the soil before the unprecedented fall of the 24th and 25th During the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, 5 30 inches fell, followed by 19 40 inches before 4 A.M. of the following day Of the latter amount 14·32 inches fell between 4 P M on the 24th and 4 A M on the 25th, making an average of over an inch an hour for a stretch of 12 hours * The previous meteorological reports for Darjeeling show no parallel for this excessive precipitation, and falling as it did upon slopes already saturated by an unusually heavy monsoon, may be with little doubt regarded as the immediate cause of the great damage done in the district The heavy rain was an accompaniment of a severe cyclone which was first noticed by the Meteorological Department on the 21st as developing to the south-east of False Point in the Bay of Bengal, and from there moved gradually northwards until, on the morning of the 24th, the centre of the depression was near Rampur Boalia, giving rise to a heavy rainfall all over the province

Severity of the winter of 1898 99

Residents in the station have called attention to the unusual severity of the previous winter, but the minimum temperatures recorded at St Paul's School on the Jellapahar ridge and by Father deCampigneulles at St. Joseph's College, North Point, show that the low temperatures were not sufficiently below freezing point or continuously maintained to seriously affect the soil-cap by frost, and so prepare the slopes for the reception and further destructive action of rain. The mean air temperature for the day never fell below 32° on the Jellapahar ridge, whilst the minima were generally less than 3 or 4 degrees below freezing point. With or without a fall of snow, these temperatures are sufficiently mild to preclude any chance of freezing beyond the merest superficial skin of soil.

No evidence of earthquakes

7. All enquiries which have been made as to the occurrence of earthquakes on the night of the 24th-25th have led to negative results. Whilst local earth-tremors may have followed, and resulted from, the heavy landslips, there is no evidence to

* These figures are obtained from the Observatory at St Paul's School, but Mr A E Wild Conservator of Forests, recorded 13 inches in the last 9 hours of the storm at Langdale, which is situated at a lower level on the west slope.

show that an earthquake was the actual cause. The negative results recorded by Mr. John Milne in the Seismological Laboratory at Shide on the Isle of Wight, and by the Meteorological Reporter in the Alipore Observatory, show that no earthquake of considerable magnitude could have occurred on the 24th or 25th, and as this is in agreement with the local evidence, the possibility of an earthquake being the cause of the numerous slips can be safely left out of further consideration

Both the positive and the negative evidence thus point to the heavy rain on the night of the 24th and 25th as the cause of the damage done in Darjeeling, and as the most excessive fall occurred as the final stage of a severe cyclone, and at the end of the rainy season, when the ground was already saturated, it is sufficient also to account for the approximately simultaneous occurrence of the large number of landslips in and near the station.

It is just possible that the great earthquake of 1897 sufficiently weakened certain portions of the soil-cap to permit slips in places which otherwise might have successfully resisted the action of this storm But the effects of the rain so completely overwhelmed the other contributory causes that the storm may be looked upon as practically the only cause of the disaster

Damage to buildings

8 The destruction of property caused by the slips, the origin of which has been traced in the previous paragraphs, was serious The buildings which were entirely destroyed were Roadside Villa and No 2 Mall Villas, situated in close proximity to one another on the eastern slope, also a dormitory in the Diocesan School, slightly further north on the same slope, and a small house at the entrance to the Convent occupied by Native Christians A limited number of other buildings have been so severely shaken or damaged that there is no course open but to dismantle them. Amongst these are the Gymnasium of the Diocesan School, Baldoyle, and Nos 1 and 2 Blossom Grove, while the sites of Bachelor's Cot, Point Clear No 2, Nos 4 and 5 Mall Villas, and Lebong View have been rendered insecure, and it is inadvisable to maintain the buildings on them

The list of houses at which out-houses have been destroyed or seriously damaged is a long one, and points to the necessity of far greater care being exercised in the future in selecting sites for such buildings Damaged out-buildings are found at Southfield, Ada Villa, Auckland House, Edelweiss, Nos 1, 4, and 5 Mall Villas, Pekoe Tip, Baldoyle, Nirvana, Ida Villa, Prospect House, Rook's Nest, Nora Villas, the Parsonage, Newstead, Ashentully, Rockingham, Holly Wood, Eden Falls, Cheviemont, and Woodville.

The following buildings or sites have been affected to a serious extent and will need very heavy expenditure to render them secure Arcadia, Holly Lodge, Cluneavon, Terpsithea, Ridge Cottage, Vailima, Oakdene, Edelweiss, Ida Villa, and Manor Lodge

In addition to these the undernoted sites or buildings have suffered in a less degree, but need somewhat extensive protective works to render them secure Southfield, Ada Villa Barrack, Alma Cottage, No. 3 Mall Villas, Pekoe Tip, Baldoyle, Fox How, Prospect House, Rook's Nest, the Parsonage, No 2 The Ridge, The Yews and The Laurels, Kilfane Lodge, Newstead, Woodlands, Mary Lodge, Glen Eden Nos. 1 and 2, Rothiemay and Ashentully.

Minor work in revetting and other protective measures is required to the following premises —

Eden Bank, Blarney Castle, Roy Villa, Free Masons' Hall, Holly Wood, Rockingham, Myrtle Lodge, Emerald Bank, Rockville, La Roche, The Lounge, Augusta Villa, Nirvana, Stepaside, Chapelton, Dilkusha, St Patrick's and Drum Druid

These lists include buildings in all parts of the town, excepting only the Bazar area, which occupies the flattest portion for the western slope

The above list of places visited is a fairly exhaustive one and covers more than three weeks of careful inspection. There are a few outlying premises which have not been visited, as they did not appear of sufficient importance and as requests to visit them have not been received.

Damage to roads

9. The main roads throughout the station have, without exception, been seriously injured. The heaviest damage has occurred on the Auckland Road, the Calcutta Road, the Jellapahar Road, the Birch Hill Road, the Runjit Road, and the Tonga Road.

The Hill Cart Road and Lebong Road have also suffered extensive damage. These are principally outside station limits, and their repair being dealt with by the Public Works Department, details need not be given here.

On all of the roads mentioned above bridges have been carried away and drains scoured out, while the road surface has either slipped away entirely, or is blocked by *débris* over long distances. The Calcutta Road particularly, traversing as it does the eastern and most unstable slope of the hill, has suffered to such an extent that its restoration to its former state appears at present to be impracticable (see Proceedings of the 17th Meeting)

Communication has already been to a large extent restored on the other roads named, and progress is being made on their repair The completion of the necessary work will involve a large expenditure, and will take a considerable time

Damage to drains

10 There are six principal ravines serving the drainage of the town These are, on the western slopes, the Kag *jhora*, the Jail *jhora*, the Hospital *jhora*, and the Cutcherry *jhora*, on the eastern slopes, the two *jhoras* on either side of the spur on which Oakdene and Edelweiss are situated

There is at present little or no protective work in any of these streams, and in consequence of the high inclination of their beds, heavy scour with slips from the sides has occurred in all of them The subsidiary lines of drainage follow generally the road alignments and have suffered damage corresponding to that already mentioned under the head of Roads above

Reconstruction, protection, and in some cases realignment to drainage channels generally are matters needing very early attention The manner in which such work should be carried out is fully dealt with in paragraph 13 of this Report and in Appendix No 2

Damage to bustis

11. Loss of life and property in native bustis has occurred on both the eastern and western slopes of the hill The most extensive damage was done at the site of the Toong oong Busti on the east slope, and practically the whole of this locality is considered to be unsafe for future occupation At Singamari on the west several huts were destroyed The site is considered as one not altogether desirable The huts built in re-entrant angles and those at the north end near the position of the recent slips are considered as unsafe

Prodhan's Busti below the Cutcherry stands on slope of very steep inclination, and though little actual damage occurred at this spot, the site must be looked on as an insecure position for buildings of any class, including huts

Causes of damage

12. It has already been shown in previous paragraphs that the immediate cause of the damage inspected by the Committee can be traced to the remarkable storm of the 24th and 25th of September There are, however, various contributory causes whose proper discrimination will serve to guard against a repetition of such accidents in future

Among the most noticeable of these are—

(*a*) *Defective site drainage* —The possibility of water entering the soil-cap through gardens and site platforms has been most imperfectly guarded against. Of examples in which defective removal of rain water has been an almost certain contributing cause of slips, Augusta Villa, Jessamine Villa, and Terpsithea may be cited.

(*b*) *Excessive load of road drains* —In many instances it has been noticed that the blocking of a drain by a small fall of earth from an overhanging saturated slope has led to further damage on the hillsides below Ordinarily this cannot be foreseen, but in certain cases the damage done would have been largely mitigated if the drain in fault had served a smaller catchment area and had been provided with more frequent outlets into natural channels.

The most striking example of a drain which needs the treatment indicated above is the Jellapahar Road drain, the interruption of which by the slip at Terpsithea caused heavy slips right down to the Cart Road below.

(*c*) *Imperfect or badly constructed revetments* —Although steep slopes have been frequently revetted, many instances have been observed in which the revetments are badly founded, of insufficient thickness, and of poor construction, and in consequence quite incapable of maintaining the slopes they have been

built to retain Revetments of this nature were observed at Rook's Nest, Newstead, above Kalu Singh's house, and round the site of Baldoyle.

(d) *Neglect to reduce or protect steep slopes* —There is a marked tendency to repose confidence in slopes of high inclination on account of general ignorance concerning the safe angle at which a saturated earth bank will stand Failures due to such neglect have taken place at Nora Villas, Prospect House, the Club, &c

(e) *Undercutting steep slopes for the formation of paths, roads and out-houses* — The careless cutting of paths and out-house sites is a fruitful source of danger Cases in which slips have been aggravated by such practices are numerous The following are examples The path from Vale Pleasant to Roadside Villa, the approach road to Fox How, the zigzag to Arcadia, and many others, and of out-houses, Southfield, the Club, Oakdene, &c

Remedial measures

13 To minimise the chances of future damage of a similar nature to that which has recently occurred, the Committee recommends that the following measures be taken —

(a) *Drainage* —As all slips are the immediate result of the action of water in the soil-cap, complete and efficient drainage should be the first among protective measures to be considered

The existing system of sloping all roads inwards and providing a stone-lined gutter on the inner side should be maintained, but the lead of the drains so formed should be shortened as much as possible by taking advantage of every opportunity of training them into natural water channels by paved drains, the natural channels being properly prepared, as noted below, for the reception of such drains.

The catchment area of every section of every drain should be indicated on a map specially kept for the purpose, and the size of each drain should be regulated by the maximum discharge from the area arrived at

(b) *Sites* —All building sites should be sloped inwards towards the house, which should be surrounded by a drain of concrete or lime masonry of adequate size, graded to discharge into the nearest natural channel The necessity for controlling channels common to two or more sites is referred to in Appendix No 4

Every house should be provided with a wide masonry platform to receive the discharge from its eaves, or with gutters and down pipes discharging into the drains surrounding the premises

Drains on house sites situated at the foot of steep earth slopes may advantageously be covered with moveable planks to intercept the small falls of earth which often result from the preliminary showers of a heavy downpour.

(c) *Treatment of ravines and springs* —The main *jhoras* or natural drainage channels of ravines should be revetted at intervals by strong cross-walls arranged to reduce as far as possible the slope of the bed. These walls should be curved in plan and should have their crests slightly concave, so as to induce the stream to preserve a definite channel.

The flanks of such walls both up and down stream should be well guarded by properly constructed guide-walls built into the rock or firmest soil that may exist on either side Where the height of such walls is great, water-cushions at the toe should in most cases be provided All main *jhoras* should be provided with side walls and strongly paved flooring, they should be designed to carry the maximum volume of water that they are likely to receive in flood time (for type drawing see Appendix No. 6)

Where springs occur it is advisable to open them out as far as possible towards their source and to put in a covered dry stone drain with a cemented floor. This drain should be trained into the nearest natural water channel.

(d) *Treatment of slopes* —All slopes above and below house sites should be reduced to an inclination not exceeding 37° Where the natural slope exceeds this angle, its foot should be raised by building a revetment wall. In slopes not exceeding or reduced to 37°, the vertical intervals between the toes of revetments should be limited to not more than 50 feet. The defective nature of many of the revetments built in previous years has been forcibly brought to the notice of the Committee during its inspection. More stringent regulations controlling the building of these important protective works are highly desirable. With this end in view, the detailed instructions contained in Appendix No. 3 have been drawn up.

Slopes should be turfed and planted. The planting of trees assist materially in increasing the stability of earth slopes on account of their net-work of roots and the way in which they absorb water from a saturated soil-cap The cryptomeria appears to be specially suitable for this purpose It grows quickly and has a binding root system Other species which might be introduced as occasion offers are *buk*, *magnolia*, *kawla*, *kapashi*, *champ*, *pepli*, *katus*, *arkanla*, &c New slips of loose soil should be sown broadcast with cryptomeria or utis or both (the seeds of these species are now ripening)

Jhoras might be planted between revetments on their banks with willow or totui cuttings spaced one or two feet apart Grass slopes might with advantage be studded with rhododendron or other flowering shrubs The sites of recent slips should be revetted to reduce slopes where necessary, dressed to a regular slope, and where possible turfed and planted

Prohibitions

14 Closely allied to remedial measures are prohibitions of practices which are injurious, or proved sources of danger.

(*a*) Prominent among these is unauthorized quarrying Quarries, unless specially licensed, should be absolutely prohibited within the town area Under no circumstances should stones be removed from *jhora* beds except where it is the intention to immediately replace such stones by protective work, or in cases where they are a menace to any structure below The sanction of duly constituted authority should be preliminary to any such removal. Similarly, where stones are occupying dangerous positions on hill slopes, the approval of the authorities to their removal should be obtained

(*b*) The dangerous practice of cutting paths, and especially zigzags, should be strictly regulated

(*c*) On sites situated above slopes exceeding an angle of 37° from the horizontal, gardens and terraces for cultivation should not be permitted on that part of the site in front, that is outside the 37° line, while they might be allowed on such portions of the site lying behind, that is below this line (see Appendix No 2)

(*d*) The construction of all works, drains, revetments or buildings of any description should not be allowed by private individuals without the permission of the Civil Officer in writing, and such works should be carried out under the supervision of the Government Engineer

Agency for carrying out the suggestions of the Committee

15 It has been recognised by this Committee that the Municipality under present conditions lacks the authority, the establishment, and the funds to carry out the measures needful to secure the safety of the station

Reference to the Proceedings of the Special Sub-Committee (Appendix No 4) will show the inadequacy of the existing municipal law and bye-laws under the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884. Further legislation is considered necessary, and the above-quoted proceedings indicate the lines on which it is proposed that a new Act be framed to meet the special circumstances at Darjeeling

It is further proposed that Government be moved to take over at once the entire charge of all public roads, bridges, drains, and water-courses at present vested in or under the control of the Municipality, and to provide the funds necessary to repair public damages and construct such public protective works as may be required for the safety of the hill

The new Act cannot probably come into force for several months It will therefore, for the present at any rate, be impossible to apply its provisions to private buildings and premises. To enable the Municipality to carry out protective works at once in connection with private premises as efficiently and promptly as is possible with its present powers, it is recommended that the Engineer who may be appointed by Government to take over Public Works, should be appointed *ex-officio* as a member the Municipal Committee to advise in all technical matters regarding the safety of the hill, and to keep them in touch with public works under construction. The Deputy Conservator of Forests might also be similarly appointed as an advising member of the Committee

16 When the Act comes into force, it is recommended that Government should assume to itself power and control over all the matters referred to

in Appendix No 4 (Sub-Committee's Report) the controlling authority being the Local Government represented by a Board composed of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, and such Engineer or Engineers who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, with the provision in regard to matters of work on private premises of appeals as indicated in the report above quoted

In the case of public works the decision of the Board would be subject to the final decision of the Superintending Engineer, the Government Engineer carrying out his duties in subordination to the Superintending Engineer under the usual Public Works Department Regulations

The Committee recommends that the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity of Chairman to the Municipality should keep the Municipal Commissioners informed of all work carried out under the new Act

Short working season

17 On account of the short period that is available as a working season in the hills, the attention of Government is invited to the urgent necessity of making arrangements for the transfer of the control of the works specified above to the hands of Government

Probable cost of repairing damage

18 The cost of repairing the damage recently done to public property and of carrying out the protective works recommended will probably amount to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees Such a sum is altogether beyond the resources of the Municipality

The large amount of property needing protection, the interest of Government in the maintenance of Darjeeling, and the urgent necessity of restoring public confidence in the station, point to the expenditure of such a large sum as that mentioned above as a probably economical investment

Special measures

19 Amongst arrangements of an unusual character, attention is drawn to the desirability of organising a system of patrol during the rainy season for the purpose of detecting any damage and of clearing drains temporarily blocked by small falls of earth or other *débris* Unless such matters are attended to at once, diverted water is liable to cause large and serious slips, as has been noticed in many recent cases

In addition to such measures a special inspection of the station should be made as soon as convenient after the close of each monsoon, and a report on the works done, as well as on any damage that may have occurred during the year, should be made for the information of Government

Extension of the town

20 The Committee has considered the question of possible building sites for the future extension of the town In paragraph 4 of this report a comparison has been made between the eastern and western slopes of the ridge on which Darjeeling is situated The Committee is fully satisfied that on account of the steep inclination of the eastern slopes they are generally unsuitable for building sites Certain of the sites already established on these slopes can be maintained at considerable expenditure on protective works, as mentioned in the detailed proceedings It is inadvisable to allow any more to be excavated The gentler slopes on the western face of the hill have already accommodated the greater part of the town, and sites still remaining available are few A suggestion has been made that additional area might be obtained by cutting down the summit of Observatory Hill to the level of the Ada Villa flat To this proposal the majority of the Committee is strongly opposed, both on account of the associations that are connected with this hill, and of the limited area, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, that would be obtained if the suggestion were carried out Though we are not prepared to admit that the necessity of finding new building sites is an urgent one, we are strongly of opinion that sites for quarrying are an immediate necessity We have indicated one at St Paul's School, and others may be found at Birch Hill Park or its vicinity

21 In thus reviewing the damage done to the station and the precautions which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar disaster, the Committee desires to record its opinion that considering the large extent of the buildings, roads and drains, the slips, though numerous, by no means affect the general character of the station as a desirable resort If the measures suggested by the Committee are carried out, and reasonable precautions are continued in the future, the safety of the station will be assured.

22 The following is a list of the appendices to the Report —

Appendix No 1 —Detailed Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings

" " *2* —Report of a Sub-Committee on protective works necessary for the safety of the hill

" " *3* —Note on sections and specifications to be followed in building revetments

" " *4* —Report of a Sub-Committee appointed to consider the advisability of moving Government to assume powers and control over the necessary work independently of the Municipality

" " *5* - Register of rainfall recorded by Mr A E Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal

" " *6* —Drawings and designs

" " *7* —Map of Darjeeling coloured to show all slopes standing at an angle exceeding 37°

APPENDIX No 2

REPORT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING WORK NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE HILLSIDES

Mr H Cloete
" T H Holland } *Members*
" E R Gardiner

I —QUARRYING AND REMOVING OF STONES FROM JHORAS AND HILLSIDES

It has been from time to time pointed out that quarrying by unauthorised persons is a fruitful source of heavy damage on the hillsides Correspondence which took place between the Public Works Department and the Municipality in 1895-96 exists in the Executive Engineer's Office, but the practice still continues We are of opinion that quarrying on hillsides should be absolutely prohibited, except in specially licensed quarries, and under no circumstances whatever should a stone be removed from a *jhora* bed, except where it is the intention to immediately replace it by artificial protective works, or to clear the mouth of a culvert or drain The removal of stone from hillsides, *jhoras*, or slips should only be allowed with the approval of due authority

With regard to the former case, the necessity for restrictive measures appears to be obvious, in the latter the need of such measures appears to be less clearly understood The deepening of a stream channel by its own water is attended by an increase of the slopes of the sides, and every stone which exists in the *jhora* is a natural means of retarding this action Its removal, therefore, by artificial means assists in the process of destructive erosion The existing stones not only prevent the deepening of the bed, but act naturally in the same way as artificial weirs in reducing the velocity and destructive action of the stream Removal of stones must consequently necessitate a resort to artificial means for preventing the *jhora* from further deepening its channel and undermining the adjacent hillsides It does not seem to be fully appreciated that the removal of stones from *jhoras* brings about destructive action in a double sense —First, it is in itself an act of erosion, and secondly, by permitting an increased velocity in the stream, increases its denuding and transporting power Any rules framed in this respect should be rigidly enforced as regards both large boulders and small stones The neglect of these principles in the past has undoubtedly led to a large amount of the damage which has recently been inspected by the Committee

Another point in direct connection with this matter is the practice of making pockets in the hillside at the upper end of a culvert Where these pockets are required, we would draw attention to the necessity of protecting their sides by walling Unless this is done, every time the pockets are cleared out there is a tendency to induce further slips into them

These restrictions will naturally lead to increased difficulties in obtaining building stone, and the selection of suitable sites for quarries should therefore be a matter for careful and early enquiry by the authorities We suggest as one such site the summit of the ridge above the source of the Kág *jhora*, immediately to the south of St Paul's School and over the playground The removal of stone from this locality would also be attended with beneficial results in assisting the treatment of the Kag *jhora*

II —TREATMENT OF JHORAS

In general all *jhoras* should be revetted at intervals by strong cross walls, so arranged as to reduce, as far as possible, the slopes of existing beds Those walls should be curved in plan, with their crests slightly concave to induce the discharge to keep a definite channel The flanks of such walls, both up and down stream, should be well guarded by properly

constructed guide walls built into the rock or firm soil on either side These weir walls should have a considerable batter on the face, with courses laid at right-angles to the batter In an important wall it may be desirable to introduce bands of masonry laid in cement-mortar for the purpose of strengthening the structure Where the height of such walls is considerable a water-cushion should in most cases be constructed

All *jhoras* should be lined with side walls and strongly paved flooring, the channels being designed large enough to carry the maximum volume of water that has been known to flow down them up to date There are many *jhoras*, however, which it would be expensive to treat in this fashion, from these the stones already existing in their beds should not be disturded or removed without due authority

All subsidiary *jhoras* or drains in the neighbourhood should be trained into the main channel by the shortest advisable route in paved drains, timber shoots or natural channels, as may be necessary in each particular instance

We append type drawings as examples of protective works, but they may of course be modified in special cases (see Appendix No 6)

III —Treatment of existing roadside drains and outlets

The existing system of treating road drainage in and around the town is to slope the road inwards towards a definite channel constructed on the inner side Considering the nature of the formation and the circumstance that the *jhoras* are near or on the massive rock, and taking into account the fact that the system is now well established, there appears to be no sufficient reason for altering the existing method of draining the roads As many of the drains in Darjeeling carry sullage water, the system of restricting the water to well defined channels should not be exchanged for its irregular distribution on to the hillsides

The Committee has noticed that there is a tendency to unduly increase the lead of drains and an imperfect attempt to utilise every possible natural channel of discharge This practice increases the risk of breaches and spills in the drain, as well as of scour in the *jhora* into which the discharge ultimately takes place They recommend that in future full use should be made of every natural line of drainage, and that all road drains should be turned into them as frequently as possible, their beds being protected where necessary by paving

Where there is a probability of a drain being blocked by slips from above it is advisable that a moveable plank covering be laid over the drain to keep the channel clear when such slips occur

Attention is drawn to the inadvisability of building houses across natural drainage lines, many instances of neglect in the observance of this important rule having been recently noticed In such cases there is not only danger to the site built upon, but to other adjacent sites unless special means are adopted to compensate for such interference with natural drainage lines.

The Sub-Committee notices that at present there is no means of ascertaining from existing maps the catchment area of any drain or *jhora*, and it recommends that the catchment area of every outfall should be clearly indicated on a large-scale map specially kept for the purpose

IV —Drainage of house sites

The necessity of following an efficient system of draining house sites appears to have been seldom observed in Darjeeling, and the Sub-Committee recommends that the following rules be followed —

On sites situated above slopes exceeding an angle of 37° from the horizontal, gardens and terraces for cultivation should be absolutely prohibited on that part of the platform in front (that is, outside) the 37° line, whilst they might be permitted on that position of the site lying behind (that is, below) this line For instance in the diagram* attached, gardens and terraces would be prohibited on a site stretching from A to B, whilst on a site stretching from A to D, gardens might be permitted only between C and D

* Deposited.

All building sites should be sloped inwards towards the house, which should be surrounded by a concrete or lime masonry drain of adequate size, graded to discharge through well constructed stone drains into the nearest natural channel, in which provision should be made for their reception

Every house should be provided either with a wide masonry platform around its base to receive the discharge from its eaves, or with gutters and down-pipes of sufficient size discharging into the drains surrounding the premises Every gutter should be not less than 6 inches, semi-circular or square section, and be laid to a slope of about 1 inch to 10 feet These should be supplied with down-pipes of at least 3 inches in diameter, placed at intervals not exceeding 30 feet

As in the case of roads, drains on house sites situated at the foot of steep earth slopes might with advantage be covered with moveable planks to intercept the small earth falls often resulting from the preliminary showers of a heavy downpour

Special precautions should be taken for the treatment of springs Where these occur it is advisable to open them out as far as possible towards the origin of the spring, and to put in a covered dry-stone drain, cement-paved and trained into the nearest natural channel

V.—SITE OF THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL

The Sub-Committee, according to directions, have made a detailed examination of this site for the purpose of considering the possibility of its partial or complete utilisation on completion of ordinary protective works The actual damage done to the buildings on this site during the recent storm has been detailed in the Committee's Proceedings (Appendix No 1, Meeting No 3)

(a) Commencing at the south-east end of the site, the old building, Vale Pleasant, must be condemned entirely as a site for safe residence The reasons for this conclusion are—(1) the exceedingly steep and high slope at the back, which, though containing much rock, is a constant danger, and cannot be cut back without interference with the roads above, (2) the steeper and higher slope in front, which is now revetted from the Birch Hill Road below Marked settlement has occurred on this face of the building The site as it now exists is cramped in the extreme, and if a sufficient retaining wall, with the necessary clearance between it and the house, were provided at the back, the space left for building, already small, would be reduced by some 10 to 12 feet This, apart from the fact that the front edge of the site is in danger, would render the useless for any building of importance We consider that for residential purposes, the site is and must remain dangerous, and should only be used for cook houses or godowns which are not occupied by night

(b) The building containing the studio and chapel is altogether too close to the hillside to be considered safe It is evidently liable to be wrecked in the same manner as the building which stood next to it and was recently destroyed by the recent landslip This, with the two buildings to the north-west of it, may be considered together They were all in contact with the hillside at the back, from which the slope rises at an angle of 41°, an inclination which is considered unsafe The width of the terrace available for building purposes is some 48 feet It is possible to reduce the slope behind by three revetments placed respectively at the toe, under the Mall, and at an intermediate position on the slope Deducting from the width of the site the base width of the toe wall, clearance between this and the buildings, with passage way in front, only about 25 feet would remain for the width of any new buildings to be erected The size of such new buildings on this end of the site would, therefore, be considerably less than half that of the former ones, whilst the expenditure in protecting the site would be excessive

(c) The central block stands somewhat further from the hillside, but the slope at the back is equally dangerous, being at an angle of 41° up to the Mall road The width of the building is 47 feet If the slope behind is reduced to the safe angle of 37° by walling, as suggested above, the width available for building will be limited to 32 feet only The present building would therefore have to be dismantled and rebuilt to considerably smaller dimensions

(d) The site of the building to the north end is still more dangerous than the rest The slopes at the back rise to an angle of 47° whilst the house has been built over a distinct drainage line, slips on which have destroyed the north end of the building Protective works would be still heavier, and on account of its situation, the site is altogether unsuitable for building purposes

(e) From the above consideration, namely, the entire condemnation of the portions of the site at both ends, and the reduction in width of the safe area for buildings in the centre, we are of opinion that the site is unsuitable for the purposes for which it has been utilised in the past

VI.—TREATMENT OF THE KAG JHORA AND HOSPITAL JHORA

The rocks visible in the Kág *jhora* are all highly crushed, the stream having eroded its channel along an apparent fault-line For this reason the nature of any foundation to be obtained is likely to vary with every few feet It is, therefore, practically impossible to frame any detailed scheme at present, and any such scheme must be developed *pari passu* with the progress of protective works The general lines on which this *jhora* should be protected have been indicated in an earlier section of this note (Section II)

Before the recent landslips three bridges existed over the Kág *jhora*, all of which are on important lines of communication which must be maintained It has been proposed* that large span bridges might be thrown across the *jhora* to accommodate each of these roads The principal of these is the Hill Cart road carrying the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and its re-construction being in the hands of the Public Works Department, is now under official consideration It may be noted that the bridge at this site was not destroyed by scour but by two slips from the sides of the hills over the abutments, and the risk of such slips would in no way be minimised by adopting a large span bridge

Further, to render the construction of such a bridge feasible, there should be solid rock foundations on the sides of the *jhora* These do not appear to exist, and for the reasons stated above, it is unlikely that such suitable foundations will be found Another objection to the construction of a large span bridge across the *jhora* at the site forming a chord to the alignment of the railway, is the difficulty of modifying the existing curves to form suitable approaches at either end of the straight bridge

* See note appended to the Proceedings of the 10th Meeting in Appendix No. 1

It has been found that a bridge of about 10 feet span is sufficient to carry the maximum discharge of the *jhora*, and for such a structure suitable rock foundations exist The more uniform distribution of pressures, which is possible in the case of a small bridge and its approach walls, partially meet, instead of accentuating, the dangers of an irregular and uncertain rock foundation

Whatever span of bridge is adopted at this point, there will always be a tendency from the nature of the site to slips on either side and consequent loss of the bridge Such loss would be far more serious in the case of a long-span bridge than in that of a short one

For the reasons above stated, we are of opinion that there is nothing to recommend the larger spans suggested As regards the Tonga road above, the bridge is considerably damaged, but there is no reason why it should not be re-constructed on lines similar to those of the old bridge

For the Upper and Lower Auckland road causeways with dry stone walls to maintain the road should be provided On account of the specially broken nature of the rock in this *jhora* the restrictions that we have advocated in paragraph 1 above against the removal of loose stone are of special importance A quarry from which stone might be procured for work in the *jhora* has been suggested at St Paul's

With reference to the Hospital *jhora* the general principles already indicated must be followed in any works that are carried out We note that the treatment of this *jhora* was considered by a Special Committee convened in 1888, whose report is dated 9th February 1891, and it was then recommended that works similar to those that we have proposed should be commenced at the junction of several minor *jhoras* below Lochnagar at a point marked B on the map accompanying that report

VII —Proposal to cut down and slope Observatory Hill

The initial reason given for this proposal was the safeguarding of certain houses, particularly the Diocesan School, Stopaside, and the Mall Villa group As the sites of these buildings are considered on other grounds to be unsuitable for dwelling houses, the principal object of the proposal no longer exists A subsidiary reason is the use of the hill as a source of building stone Against this there are strong sentimental objections from both European and Native points of view The hill is one of the most prominent and well-known features of Darjeeling, and has been a place of native worship since Darjeeling has been known The removal of the hill-top would not in our opinion be compensated for by the small value of the building stone to be procured The cost is not a matter that need enter into the consideration of the question If the top is removed to 70 feet below the summit, the net cost after disposal of the stone will probably not exceed Rs 6,000, reducing it by an additional 50 feet would increase the cost to about Rs 20,000, by cutting to the first-named level a plateau of 2¼ acres would be obtained, and 50 feet lower 3 acres would be added

If new quarries must be found, we advise that they should be located in Birch Hill Park, the ridge of which offers opportunities for levelling sites for building by the removal of stone, and being the only unoccupied spur, appears to be the natural direction for the inevitable expansion of the station

VII —Though outside the scope of this reference, the Sub-Committee examined in detail the sites of Edelweiss and the house below

Edelweiss.

Immediately below the house the terrace is supported by a fairly good revetment Below this wall is an unrevetted approach road which has slipped, and below this again is the Birch Hill road, which is revetted, though the revetment has been to some extent broken by the slip above

The slopes on this face are 40° It is necessary to put in a revetment intermediate between the two mentioned, and to carry this all round from the *jhora* to the Diocesan School site

The slope from the Birch Hill road down to the stream below the building is about 40° on to a point 150 feet below The expense of treating this slope would clearly be very high Without such treatment the face of the spur is bound to suffer from slips year by year, and the house cannot be called a secure one in the rains

Blarney Castle

The overhanging slope behind should be thoroughly cleared, and the earthcap taken off to determine the nature of the soil If after this examination revetting is found necessary a wall must be put in

Lebong View

The slope from the front of the house into the *jhora* below is distinctly dangerous Protective work in this *jhora* would be very costly, and it is improbable that such work will be carried out The site of the building is in our opinion an insecure one

APPENDIX No. 3

THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON THE 20TH OCTOBER 1899 TO CONSIDER TYPE SECTIONS OF REVETMENTS, AND COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS, *viz* —

Mr. S B Cary,
" S H Cloete,
" T H Holland, and
" H Lee,

Met on the 21st idem to consider the nature and form which ordinary revetment and retaining walls should take as protective works at sites which have been recommended by the Committee as being suitable for building purposes

The Sub-Committee in this connection has taken into consideration the simpler cases of revetment and retaining walls being constructed for retaining ordinary earth at its natural slope, and it had not regarded the exceptional cases in which walls are surcharged by the weight of artificial structures, which latter instances must necessarily be specially dealt with.

The Sub-Committee assumes that the object of its being deputed to deal with this matter is to fix upon general type sections of walls to guide the Municipality in sanctioning immediate and urgent restoration works and so enabling house owners to put such work in hand—in anticipation of Government taking action on the final recommendation of the Committee

The Sub-Committee advises the following general specifications for ordinary revetment and retaining walls, which is to be adhered to —

Foundations —To be taken out to required sections and to go down into the original firm sub-soil or on to the bed-rock, and the bed line should be at right-angles to the face batter

Rubble stone-work —All stones, both in the length and width, should be arranged to break joint as much as possible in these walls One through stone or a line of bonding stones should be inserted within 5 feet intervals in each course They should be so arranged as not to fall perpendicularly over those in the course below These bonding stones, if they do not go right through the wall, should overlap each other at least one-third of the length No stone should be of greater height than its breadth or length, and they should be laid on their natural beds

All dry rubble revetment and retaining walls, except where otherwise specified, should be built with a face batter of 1 in 4 with perpendicular backs and with the courses carefully laid at right angles to the face batter

All revetment and retaining walls should be built up solid to the required sections, with stones as specified, and recourse to the use of unnecessary spawls and chips for filling in the back of the wall should be carefully guarded against

Weeping Holes should be provided for at four feet horizontal and four feet vertical intervals in all walls commencing with the first course above ground

The Sub-Committee recommends the following general practical rule for calculating the thickness of ordinary dry stone retaining walls —

The width at top to be one-fifth of the vertical height The face to be battered out at 1 in 4 For instance, in a wall 15 feet high, the top width would be $\frac{15}{5}$ = 3 feet, and the total horizontal breadth at bottom will be 3 + $\frac{15}{4}$ = 6 feet 9 inches See sketch A in margin *

* Deposited.

In cases of simple surcharged walls, the height to be taken in calculating the widths is to be assumed as being one-and-a half times the vertical height Thus, in the wall above named, if it be surcharged, the height should be taken as being 15 + 7½ = 22½ feet, and its dimensions should be $\frac{22\frac{1}{2}}{5}$ = 4½ feet (say) at top and $\frac{15}{4}$+4½ = 8 feet 3 inches at bottom as per sketch B in the margin.*

* Deposited.

In the case of simple surcharged walls, the angle of slope of soil above should not exceed 37° for a vertical distance of not over 30 feet above the top of the wall, but the conditions for building under slopes having a greater vertical height than 50 feet above site will be considered when further necessary data have been gathered

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SUB COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 18TH, 20TH AND 21ST OCTOBER 1899, APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF MOVING GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME TO ITSELF POWER AND CONTROL IN CERTAIN MATTERS AFFECTING THE SAFETY OF THE STATION OF DARJEELING

PRESENT

Mr Gardiner
Mr Upton
Mr Earle

1 Mr Earle was elected Chairman of the Sub Committee

2 The Sub Committee proceeded to discuss the order in which they should take up the subjects on which they were required to report It was decided that they should first of all deal with the question as to whether the existing Municipal law and bye laws afforded sufficient power to the Municipal Commissioners to enable them to deal adequately with the present state of things in Darjeeling, then consider whether the Municipality had the necessary staff and means to carry out all the work that it was considered advisable should be undertaken, and finally, make their recommendations as to the authority that should be empowered to carry out their proposals

3 *Buildings* (*a*) *Houses not being huts* —(1) Ample powers are required as regards sites of buildings Such powers are required not only in respect of sites for future buildings, but of sites of houses already in existence, and of sites of houses destroyed or abandoned Power is required to absolutely prohibit building on a proposed site, and to absolutely prohibit the re-erection, re-building, any alteration or repair of, or addition to a building on a site already used without compensation being claimable by owners Sections 237 to 242 of the Municipal Act do not give these powers For instance, sections 237, clause 2, provides for compensation being given in consequence of a prohibition to re-erect Section 240 of the Municipal Act does not apply to section 237, and yet rule 1 of the Building Rules sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor under Notification No 5083M, dated the 30th November 1897, purports to give the Municipal Commissioners powers to give or withhold permission in regard to the alteration of or addition to a building This seems *ultra vires* Rule No 2 of the said Rules purports to cover the questions of sites but section 241(1) of the Municipal Act, under which they were published, clearly does not authorise any such rule, and the rule itself is, therefore, apparently *ultra vires* A bye-law issued under section 35CA might possibly cover the case of *new sites which involved excavation*, but would not cover the case of *old sites* nor *that of a site not involving excavation*

(2) Gutters and down-pipes are, in the case of houses in the hills, of the first importance as affecting the stability of the adjoining slopes, and yet the Municipal Act contains no provision as regards these, and obviously, therefore, no rules could be framed to meet this want The expression "drains" in section 241 (*b*) of the Act could scarcely be held to cover house gutters and down pipes

(3) It is eminently necessary to have power to regulate the entire system of drainage around private houses, to compel owners to comply with directions given, or, if necessary, to execute the work and to apportion the cost between the owners, including Government, affected It is further necessary to have similar powers in regard to the maintenance and improvement of such works For instance, the drains round a given existing house may be perfectly efficient, but discharge in the wrong direction or into the wrong *jhora* Section 224 of the Municipal Act does not confer these powers, while section 241(1) only refers to drains in houses to be erected or re-erected, and not to existing houses The Landslips Committee have already noticed slips at Terpsithea and Woodbine Villa, where there were efficient drains, but where the said drains discharged, in their opinion, in the wrong direction The want of these necessary powers have led to, and may again lead to, the most serious damage to hillsides and properties thereon

(4) Section 242 gives power to the Municipal Commissioners to prohibit an owner from letting an unstable house for occupation, but does not give power to prohibit the owner himself or any other person or persons permitted by him to reside in the house from occupying his house, if unstable This section, moreover, only refers to an unstable house, but does not cover the case of a house which is perfectly stable, but is not at all safe owing to the likelihood of landslips from above or below on account of the nature or condition of the hillside This is very important and makes it impossible at present to prevent owners from occupying or letting for occupation the most dangerous houses in the station

(*b*) *Servants' houses included in the term "houses" as per section 6 of the Municipal Act* — It has been particularly noticeable in the present landslips that servants' houses are poorly built and unsatisfactorily placed, and this notwithstanding that the term "house," as defined in the Municipal Act, would appear to cover such houses The consequence has been that there has been considerable loss of life amongst servants All the remarks made in paragraph (*a*) above apply in the case of such houses.

(*c*) *Huts* – However dangerous to the safety of a hillside a group of huts may be, the Municipal Act confers no power whereby such huts may be removed entirely, or be caused

to be efficiently protected or drained Section 243 only gives power as regards the erection of *new* huts

4 *Drains and natural water channels*—(*a*) We are here discussing the drainage of land as distinguished from that of houses referred to under paragraph 3 (*a*) (3) above In order to secure the safety of the hillsides, it is absolutely necessary that banks which require to be drained should be thoroughly and efficiently drained in accordance with a prescribed system of drainage either by artificial drains, or the improvement of the natural water-channels It seems doubtful if section 37B of the Municipal Act and the ensuing sections would cover a system of surface drainage, but, assuming that this were the case, it would scarcely be possible to devise a general scheme so as to be certain of bringing one of the public drains within 100 feet of all land requiring drainage, a condition required before the provisions of sections 227 and 228 could be enforced It may be mentioned that the Committee have recently noticed a case in which a single inefficient private drain, viz the drain between Woodbine Villa and Jessamine Villa, has caused the collapse of a whole hillside

(*b*) In the case of such schemes of drainage it would be necessary to have power to compel owners to comply with directions given, or, if necessary, to execute the work and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected It would further be necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works

(*c*) In the case of road drainage where it is considered necessary to divert the same through private property, the entire work should be carried out at the expense of Government, the land required for the purpose being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act

5 *Roads*—(*a*) Power should be given authorising the closure of an existing private road, if considered a danger to the hillside, unless such private road constitutes the only approach to a house and no alternative road can be made No such power exists under the Act Under section 350A a bye-law could be passed prohibiting only the making of a road where the occurrence of a landslip was considered possible or probable in the event of such a road being constructed The Committee noticed that a road, which had existed for several years above two Mill Villas, was a contributory cause of the most disastrous landslips in Darjeeling

(*b*) It has come to the notice of the Committee that difficulties occur when slips fall from private land on to public roads It is the duty of the public authorities to clear the *débris* and repair the roads As a rule the public authorities go to the expense, often heavy, of taking away the earth and mud, while the owner of the property removes the stone and timber The stone and timber are of some value, but since it is the duty of the public authorities to clear the roads, we do not think that they should claim the stone and timber, but think that the owner might be allowed to keep the same if he removes them Since, however, it is important that the road should be cleared quickly, it should be expressly declared that the controlling authority should clear the slip at once, separating the stone and timber from the soil, and that, unless the owner remove the said stone and timber so separated within 72 hours after the clearance of the slip, the public authorities could take the same, and the owner would lose any right to question their title thereto It should, further, be made clear that private parties should be allowed to remove the stone and timber while the controlling authority was clearing the slip If, however, in the process of clearing the same, the breaking up or blasting of stone or the cutting up of timber were found necessary, the said work should be executed by the controlling authority at the expense of the parties claiming the same *

6 *Bridges*—Power is required to enable the authorities to control the construction of bridges or culverts on private roads, to order the construction of bridges and culverts on such roads, and to direct the alteration or re-construction of existing bridges and culverts on such roads at the expense of the owners of the land on which they exist or are to be constructed or re-constructed or altered It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works

7 *Revetting*—(*a*) It is absolutely necessary to have power to compel private owners to revet their banks and private roads thereon without reference to the fact of there being buildings on the said banks or of there being any intention to build, provided that their omission to do so would endanger the safety of the hillside It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works No such power is conferred by the Municipal Act, nor could any bye-law to this effect be framed under section 350A The want of a single revetment on a bank may endanger the safety of the whole hillside

(*b*) It is necessary to be able to compel owners to revet the banks behind and in front of both new and existing buildings (*i e*, houses, servants' houses and huts) It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works The last part of bye law No 2 issued with Municipal Department No 1704M—D, dated the 23rd March 1898, would seem entirely *ultra vires*

* Rules framed under this recommendation should contain the following condition "Provided that no provision herein contained shall affect any existing arrangements connected with the Hill Cart road"

(*c*) It is doubtful whether the first part of the aforesaid bye-law in regard to retaining-walls in the case of *new* buildings would fall within the meaning of regulating the making of excavations or the removal of the soil

(*d*) In the case of revetments required to protect public roads from slips from above or below, it is necessary to have power to make the same within private property, and to apportion the cost between the parties, including Government, who may be affected thereby It is further necessary to have similar power in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works

(*e*) It is considered desirable to record a note to the effect that rules should be drawn up specifying that revetments must always be to sections approved by the controlling authority

8 *The removal of stone from hillsides, jhoras, and slips* —Power is required to prohibit the removal of stone from hillsides, *jhoras*, and slips, save with due authority The Committee has expressed a very strong opinion that numerous slips have been caused by the removal of stone in the manner indicated Section 350A of the Municipal Act does not confer this power, the term "quarrying" implying the cutting of stone and not the mere removal of loose stone

9 *Quarrying outside Municipal limits and the regulation of natural water-channels outside such limits* —(*a*) Quarrying within Municipal limits is subject to regulation under section 350A of the Act, but it may be necessary to prohibit quarrying outside municipal limits in areas adjacent thereto Hence it is desirable that the Act to be passed should contain an elastic section giving power to extend the whole Act or any provision thereof to any area contiguous to municipal limits

(*b*) Such an extension of the Act might, for obvious reasons, also be very desirable in the case of the regulation of water-channels

10 (*a*) *Turfing*, (*b*) *Planting and cutting of trees and shrubs, and* (*c*) *Terraces or circular holes for the reception of plants* —(*a*) Power is required in order to compel private owners to turf their banks at a slope to be prescribed where this is considered necessary for the safety of the hill For instance, it might not be considered necessary, in a given case, to compel an owner to go to the expense of revetting his land, but it might be considered sufficient to direct him to turf the same, or it might be considered sufficient to direct him to turf it at a given slope with a small toe-wall only Turfing banks at a suitable slope with or without a small toe-wall, according to circumstances, has been found efficacious It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works

(*b*) Though section 350A of the Municipal Act partially covers the regulation of the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, it does not confer any power as regards planting of the same It is desirable to have power not only to prohibit the planting of certain kinds of trees, but compel the planting of specified kinds of trees It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such works, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works It has been noticed that certain trees with shallow roots appear to be a source of danger, which certain other (cryptomerias and willows in particular) appear to have a protective influence

(*c*) Section 350A could hardly be held to cover the prohibition of making terraces or circular holes for the reception of plants such as are common in the town of Darjeeling, but certainly would not authorise the abolition of existing works of the nature where such abolition was considered necessary The Committee consider that, in some places, such works have contributed to landslips Bye-law No 1 (*b*) published with Municipal Department No 1704M, dated the 23rd March 1898, would, if this suggestion be adopted, require modification

(*d*) Power is, moreover, needed to regulate, and, if considered necessary, prohibit gardening whether on the flat or on the slope

11 *Straying of cattle on banks* —Cattle are frequently allowed by their owners to graze on the hillsides Owners will likewise frequently allow the cattle of others to graze on their banks The cattle by grazing make runs which tend to turn into uncontrolled drainage channels It is considered necessary to have power to absolutely prohibit this where considered necessary, and there is no provision in the Municipal or any other Act to cover such a case The Cattle Trespass Act is merely permissive, in that it gives owners power to send to the pound cattle which trespass on their lands With regard to the above recommendation, the term "cattle" should be understood to include also all the animals except elephants and camels mentioned in clause 2 of section 3 of the Cattle Trespass Act

12 It was noted that full powers to make all necessary inspections of private property for the purposes of the proposed Act should be provided

13 In the above paragraphs we have discussed the absence of powers vested in the Municipal Commissioners to deal with the subjects alluded to, and we consider that, in view of what we have said, legislation is absolutely necessary We proceed to consider our recommendation as regards the authority which in future should be vested with the powers which we have indicated We do not consider that the Municipality have an adequate staff to exercise the control necessary to the safety of the town It can only afford an Engineer of but a few years' standing on a comparatively low salary Moreover, the Engineer, be he ever so competent, is subject to no professional control—a matter on which we cannot lay too

much stress Further, the work which we anticipate will be necessary in order to, as far as possible, remedy the damage caused by the recent landslips, and to minimise the danger of similar occurrences in the future will, we consider, be entirely beyond the notoriously limited resources of the Municipality Lastly, we believe that the public at large will not feel assured unless a very radical change is made We, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend that Government take over the entire charge of all public roads, bridges and drains at present vested in or under the control of the Municipality, also the control of buildings, public and private, as also the control of the matters referred to in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 above in respect of revetting, the removal of stone, quarrying, turfing, planting, and cutting of trees and shrubs, terraces or circular holes for the reception of plants, and cattle-grazing

14 Having discussed with Mr F G Wigley, Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Department, as to whether this Sub-Committee should proceed to draft a Bill, it was decided that Messrs Upton and Earle should draft clauses embodying the suggestions made in this report with a view to the preparation of a Bill, and that the Sub-Committee as a whole should then draft proposed rules thereunder It was decided that it was useless to ask the Municipal Commissioners to pass resolutions under sections 30 and 221 of the Municipal Act requesting Government to relieve them of their duties as regards all roads, bridges, drains and buildings, as these sections do not contemplate any wholesale action, but it was resolved that it would facilitate legislation if they passed a resolution approving of the proposed Bill It was considered desirable that the proposed Bill should contain provisions constituting the Local Government as the controlling authority, and specifying distinctly the officers of Government who would be responsible for carrying out the measures proposed by the Bill It was thought that the Engineer or Engineers to be appointed for the purpose, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling, would figure as the principal agents of Government It was considered desirable that there should be a section dealing with the question of finance, as also a very explicit section giving the Local Government power to frame rules under the Act It was further considered that the Executive Controlling Authority should consist of a Board composed of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and of such Engineer or Engineers as may be appointed by Government in this behalf, and that their decision as to the *necessity* or *cost* of protective works on private land should, where such cost is estimated at more than Rs 1,000, be subject to appeal to such Engineer of higher standing than an Executive Engineer as the Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and that the decision of the Board on questions of apportionment of cost of works should be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division aided by two Assessors to be selected for each case or batch of cases by the Deputy Commissioner from a list of persons to act in this behalf to be prepared annually by the latter officer, the Commissioner's orders to be final, the Assessors to be consulted by him, and their opinions to be recorded in writing, but not to have the power to vote

15 In conclusion, the Sub Committee have ascertained that no special Act was passed for Naini Tal, and that all measures undertaken there were effected under bye-laws passed under Act 15 of 1873 The Sub-Committee have carefully perused the said Act and bye-laws, and find, for reasons given in the preceding paragraphs, that no such effective regulations could legally be enacted under the Bengal Municipal Act

DARJEELING,

The 23rd October 1899

APPENDIX No 5

NOTE BY MR A E WILD, CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, BENGAL, ON THE RAINFALL AT DARJEELING ON THE 23RD, 24TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER 1899

Date	Time of day.	Reading	Amount of fall.
23rd	8 A M	111 39	.
24th	10-45 A.M	120 31	8 92
	11-45 A M	121 04	0 73
	8 P M	127 30	6 26
25th	8 A M	140 76	13 46
		Total	29 37

Total fall from 3 P.M on 23rd to 5 A M on 25th, *i e* for 38 hours (with 2 hours' cessation, from 5 to 7 P M, on 23rd), *29 37 inches*

Between 8 A M on 23rd and 10-45 A M on 24th, 8 92 inches

Between 10-45 A M on 24th and 11-45 A.-M, *i e* during one hour, 0 73 inches

Between 10-45 A M on 24th and 8 P M of same day, *i e* for 9¼ hours, 6 99 inches

Between 8 P M on 24th and 5 A M on 25th, *i e* for 9 hours, *13 46 inches*

Taken with Crosby's self-registering rain-guage by Casella, London

NOTE.—In adopting this report the General Committee added the following words at the end of paragraph 13 "for as long a time as may be deemed necessary."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

For the week ending the 4th December 1899

Burdwan - No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well Fodder and water sufficient Condition of cattle good Common rice selling as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	14½	per rupee
Kalna	14	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum —No rain Weather seasonable *Rabi* cultivation continues *Aman* being harvested Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee Fodder sufficient

Bankura.—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* going on Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur

Midnapore —No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops very good Harvesting of winter rice progressing Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	17	per rupee
Contai	16	
Tamluk	15	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly — No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* commenced *Rabi* doing well Common rice sells at 14 seers 2 chitaks per rupee

Howrah —No rain Weather rather hot for the season Harvesting of *aman* continues Sowing of *rabi* completed Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee

24-Parganas —Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects good Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on Sowing of *rabi* crops almost finished No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	12½	per rupee
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—No rain Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* continues Fodder and water sufficient Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad —No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* continue *Kalai* pulse and mulberry doing well Harvesting of early *aman* finished No cattle disease Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	15	per rupee
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore.—No rain Weather seasonable Sowing of *rabi* crops over Prospects of *aman* good No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	0	
Magura	17	0	
Narail	18	13	
Bangaon	17	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of early *aman* commenced Cultivation of *rabi* crops nearly completed Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Bagerhat . .	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—No rain Prospects of standing crops good Harvesting of *aman* paddy in progress No cattle-disease Fodder and water ample Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil Weather slightly cloudy Standing crops good Cow-pox reported from one thana Plenty of fodder and water Price of rice at Sadar 15½ seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee

Jalpaiguri—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Haimanti* paddy in good condition and ready for harvesting Transplantation of tobacco continues Sowing of mustard finished Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Darjeeling—No rain Weather seasonable *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy and *kalai* being harvested, wheat, barley, *phaphar tori*, and potatoes are thriving *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being reaped, potatoes, mustard and peas are progressing Coarse rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 28 seers per rupee

Rangpur—No rain Sowing of *rabi* crops and harvesting of *aman* in progress Prospects of crops good Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient

Bogra—Rainfall at Panchbibi 27, elsewhere nil Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings continuing Prospects good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee

Pabna.—No rain Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Prices stationary

Dacca—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Harvesting of paddy going on Fodder available No cattle-disease Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Mymensingh—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Faridpur—No rain Weather seasonable State and prospects of crops fair Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee

Backergunge—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 13 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee

Tippera—No rain Weather cloudy at times Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops going on . Prospects fair Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee

Noakhali.—No rain Prospects of crops good Harvesting of *aman* commenced Cattle-disease reported from Companiganj and Sudharam Fodder and water available Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee

Chittagong.—No rain Prospects of crops good *Rabi* being sown and *aman* reaped Water and fodder sufficient Common rice 16 seers per rupee

Patna.—No rain Harvesting of paddy going on *Rabi* crops promising well Opium sowing finished Condition of cattle fair Water-supply to cattle sufficient Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee

Gaya—No rain Harvesting of paddy and sowing of poppy continue *Rabi* doing well Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee

Shahabad.—No rain Paddy harvesting in progress *Rabi* prosperous Opium progressing satisfactorily Fodder and water abundant Thirty-nine cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram Rice selling at Sadar 12 seers per rupee

Saran—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy going on *Rabi* being irrigated in places Poppy doing well Average price of common rice 14 seers 7 chittaks and of *makai* 15 seers 5 chittaks per rupee

Champaran—No rain Harvesting of winter rice progressing Poppy and *rabi* crops germinating well Price of common rice 16 seers and of maize 17 seers per rupee

Muzaffarpur—Rainfall nil *Rabi* sowings completed Prospects favourable Prices are—Common rice 11½ seers wheat 14 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 16¾ seers, gram 16½ seers, *rahar* 16¾ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee

Darbhanga—No rain Weather seasonable Paddy harvesting in progress *Rabi* coming on well Fodder and water sufficient Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani, Bahera and Sadar Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	14	4	per rupee
Samastipur	15	0	
Madhubani	18	5	

Monghyr.—No rain Weather seasonably cool Harvesting of winter rice going on Sugarcane-pressing and *rabi* sowings continue Poppy sowings nearly finished Prospects of all crops favourable Rain would much benefit the opium and other *rabi* crops Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Monghyr	13	9	per rupee
Beguserai	15	3	
Jamui	17	0	

Bhagalpur—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy going on *Rabi* sowings approaching completion Prospects good Cattle-disease decreasing Fodder and water plentiful Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch.	
Sadar	17	10	per rupee.
Banka	17	8	
Madhipura	19	0	
Supaul	19	0	

Purnea—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of *aghani* rice and transplantation of tobacco continue *Rabi* sowings nearly finished Cattle-disease reported from thana Raniganj Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	
Sadar	18	per rupee
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	17	

Malda.—No rain Weather cloudy and warm for the season Prospects of crops good Sowing of *rabi* crops still going on Early paddy is being harvested No cattle-disease Fodder and water sufficient Coarse rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas—Rainfall nil Weather clear and cold Harvesting of winter rice in progress Prospects of all crops favourable Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice 15 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers 8 chitaks per rupee

Cuttack—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable *Laghu sarad* being harvested *Guru sarad* maturing and being harvested in places *Arhar* and sugarcane growing Condition of cattle generally good Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	ch	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil Cutting of *sarad* and sugarcane commenced. *Rabi* crops in flower Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 14 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur Circle Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul—No rain Harvesting of winter rice in progress Sugarcane pressing has begun *Rabi* in the Khondmals is withering in some places In Angul it is good. Rain urgently wanted New rice selling at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and old rice at 8½ to 9 seers per rupee in the Khondmals Cattle-disease reported from the interior

Puri.—Rainfall nil Weather delightfully cool *Laghu* being harvested *Bara sarad* ripening *Moong* and winter *mandia* being sown *Kulthi*, *biri*, &c, promising Cattle-disease reported from certain quarters. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs	ch	
Sadar	15	1	per rupee
Khurda . .	13	2	
Interior of district . ..	14	7	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Harvesting of rice still going on Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil Weather seasonable Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed State of standing crops very poor Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee and in the interior 13½ seers No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient

Palamau—No rain Weather seasonable Harvesting of paddy, *til*, and *kurthi* still going on Sugarcane being pressed *Rabi* wants rain. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 13¼ seers, gram 16 seers 14 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers 10 chitaks, barley 18 seers, wheat 12 seers 6 chitaks, and *marua* 18 seers per rupee Cattle-disease prevalent in some parts Fodder and water sufficient

Manbhum.—No rain Weather seasonable Winter rice an average crop *Rabi* crops promise well Cattle-disease reported from thanas Chandil, Purulia, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 6 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee Supply sufficient

Singhbhum—Rainfall nil *Rabi* crops need rain. Average price of common rice is 16 seers In Chaibassa it sells at 14 seers per rupee

General Summary—There was no rain during the week, except in Bogra The *rabi* crop, which is of most importance in Bihar, is doing very well there In Chota Nagpur it is, however, suffering from the abscence of moisture in the soil, and the same is reported to be the case in the Khondmals Poppy has germinated well The harvesting of the winter rice is now proceeding in all districts and the price tends to fall Fodder is generally sufficient Cattle-disease of a sporadic nature is reported from some districts The test-works opened in Puri have now been entirely closed

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 5th December 1899.